ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Monday, December 8, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorable insertions may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 75, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BACON.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Stazsden, Bournemouth, to NORA, wife of MAJOR C. GILMORE BACON, 23rd Punjab Regiment—a son.

BUXTON.—On Friday, Dec. 5, 1930, at 25, Thurloe-square, S.W.7, to RUTH, the wife of CAPTAIN G. A. H. BUXTON, of Withington House, Andoversford, Glos—a daughter.

DOBSON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 12, Ardwick-road, Hampstead, to LILLIE, wife of CHARLES F. A. DOBSON—a daughter.

EASTON.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at 22, Montpelier-street, S.W.7, to RUTH (*née* Tinker), wife of JOHN MURRAY EASTON—a son.

GRIFFITHS.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 3, Colindeep-gardens, Hendon, to BERYL, wife of CAPT. HUBERT PENRY GRIFFITHS—a son.

HAYCRAFT.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 31, Cathedral-road, Cardiff, to GERRIE, the wife of JOHN BERRY HAYCRAFT, M.C., F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

JUDAH.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at 5, Lansdowne-road, Cheadle, to SYLVIA (*née* Frank), wife of EDWARD JUDAH—a son.

LOBKOWICZ.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at 52, Sloane-street, S.W.1, the wife of MAXIMILIAN LOBKOWICZ, First Secretary to the Czechoslovak Legation, of Roudnice Castle, Czechoslovakia, of a son.

MEREDITH.—On Dec. 5, 1930, to MARJORIE, wife of CAPTAIN P. E. MEREDITH, M.C., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., 2, Sherwood-way, West Wickham—a son.

SAFFORD.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 5, Victoria-road, Kensington, the wife of CHRISTOPHER SANDFORD, of a son.

SAXTON.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Midcot, Northchurch, Berkhamsted, to MARIE, wife of PAY COMMANDER S. W. SAXTON, R.N. (retd.), Political Service, Gold Coast—a son.

SIMON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Deep Meadows, Fifield Bray, Berks, to MARJORIE (*née* Jarman), the wife of MAURICE A. SIMON—a daughter.

SMITH.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 14, Warwick-road, Thorpe Bay, Southend-on-Sea, to SYBIL, wife of FRANK W. SMITH—a daughter.

SMITH.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Hill Top House, Gomersal, near Leeds, to ANN (*née* Surden), wife of SYDNEY SMITH—a daughter.

TYACKE.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Chichester, to MARJORIE, wife of CAPTAIN A. J. TYACKE, I.A.O.C.—a son.

VAUGHAN.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Brampton Croft, Stanley-avenue, Beckenham, to DULCIE, the wife of MAJOR J. VAUGHAN—a daughter.

WELLS.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Barrington Hall, Cambridge, to RHONA, wife of DR. ARTHUR Q. WELLS—a daughter.

WHITAKER.—On Dec. 5, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. SYDNEY WHITAKER, of The Beeches, Kings Norton—a daughter.

WINDERS.—On NOV. 10, 1930, at Singapore, to PHYLLIS (*née* Parker), wife of RICHARD WINDERS, Royal Engineers—a son.

WOOLF.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at 43, Crediton-hill, Hampstead, to YVONNE MARTHE (*née* Mendes da Costa), wife of GILBERT D. WOOLF—twin sons.

MARRIAGES

DIGBY-JONES : D'ALTON.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, PHILIP K. DIGBY-JONES, M.C., to MAUREEN D'ALTON.

ELDER : BARNEKOW.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, London, S.W.3, by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., and the Rev. George Dennis, D.D., JAMES HISLOP ELDER, B.Sc., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Elder, Athelstanford Mains, Dirleton, to CONSTANCE MONTEITH (Baroness Barnekow), youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Paterson Walker and Mrs. Walker, Heatherwood, Putney Heath, London, S.W.15.

GREENE : CARR.—On NOV. 22, 1930, at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, London, by the Rev. J. Hannon, S.J., assisted by the Rev. J. P. Waterhouse, S.J., THOMAS ADRIAN GREENE, R.M.S., Mental Hospital, Carlow, to GWYNNEE, widow of WILLIAM C. CARR, Gocean, Killyleagh, Co. Down.

RAYMOND : PATERSON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, W.1, by the Ven. Archdeacon Knight-Adkin and the Rev. C. Bostock, M.A., LIEUTENANT DUNCAN LINDSAY RAYMOND, R.N., only son of Commander and Mrs. Raymond, of Sandown, I.W., to ALINE ELLIOT, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SYDNEY PATERSON, of West Overcliff-drive, Bournemouth.

GOLDEN WEDDING

SPIELMANN : SAMUEL.—On Dec. 8, 1880, at 3, Kensington Palace-gardens, by the Rev. S. Singer, assisted by the Rev. M. Haines, MARION HARRY SPIELMANN, youngest son of the late Adam Spielmann, of Hereford House, West Brompton, to MABEL HENRIETTA, only daughter of the late EDWIN LOUIS SAMUEL.

DEATHS

AITKEN.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Westfield, Cupar, SUSAN ELIZABETH AITKEN, wife of the late Colonel William Aitken, C.B., in her 68th year.

ALLANSON.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 29, Narbonne-avenue, Clapham Common, S.W., MARY ELIZABETH ALLANSON, aged 84 years. Requiem at St. Mary's, Clapham, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 10.30. R.I.P.

ATKINSON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Weymouth, MARY LAND ATKINSON, of Portesbery Hill, Camberley, Surrey, widow of Dr. Edmund Atkinson, and eldest daughter of the late Christopher James Thomas, of Bristol, aged 83. Cremation private; no flowers, and no mourning, by her special wish.

BAILY.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at La Forêt, Cannes, A.M., EDGAR BAILY, M.R., C.M., M.B.E., late of Oban, Argyll.

BASSET.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Fiedborough Hall, Holyport, Berks, ALFRED BARNARD BASSET, M.A., F.R.S., aged 76 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at Touchen End Church, Holyport (near Maidenhead), at 3 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 104, Regent-road, Leicester, FREDERICK WILLIAM BENNETT, M.D., B.Sc., aged 76.

BERRILL.—On Dec. 5, 1930, very suddenly, at Barton Seyrave, Kettering, ALICE WINTER, wife of the late FRANK BERRILL. Funeral at Geddington to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30. No flowers, by request.

BLACK.—On Friday, Dec. 5, 1930, MARY BLACK, of 29, Mount Park-road, Ealing, third daughter of the late James Shuter and Elizabeth Black. Service on Wednesday at St. Peter's, Ealing, at 12 o'clock. Friends welcomed at service only.

BUDGE.—On Dec. 5, 1930, in London, FLORENCE LOUISE, widow of ROBERT LIONEL BUDGE, late Royal Scots. Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at St. Mary's Church, Longfleet, Poole, Dorset, at 2.30.

CARPMAEL.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Arndell House, Sutton, Surrey, REBECCA, dearly beloved wife of ARTHUR CARPMAEL and daughter of the late James Arndell Youl, K.C.M.G., aged 85. Funeral at All Saints', Benhilton, Sutton, at 11.30 to-morrow (Tuesday). (Colonial papers, please copy.)

CASSELS.—On Dec. 5, 1930, HARRIET CASSELS '99, Linden-gardens, W.2), second daughter of the late Robert Cassels. Funeral private.

CATLEY.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 324, Woodstock-road, Oxford, after four days' illness, EDWARD CATLEY, late Supt. Engineer, Postal Telegraphs, in his 80th year. Funeral at Highgate Old Cemetery to-day (Monday), at 12.30.

CHAMPNEYS.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Croft House, Worcester, MARY JANE, daughter of the late REV. EDWARD CHAMPNEYS, Rector of Saltford.

COLAM.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at a nursing home in Hove, WILLIAM NEWBY COLAM, of 3, Drive-court, 63, The Drive, Hove. Cremation Brighton Borough Crematorium, Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 11.30 a.m.

CRACKNELL.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 6, Finchley-avenue, N.2, ALFRED PERCY, the dearly loved husband of DAISY CRACKNELL, aged 58. Funeral at St. Marylebone Cemetery, Finchley, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

DOWBIGGIN.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Colombo, LETITIA ANNA, wife of the late REV. R. T. DOWBIGGIN, sixth daughter of Sir C. P. Layard, K.C.M.G., aged 85 years.

FLINDT.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at St. James's Lodge, Addiscombe, ETHEL MARY FLINDT, dearly loved niece of Mrs. W. Fillingham Parr. Funeral at Shirley, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2.15 p.m. No mourning, by request.

FORD.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1930, at 52, Duke's-avenue, N.10, EPHRAIM J. FORD, beloved husband of Mary Ford, aged 57. Funeral leaves house to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 a.m., for Marlow-road Cemetery, East Ham.

GEORGE.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Gratwicke, Ansteadbury, Surrey, CLARA, widow of HERBERT WALTER GEORGE, in her 84th year.

GRAHAM.—On Dec. 5, 1930, SIR HENRY JOHN LAWSON GRAHAM, K.C.B., of 4, Cadogan-gardens, S.W., aged 93. Funeral private. No flowers, by request. Memorial service, Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, 11 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 11.

HARMAN.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 17, Pembridge-crescent, W.11, FANNY GERTRUDE, the wife of BASTOE HARMAN. Funeral at Dovercourt Parish Church, Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 12.30.

HIBERT.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 22, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea, SEPTIMUS HIBERT, sometime Vicar of Seal, Kent, aged 70 years. Funeral at Seal Church to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30.

HITCHCOCK.—On Dec. 2, 1930, FRANK GEORGE ARMITHORE HITCHCOCK, of Rosemary, East Horsley, Surrey.

HOLLAND.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at 1a, Holland-park, W.11, MISS MABEL HOLLAND, youngest daughter of the late Charles and Elizabeth Holland, of Liverpool. Funeral arrangements to be announced later.

KEALY.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Bognor Regis, CHARLES CHRYSTAL KEALY, late Quartermaster Holyrood School, aged 63.

KENYON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 22, Parkside, Knightsbridge, S.W., E. HONORATUS LLOYD, K.C., aged 70. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. Details announced to-morrow.

LOCK.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 6, Pembroke-vale, Clifton, Bristol, CHARLOTTE WILLS (LOTTIE), youngest and last surviving daughter of the late JOSEPH LOCK, of Dorchester.

MACKENZIE.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Oakhurst-Edenbridge, SIR (JAMES) KENNETH DOUGLAS MACKENZIE-eighth Baronet of Scatwell, Captain, late R.A.F.

MARR MURRAY.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Bolingbroke Hospital, RICHARD MARR MURRAY, M.C., Captain, late Royal Scots, of 89, St. James's-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., aged 44.

NOEL PATON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 15, Lennox-street, Edinburgh, EVA JEMIMA, wife of VICTOR A. NOEL PATON, W.S., and second daughter of J. W. WHARTON DUFF, of Orton. Funeral private. A memorial service will be held at St. John's Church, Princes-street, Edinburgh, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 a.m.

ORR EWING.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Dryburgh Abbey, St. Boswells, MAUD LADY ORR EWING, widow of Sir William Orr Ewing, Bart.

PAMPHLETT.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Yarrells, Poole, Dorset, EVELYN CECILIA PAMPHLETT, daughter of Edward Braddyll and much-loved mother of D. A. and J. Hargreaves.

PATERSON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at a London nursing home, WALTER BEATY PATERSON, late of Hatton, Ceylon, in his 81st year. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

PECK.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1930, at her home, 10, Dorset-street, Baker-street, W.1, ESTELLE THERESA VERNON PECK, third daughter of the late Henry Chichester. Cremation Golders Green, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 9.45 a.m. No flowers, by request.

PERCEVAL-MAXWELL.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Moore Hill, Tallow, Co. Waterford, suddenly, HYACINTHE MARY, beloved wife of HENRY PERCEVAL-MAXWELL. Funeral to-day (Monday), private.

PERROTT.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Baverstock Manor, Dinton, MARY URITH, widow of CAPTAIN W. H. W. PERROTT, R.A., and only daughter of the late W. B. Coltman.

REUSS.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at "Hazelridge," Barn Wood-road, New Milton, Hants, MINNA ELIZABETH SOPHIA, widow of JOHN CONRAD ADOLPHUS REUSS. Funeral at Reigate Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.45.

REYNOLDS.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at the Old Rectory, Whitchurch, Shropshire, RICHARD FRANKLIN REYNOLDS, son of Lieut.-Col. Guy Reynolds, 9th Lancers, and Mrs. Reynolds, aged 15 months.

RING.—On Dec. 6, 1930, JOHN RING, of 114, Holden-road, North Finchley, and 73, Fore-street, E.C.2, aged 75. Service and interment Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 11.30, at St. Andrew's, Totteridge.

RIPPON.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Okehampton, Devon, MARY, the wife of JOSEPH RIPPON, aged 75 years. Funeral at Parish Church, Okehampton, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

SMITH.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at 59, Glasslyn-road, Crouch End, Esq., EMMA ANNIE SMITH. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30.

TAPPLY.—On Dec. 7, 1930, suddenly, at Tregenna-Sutton, MARY JANE, widow of CHARLES HENRY TAPPLY, in her 80th year. Funeral service at Christ Church, Sutton, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 2.30 p.m.

THOMSON.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at 20, Belvedere-grove, Wimbledon, LOUISA, the beloved wife of CHARLES THOMSON, in her 62nd year. Service at the Parish Church, Putney, on Wednesday.

WADE.—On Dec. 5, 1930, LIEUT.-COL. JAMES MOLESWORTH WADE, Royal Engineers (retired), dearly beloved husband of Annie Wade. Cremation Golders Green 12 o'clock Wednesday next. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation?

WORMALD.—On Dec. 4, 1930, JOHN, son of MAJOR and MRS. J. WORMALD, Gorgate Hall, Norfolk, aged six months.

WROTH.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at 51, Beauchamp-avenue, Leamington Spa, HARRIETTE HELEN, widow of the REV. E. B. WROTH, aged 86. Funeral Holy Trinity Church, Leamington Spa, Wednesday, at 12.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

PERRY.—In loving, tender memory of KENNETH WILLIAM PERRY, 2nd Lieut., Coldstream Guards, who died on Dec. 8, 1917, from wounds received in action near Cambrai on Nov. 27.

"Your memory hallowed in the land you loved."

RICHARDS.—In ever-loving memory of my two dear sons, who gave their lives for their country in the Great War, ROLAND, 1st Lieut., 16th Fusiliers, who was killed in Serbia on Dec. 7, 1915; and HARRY, 2nd Lieut., Queen's Regiment, killed at Croiselles, on April 2, 1917. Gone, but never forgotten.

ROBERTSON.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved brother, COLONEL D. S. ROBERTSON, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Military Attaché, British Legation, Peking, who died at Tientsin, Dec. 8, 1919.—B. and G.

BURRARD.—To the dear memory of GERTRUDE ELLEN BURRARD, the wife of Sidney Gerald Burrard, who died at Farnborough on Dec. 7, 1928.

GIBSON.—In loving memory of DAVID GIBSON, of Horwich, Lancashire, who died Dec. 8, 1928.

GRAY.—In dear memory of GERTRUDE GRAY, who passed away at Toulon, France, Dec. 8, 1928.

HARRINGTON.—HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL ARTHUR MONTGOOMERY HARRINGTON, Bey, late of the Rifle Brigade and Egyptian Government Service.

JONES.—On Dec. 7, 1928, THOMAS HENRY JONES, M.B., B.S.Lond., of Sudbury, Ryde, Isle of Wight. In constant remembrance.

LINNGTON.—In fond remembrance of my dear husband, FRANK HENRY, who passed over Dec. 8, 1928. Sadly missed.

PALMER, THOMAS.—Dec. 8, 1929. In dearest remembrance.—THEZA.

SHIPWRIGHT, CHRISTABEL, who died very suddenly Dec. 7, 1929. "So Deeply Mourned, so Loved, so greatly missed" by her Baby, Husband, and Sister. "At the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember."—WENDY, DEREK, and GRACE.

TYLER-BLUNT.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, J. S. TYLER-BLUNT, J.P., late Major of the 12th Suffolk Regt., who passed over Dec. 7, 1929.

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LOST, between Grosvenor, Great Portland, Bond, and Oxford street, a SINGLE PEARL EARRING with gold stem for pierced ear.—For reward, if found, apply 69, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

£50 REWARD.—STOLEN during the night of the 3rd-4th inst., from a mansion at Lilford, Northants, a QUANTITY of SILVER and OBJETS D'ART, including:—Two oblong gold snuff boxes, one set with diamonds at each corner of lid and bearing inscription showing that it was presented by the Empress of Brazil in August, 1840; four silver cigarette boxes, one engraved with crest and motto, one with crest only; silver rose bowl 7in. in diameter; oblong George II. silver inkstand for three bottles with gadroon border and three engraved crests; a number of miniatures; and a quantity of miscellaneous items. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1, to anyone giving such information to them as will lead to the arrest of the thief or thieves and to the recovery of the stolen property or in proportion to the value so recovered.

THE Board of Inland Revenue ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £11 5s. conscience money from an anonymous sender.

£250 to "WARSPITE" training ship from Exors. of the late Henry Powell Gough is GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.—The Marine Society, Clark's-place, E.C.2.

PARIS PARENTS of PUPILS warmly RECOMMEND the COMTESSE de la CALLE, who TAKES a few ENGLISH and FRENCH GIRLS at her house near the Bois. First-rate professors. Travelling and sports if required. Very moderate terms. Interview London, December 18th and 22nd.—Write Box R.1969. The Times, E.C.4.

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AT THE TIMES West End Office, 72, Regent-street, W.1, facilities are provided for readers to obtain advice and assistance in drafting advertisements for every requirement.

8,291 Boys and Girls and Babies are being supported by DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES. 10s. will feed one child for 10 days at the Christmas Season. Please help Santa Claus to distribute little ones this Christmas. Cheques and orders, payable Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, may be addressed to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31, Barnardo House, Stepney-causeway, E.1.

INDIA.—Englishman, 43, good address, extensive commercial experience Indian Markets (now holding responsible position Superior Services), open to consider, near future, TRAVELLING REPRESENTATION of Firm or Concern. Intimate knowledge Sales conditions and languages. Influential friendly contact. Highest references.—Write B x J.1673, The Times, E.C.4.

£50,000 URGENTLY REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Chairman, Appeal Committee, c/o the Duchess of Rutland, and Gordon Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee), care of Institute of Journalists, 2-4, Tudor-street, E.C.4.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

25 GNS. termly; permanently reduced, inclusive fees; small select class; girls; boarders only (Sussex coast.—Write Box J.1802. The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY LEAGUE.—Will some philanthropic person HELP bear the cost of initial publicity necessary for the formation of a National League to DEVELOP the SPIRIT of PROSPERITY throughout this country.—Full details write Box T.51, The Times, E.C.4.

THE BLUE SKIES and GOLDEN SUNSHINE of SOUTH AFRICA will be among the objectives of travel this winter. Special Excursion Fares.—Descriptive programme, "Blue and Gold Tours," post free on request to Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

YOUR DISCARDED CLOTHES or anything else you can spare such as books, toys, ornaments, furniture, &c., will be gratefully received.—Dockland Settlements, 3, Streets-mews, Aldford-street, W.1.

JIM.—It was all so simple. Do bestir yourself.—H.

PLEASE help the East End Slum Children this Christmas time by sending a Gift toward our Children's Christmas Dinner Fund. Toys, Clothing, &c., gratefully received and acknowledged by Superintendent John Pounds Mission, 24, Wallwood-street, Stepney, E.1.

OLD PANELLING.—Nuremburg oak panelling, Doric order, niches, believed 17th century, coffered ceiling; perfect condition. Suit study, library, dining-room, &c. Wentworth 31-str. study, library, dining-room, &c. Wentworth 31-str.

SETTLEMENT in SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established as farmers in South Africa.—London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

CHILLON COLLEGE, SWITZERLAND. See Educational Column, on page 21.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

OSBORNE, I. of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army. Massage, Ultra-Violet Rays, Electrical Treatment, and special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

PIANO by Brinsmead, Blüthner, Cramer, or any other good maker.—Write particulars and price to Box C.410, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIGHT, charming little two bed-room FURNISHED FLAT for winter; constant hot water, lift, electric heat and cooking; near Baker-street; plate, linen; 6 guineas.—Write Box C.540, The Times, E.C.4.

COPIES of the PHOTOGRAPHS appearing in THE TIMES picture pages can be obtained from the Photographic Sales Department, The Times, Printing House-square, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Coast (Sussex).—Governing endowment offers 10 places next two terms at permanently reduced fees of 90 guineas per annum.—Particulars write Box B.1066, The Times, E.C.4.

WHEN YOUR DOCTOR prescribes Massage and Medical Electricity apply ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFICATED LADY MASSEUSES (President, Sir Robert Jones, Bt., K.B.E., F.R.C.S.), 224, Great Portland-street, London, W.1, for Chartered Masseurs and Masseuses, who undertake Medical Massage and Treatment in London and Provinces. Museum 9701. 9.30 to 5.30.

KATE RORKE and her daughter, ZOE RORKE-CREKE, L.R.A.M., L.G.S.M. (Eloc.), RECEIVE PUPILS for stage training; special lessons in voice production; coaching all public examinations.—Telephone, Gerrard 2871. Phone, Regent 2871.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-cars, &c.," on page two.

WILL GENTLEMAN JOIN experienced FARMER on a farm with prospects? Good home; hunting district.—Write Box J.1865, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY GUEST HOUSE or PRIVATE HOTEL.—Gentleman, with small family, world-wide connexion through travel, would undertake REORGANIZE and MANAGE existing establishment, or start new venture; selection and balance; references given.—Principals only write Box J.1855, The Times, E.C.4.

TUTOR, experienced young Oxford Graduate, well-travelled, linguist, can TAKE PUPIL on FORTNIGHTLY TRIP to RIVIERA. Part expenses only. Society references.—Graduate, 14, Porchester-place, W.2.

MOROCCO.—SMALL PRIVATE PARTY leaving December 19. Conducted in Morocco. Other departures later.—Write Box 115, Sawson Clark and Co., Ltd., 57, Mortimer-street, W.1.

WINTER SPORTS KIT COMPLETE; suit man 5ft. 10in., Selfridge's, £20; worn twice, £10.—Write Box J.1862. The Times, E.C.4.

A T SAVILE-ROW.—A WORSTED LOUNGE SUIT BUILT for you by EMDS from 10gns. Appointments write or telephone EMDS, Ltd., TAILORS and BREECHES MAKERS, 11, Savile Row, W.1. Regent 3564.

EVERY fruit is chosen from the one district of France in which it grows to greatest perfection. Fortnum and Mason's crystallized and glace fruits know no equal; in pretty baskets or boxes, 21s. each post free.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

IF you want to find lovely Christmas Presents at really moderate prices you will find them in the Gift Department at Fortnum and Mason's, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S NEGLECTED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Offers or sending case by messenger or parcel post.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

CEYLON TOURS BY P. & O.
£170, including ship, hotels, private car and 11 days' Ceylon tour.
Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	—	Dec. 12
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
*Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
*Mantua	11,000	Bignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
*Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
*Chakdina	18,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
*Chitral	15,000	Sizzers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Nazova (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 19	—
Bangalorecargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
*Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†WAKEFIELD	5,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
†KENYA	10,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†DOMALA	8,447	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
†CHINKOA	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MERKARA	8,284	—	—	Dec. 13
MADURA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 13
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
MORVADA	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
			Jan. 17	Jan. 24

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA	9,077	—	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MARTANA	9,087	Dec. 27	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 24
MALOJA	9,086	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2.
Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent); Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R. S. N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE
to New Zealand and through to Australia
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RUAHINE	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
*REMUERA	9,000 "	London	Dec. 26
RANGITATA	17,000 "	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.
† Cabin passengers only.
Apply N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD. TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From San Francisco.
MONOWAI		Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	
MAKURA		Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele. Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALLARAT	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
¶BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	Feb. 21

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden.
Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	—	—	—
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 12	Dec. 14	Dec. 14
ORONTES	20,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
OTRANTO	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORFORD	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTRANTO	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8

Tickets are interchangeable with P. and O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd. Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
†City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	5,485	Jan. 5	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS
By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, Jan. 31, 1931.
ROUND AFRICA TO BOMBAY, 91 DAYS.
7,235 miles. 12 Days in India, £130.
SOUTH AFRICA, 87 DAYS ROUND VOYAGE.
13,714 miles. 23 Days in South Africa, £82 10s.
Single tickets issued to all intermediate ports.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

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(JAPAN MAIL).
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
HAKONE MARU	16,500	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 12
SUWA MARU	10,500	Dec. 26	Dec. 28	Dec. 29
FUSHIMI MARU	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 5
	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
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Royal 0844-9.

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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
EGYPT, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Av. R. Gaspero Dec. 26 and Jan. 9 | CHENONCEAUX Dec. 18 and Jan. 1
PORTHOS Dec. 26 and Jan. 9 | LIMOUSIN Dec. 18 and Jan. 1
PIRAUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Dec. 16 and Dec. 30 | LECONTE DE LISLE Dec. 16 and Dec. 30
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
MARIETTE PACHA Dec. 16 and Dec. 23 | ANGKOR Dec. 16 and Dec. 23
For passages and all particulars apply to LOTUS
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall,
and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	.. ..	Dec. 13
S.S. "COSTA RICA"	.. ..	Dec. 27
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	.. ..	Jan. 10
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.		
S.S. "LEERDAM"	.. ..	Dec. 17
S.S. "SINGKEP"	.. ..	Dec. 31
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	.. ..	Jan. 28

For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
Pss. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Regent 4529.
Or to CITY OFFICE, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. 'Phone, Monument 9624.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
9	MAURETANIA .. b,	Southampton	Cunard
12	ANTONIA .. b, c	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.) .. c	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND .. c	Glasgow	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
23	MAURETANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA ..	Liverpool	Cunard
31	CAMERONIA ..	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
Jan. 3	BALTIC .. f, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
3	TRANSYLVANIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. b, c	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND .. h	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
13	MONTCALM .. c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan. 2	MONTCLARE ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM .. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
12	ANTONIA .. n, s	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA .. s	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. s	Liverpool	White Star
Jan. 3	CARONIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. n, s	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA .. s	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. s Via Belfast. ‡ Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

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UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop Line
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
A direct war must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether
EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"LAFAYETTE" (c)	Dec. 10	Dec. 18
"PARIS" (e)*	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
"FRANCE" (e)	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
"PARIS" (e)*	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29

(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.
(e) Express First and Second Class Liners.
* THE CHRISTMAS BOAT.
The "PARIS" crossing in under six days, enables one to reach practically every part of the United States by Christmas Day.

	From Texas	(Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE TO HOUSTON		

HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. "FELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Dec. 29
S.S. "CURAÇAO" .. .. Jan. 26
and then: Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HAPAG
(HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.)
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

ALBERT BALLIN	.. ..	Dec. 12
DEUTSCHLAND	.. ..	Dec. 25
ALBERT BALLIN	.. ..	Jan. 9
HAMBURG	.. ..	Jan. 16

CROSS CHANNEL SAILINGS
Southampton to Hamburg.
Weekly by Atlantic Liners.
PLEASURE AND HEALTH CRUISES.
A number of these have been arranged for 1931.
The itineraries include:—
THE MEDITERRANEAN & THE LEVANT
(January-June).
First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON February 1st.
Fares from £25 0 0.

NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, SPITZBERGEN, ICELAND and THE BALTIC
(June-September.)
WINTER VOYAGES TO TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.
Apply to Wm. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.
†NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) Dec. 20
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Jan. 3
†Calling Halifax.
U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS
FARE to LOS ANGELES: & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No., Ger. 5440.)

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	
TAMPICO	
GALVESTON	
HOUSTON	
RIO BRAVO	.. Jan. 7th
RIO PANUCO	.. Feb. 18th

Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

WINTER CRUISES to JAMAICA.
The Land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £50.
Regular fortnightly service from London by Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
Through Bookings to Belize, Nassau, Bermuda, &c.
For Sailings and Illustrated Booklet, &c., apply Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567); or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 2094.)

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL to
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
†BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2 | *TUSCANIA .. Feb. 16
*CASTALIA .. Jan. 14 | *CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

CLAN LINE.
CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, AND EAST LONDON.
Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.
CLAN GRAHAM .. Dec. 25 | Dec. 31
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND BEIRA.
Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. Dec. 11 | Dec. 18
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES AND MAURITIUS.
Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACTAVISH .. Jan. 29 | Feb. 4
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.
Glasgow, M'chester, Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACBETH .. Dec. 18 | Dec. 19
Bhavnagar, Port Okha, Bedi Bunder, Calicut, Cochin, and Tuticorin.
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.
Glasgow, M'chester, Birkenh'd.
CLAN SKENE .. Dec. 11 | Dec. 12
MARMAGOA, MANGALORE, TELLICHERRY, CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.
Glasgow, Birkenh'd, London, Antwerp.
CLAN MONROE .. Dec. 17 | Dec. 23 | Dec. 29 | Dec. 31
For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to CAYZER, IRVINE and Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool; or to E. E. KYNASTON and Co., Manchester.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

†GARTH CASTLE ..	London.	Southampton.
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	Dec. 11	Dec. 12
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..		Dec. 19
*PRINCE CASTLE ..	Dec. 24	
‡ Via Madeira. † Via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena.		

Via Las Palmas.
Special Christmas and New Year
FOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares to Mail Vessels sailing 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, London E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	13,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

	Via France, Spain.	PERU PANAMA CANAL.
CHILE		
BERMUDA		
HAVANA		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool
ORITA (calls Tocopilla)	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &C.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
43 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
{ Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Cotton, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From London	From Bordeaux	
"ANDALUSIA STAR"			19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"			2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"			16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"			30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN,
By the world's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,
"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 19th.
This delightful Cruise, with Yuletide and New Year Festivities on board, is proving most popular, and accommodation is filling fast. The idea of spending the Christmas Holiday under blue skies, warm sunshine, and amidst new scenes is irresistible. Accommodation is still available, but IMMEDIATE application is advised.
Calling at
CEUTA (for Tetuan), PALERMO, NAPLES (for Pompeii and Vesuvius), VILLEFRANCHE (for Nice and Monte Carlo), MALAGA and LISBON.
INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Large Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton Feb. 4

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" & "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PATROCLUS PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
ANTENOR .. 3 Jan. | ANCHISES .. 31 Jan.
Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95.
The Straits £112 10s.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC	" Liverpool	24th JAN.
S.S. DEMOSTHENES	" Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London: 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.
SPRING CRUISES
to the
MEDITERRANEAN.
s.s. "PATRIA" (16,000 tons) from VILLEFRANCHE March 23rd .. 24 days.
s.s. "PROVIDENCE" (16,000 tons) from NAPLES April 27th .. Marseilles April 24th) 25 days.
Visiting:—Messina, Piræus (for Athens), Constantinople, Beirut, Haifa (for Jerusalem), Port Said (for Cairo), Alexandria, Malta, Syracuse.
1st Class Return fares from London from £50.
Optional Shore Excursions at each port.
Apply:—JAPP, HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1. Gerrard 4434. and all Travel Agents.

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, PORT SUDAN, EGYPTIAN PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20
*Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,000	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.
BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8080, 8087.

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BRITISH WEST INDIES.
"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
Six Weeks' Round Voyage, £67.
HARRISON LINE.
S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA.
Sailing from London.
For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
at sea and in
ALGIERS AND GENOA.
s.s. "JOHAN DE WITT,"
from Southampton 18th Dec.
NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL.
Return fares:—
Algiers 1st Class, £24. 2nd Class, £16.
Genoa 1st Class, £25. 2nd Class, £17.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 60, Haymarket, W.1. Ger. 5633, or Travel Agencies.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
Ideal Fortnightly Voyages with stop-over privileges if desired. £257 10s. First Class; £153 8s. Special Class.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
and
AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
26,000 Miles of Cruising. 19 Luxurious Liners Sailing Westwards with 22 Ports of Call in 12 different lands.
For accom. and full particulars apply:—T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 28, Billiter-st., London, E.C.3 (Pr. Mon. 0221), or to Principal Passenger Agencies.

WEST INDIES. S. AMERICA.
British Empire Trade Exhibition.
Cruises and Sailings by all Lines.
Special Tourists Return Fares.
Hotel reservations and Tours ashore.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Ger. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

HENDERSON LINE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON (MARSEILLES).
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"BURMA"	13th Dec.	15th Dec.
"YOMA"	27th Dec.	29th Dec.

Cuisine'. Cembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lampert and Holt, Ltd., 11, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., Ltd., St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

VISIT SUNNY WEST INDIES.
REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.
IDEAL ROUND CRUISES.
Full details on request. No booking fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (LOWER) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

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COOK'S
AND
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD-TRAVEL SERVICE.
(WITH OVER 300 OFFICES.)

THE NILE VOYAGE.
The palatial vessels of Cook's Nile Fleet, with their luxurious state-rooms, spacious decks and unrivalled comfort, are considered the finest river steamers in the world.

20 days' voyage from Cairo to Luxor and Aswan and back	£70 0 0
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7 days' voyage from Aswan to Abu-Simbel and Halfa and back	£30 0 0

For those who prefer to go at will, starting and stopping as fancy dictates, there are Cook's private steamers and sailing dahabeahs for charter.
Send for free copy of
"EGYPT, THE NILE & PALESTINE."
THOS COOK & SON, LTD.,
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL,"
BERKELEY-STREET, LONDON, W.1,
and

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

In Parliament. Session 1930-31.

Additional powers to the Great Western Railway Company with reference to a new Railway and a widening of railway, alteration and stopping up of bridges roads footpaths and other works and acquisition of lands in the Counties of Glamorgan Carmarthen Cornwall Somerset Wilts Pembroke Denbigh Middlesex Berks Devon Oxford Warwick Stafford Worcester Salop and Lancaster : Confirmation of lands already acquired by Company : Special provisions as to compensation for lands : Application of Great Western Railway Harbours Docks and Piers (Temporary Increase of Charges) Order 1930 and provisions as to charges at Company's Harbours etc. and revision thereof : Stopping up of portion of a branch of the Birmingham Canal Navigations : Amendment of Railway Act 1916 : Provisions as to pooling of mineral wagons : Extension of time for purchase of lands and completion of railways and works authorised by various Acts relating to Company : Abandonment of certain branch railways and of portion of Swansea Canal and provisions as to bridges thereover : Application of Section 46 of Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 Section 66 of Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and Section 54 of Great Western Railway Act 1929 : Application of Funds of Company : Amendment of Acts.

Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present Session by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") for an ACT under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

(In this Notice (1) the expression "Parish" means a place for which immediately before the 1st day of April 1927 a separate Poor Rate was or could be made or a separate overseer was or could be appointed (2) all distances and lengths stated in any description of works or lands shall be read as if the words "or thereabouts" were inserted after each such distance or length (3) the expression "lands" includes houses buildings mines minerals and easements in over and under lands and (4) where any distance is specified with reference to any bridge street or road such distance shall be deemed to be measured from the centre of such bridge street or road.

To empower the Company to make and maintain the railway and widening of railway hereinafter mentioned or some part or parts thereof together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A railway wholly in the Parish and City and County Borough of Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan commencing by a junction with the Company's South Wales Railway at a point 28 chains west of the level crossing by that Railway of Leckwith Road and terminating by a junction with the Penarth Harbour and Dock Branch of the Company's Taff Vale Railway at a point 11 chain west of the bridge carrying that railway over Leckwith Road.

A widening wholly in the County of Cornwall of the Company's Newquay Branch Railway commencing in the Parish of Roche in the Rural District of St. Austell at a point 135 chains north-west of Bugle Station and terminating in the Parish of St. Austell Rural in the Rural District of St. Austell at a point 12½ chains south-east of that station.

To empower the Company to make and execute the works and exercise the powers following (that is to say):—

In the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham in the County of Somerset.

A widening on the northern side of the bridge carrying the Company's main line of railway over Broadmead Lane.

In the Parish and Urban District of Trowbridge in the County of Wilts.

A lengthening at the north-eastern end of the bridge carrying Stallard Street over the Company's Wilts Somerset and Weymouth Railway.

In the Parish of St. Austell Urban and Urban District of St. Austell in the County of Cornwall.

To stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath which crosses the Company's St. Austell Railway on the level at the western end of St. Austell Station as lies between the boundaries of the said Station as lies therein delineated to construct a new footpath at or near the site of the said level crossing and to carry the same over the Company's said railway by a footbridge.

In the Parish of Gresford in the Rural District of Wrexham in the County of Denbigh.

To stop up and extinguish all rights of way over so much of the road leading from the Company's Station at Gresford to the road leading from Llay to Gresford which is carried over the River Alyn by a bridge known as Gresford Bridge as lies between the junction of the said roads and a point 15 chains east thereof and in like manner to construct a new road from the last mentioned point to the said bridge.

In the Parish of Milford in the Urban District of Milford Haven and in the Parish of Steynton in the Rural District of Haverfordwest in the County of Pembroke.

A widening on both sides of the bridge carrying the Company's Milford Railway over the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston.

In the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham in the County of Somerset.

To alter and divert so much of Broadmead Lane as lies between points in that lane respectively 1 chain north and 9½ chains east of the bridge carrying the Company's main line of railway thereover.

In the Parish and Urban District of Westbury in the County of Wilts.

To stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath over the Company's Stert and Westbury Railway and the Bratton Road Railway as lies between points respectively 1¼ chains and 3½ chains south-east of the said Railway and to construct a new footpath between the said points and to dedicate the same as a public footpath and to stop up and discontinue the footpath which passes under the Company's Stert and Westbury Railway at a point 3 chains east of the bridge carrying that railway over the road leading from Trowbridge to Hawkeridge between the respective junctions of that footpath with the said road and Pagganore Road.

In the Parish of Ludgershall in the Rural District of Pewsey in the County of Wilts.

To stop up and extinguish all rights of way over so much of the footpath leading from St. James' Street to the road leading from Ludgershall to Burbage Bottom as lies between the boundaries of the Company's property in the Parish and Borough of Taunton in the County of Somerset.

To alter and divert so much of the footpath which is carried over the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway by means of a footbridge at a point 16 chains west of Taunton Station as lies between the southern end of that footbridge and a point 3½ chains south thereof and to carry the same over the Company's property by means of a footbridge.

In the Parish of St. Austell Urban and Urban District of St. Austell in the County of Cornwall.

To stop up and discontinue so much of Treginissey Road which crosses the Company's St. Austell Railway on the level at the western end of St. Austell Station as lies between the boundaries of the said Station as lies therein delineated to construct a new footpath at or near the site of the said level crossing and to carry the same over the Company's said railway by a footbridge.

In the Parish of Gresford in the Rural District of Wrexham in the County of Denbigh.

To stop up and extinguish all rights of way over so much of the road leading from the Company's Station at Gresford to the road leading from Llay to Gresford which is carried over the River Alyn by a bridge known as Gresford Bridge as lies between the junction of the said roads and a point 15 chains east thereof and in like manner to construct a new road from the last mentioned point to the said bridge.

In the Parish of Milford in the Urban District of Milford Haven and in the Parish of Steynton in the Rural District of Haverfordwest in the County of Pembroke.

A widening on both sides of the bridge carrying the Company's Milford Railway over the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston.

To alter and divert so much of the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston as lies between points respectively 2 chains and 19½ chains north of the bridge carrying the Company's Milford Railway over the said road.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of or in connection with the widening of railway and bridges roads footpaths and other works hereinbefore mentioned and providing accommodation for the persons belonging to the working classes who may be displaced under the powers of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for the purposes of the undertaking (transport) of the Company and of passenger steamboats and works connected therewith and for undertaking or providing or assisting in providing such accommodation as aforesaid or any of them the lands hereinbefore described or referred to or any of them for the purposes aforesaid or any of them the lands hereinbefore described or referred to or any of them for the purposes mentioned (that is to say) in the parishes hereinafter in the County of Middlesex.

Lands in the Parish of Isleworth in the Urban District of Heston and Isleworth lying on and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Company's Windsor Branch Loop Line and the railway of the Company's Brentford Branch Railway and extending in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 22 chains from the last mentioned railway.

Certain other lands in the said Parish and Urban District lying on and adjoining the north-western side of the said loop line and the said Brentford Branch Railway and extending in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 9 chains from the said Brentford Branch Railway.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Westbury in the County of Wilts.

To stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath which crosses Station Road at a point 2½ chains south-east of the Railway Hotel as lies between points respectively 1½ chains and 3½ chains east of that road and to construct a new footpath between the said points respectively and to stop up and discontinue the footpath which leads from the footpath hereinbefore mentioned point and a point in Station Road 4 chains south-east of the Railway Hotel.

To stop up and discontinue the footpath which passes under the Company's Stert and Westbury Railway at a point 3 chains east of the bridge carrying that railway over the road leading from Trowbridge to Hawkeridge between the respective junctions of that footpath with the said road and Pagganore Road.

In the Parish of Ludgershall in the Rural District of Pewsey in the County of Wilts.

To stop up and extinguish all rights of way over so much of the footpath leading from St. James' Street to the road leading from Ludgershall to Burbage Bottom as lies between the boundaries of the Company's property in the Parish and Borough of Taunton in the County of Somerset.

To alter and divert so much of the footpath which is carried over the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway by means of a footbridge at a point 16 chains west of Taunton Station as lies between the southern end of that footbridge and a point 3½ chains south thereof and to carry the same over the Company's property by means of a footbridge.

In the Parish of St. Austell Urban and Urban District of St. Austell in the County of Cornwall.

To stop up and discontinue so much of Treginissey Road which crosses the Company's St. Austell Railway on the level at the western end of St. Austell Station as lies between the boundaries of the said Station as lies therein delineated to construct a new footpath at or near the site of the said level crossing and to carry the same over the Company's said railway by a footbridge.

In the Parish of Gresford in the Rural District of Wrexham in the County of Denbigh.

To stop up and extinguish all rights of way over so much of the road leading from the Company's Station at Gresford to the road leading from Llay to Gresford which is carried over the River Alyn by a bridge known as Gresford Bridge as lies between the junction of the said roads and a point 15 chains east thereof and in like manner to construct a new road from the last mentioned point to the said bridge.

In the Parish of Milford in the Urban District of Milford Haven and in the Parish of Steynton in the Rural District of Haverfordwest in the County of Pembroke.

A widening on both sides of the bridge carrying the Company's Milford Railway over the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston.

To alter and divert so much of the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston as lies between points respectively 2 chains and 19½ chains north of the bridge carrying the Company's Milford Railway over the said road.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands in the parishes areas and places hereinbefore mentioned for the purposes of or in connection with the widening of railway and bridges roads footpaths and other works hereinbefore mentioned and providing accommodation for the persons belonging to the working classes who may be displaced under the powers of the intended Act or any other Act relating to the Company and for the purposes of the undertaking (transport) of the Company and of passenger steamboats and works connected therewith and for undertaking or providing or assisting in providing such accommodation as aforesaid or any of them the lands hereinbefore described or referred to or any of them for the purposes aforesaid or any of them the lands hereinbefore described or referred to or any of them for the purposes mentioned (that is to say) in the parishes hereinafter mentioned in the County of Middlesex.

Lands in the Parish of Isleworth in the Urban District of Heston and Isleworth lying on and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Company's Windsor Branch Loop Line and the railway of the Company's Brentford Branch Railway and extending in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 22 chains from the last mentioned railway.

Certain other lands in the said Parish and Urban District lying on and adjoining the north-western side of the said loop line and the said Brentford Branch Railway and extending in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 9 chains from the said Brentford Branch Railway.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Westbury in the County of Wilts.

To stop up and discontinue so much of the footpath which crosses Station Road at a point 2½ chains south-east of the Railway Hotel as lies between points respectively 1½ chains and 3½ chains east of that road and to construct a new footpath between the said points and to stop up and discontinue the footpath which leads from the footpath hereinbefore mentioned point and a point in Station Road 4 chains south-east of the Railway Hotel.

To stop up and discontinue the footpath which passes under the Company's Stert and Westbury Railway at a point 3 chains east of the bridge carrying that railway over the road leading from Trowbridge to Hawkeridge between the respective junctions of that footpath with the said road and Pagganore Road.

In the Parish of Ludgershall in the Rural District of Pewsey in the County of Wilts.

To stop up and extinguish all rights of way over so much of the footpath leading from St. James' Street to the road leading from Ludgershall to Burbage Bottom as lies between the boundaries of the Company's property in the Parish and Borough of Taunton in the County of Somerset.

Lands in the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway and extending in an easterly direction for a distance of 5 chains from the bridge carrying the said railway over the road leading from Llay to Gresford.

Lands in the Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol lying on and adjoining the southern side of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending in an easterly direction for a distance of 5 chains from the bridge carrying the said railway over the road leading from Ashton Gate to Bedminster.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Wellington in the County of Somerset lying on and adjoining both sides of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending respectively 9 chains and 28 chains south-west of the bridge carrying Milverton Road over that railway at the north-eastern end of Wellington Station.

Lands in the Parish of Cullompton in the Rural District of Tiverton lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending from Cullompton Station to a point 18 chains south-east of the bridge carrying the Rural District of Tiverton Road over that railway.

Certain other lands in the said parish and rural district lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the said railway and extending between points respectively 28 chains and 32 chains north of Cullompton Station.

Lands in the Parish of Churston Ferrers in the Rural District of Totnes adjoining the southern side of the Company's Torbay and Brixham Railway and extending in an easterly direction for a distance of 18 chains from the bridge carrying the road leading from Torquay to Brixham over the Company's Dartmouth and Torbay Railway at the northern end of Churston Station.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Thame lying on and adjoining the southern side of the Company's Wycombe and Oxford Railway and extending between points respectively 1 chain and 7 chains east of the bridge carrying Park Road over that railway.

In the County of Warwick.

Lands in the Parish of Packwood in the Rural District of Solihull lying on and adjoining the north-western side of the Company's Oxford and Birmingham Railway and extending between points respectively 7 chains and 18 chains north-west of Knowle and Dorridge Station.

Certain other lands in the said parish and rural district extending in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 2 chains from the termination of Poplar Road.

In the County of Stafford.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Tipton and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Company's Great Bridge Branch Railway and extending between points respectively 3 chains and 16 chains south-west of Great Bridge Station.

In the Counties of Stafford and Worcester.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Rowley in the County of Stafford and in the Parish and Borough of Dudley in the County of Worcester lying on and adjoining the south-western side of the Company's Windmill End Branch Railway and extending between points respectively 10¾ chains and 19 chains south-east of Windmill End Station.

In the County of Salop.

Lands in the Parish of Albrighton in the Rural District of Shifnal lying on and adjoining the north-eastern side of the Company's Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway and extending between points respectively 4 chains and 21 chains south-east of Albrighton Station.

In the County of Somerset.

Lands in the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway and extending in an easterly direction from a point 14 chains west of the bridge carrying the said railway over Broadmead Lane to a point 14 chains west thereof and in connection therewith to alter and divert so much of the footpath which adjoins the northern side of the Company's said railway as lies between the said points and to carry the same over the Company's property by means of a footbridge.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Wellington in the County of Somerset lying on and adjoining both sides of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending respectively 9 chains and 28 chains south-west of the bridge carrying Milverton Road over that railway at the north-eastern end of Wellington Station.

Lands in the Parish of Cullompton in the Rural District of Tiverton lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending from Cullompton Station to a point 18 chains south-east of the bridge carrying the Rural District of Tiverton Road over that railway.

Certain other lands in the said parish and rural district lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the said railway and extending between points respectively 28 chains and 32 chains north of Cullompton Station.

Lands in the Parish of Churston Ferrers in the Rural District of Totnes adjoining the southern side of the Company's Torbay and Brixham Railway and extending in an easterly direction for a distance of 18 chains from the bridge carrying the road leading from Torquay to Brixham over the Company's Dartmouth and Torbay Railway at the northern end of Churston Station.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Thame lying on and adjoining the southern side of the Company's Wycombe and Oxford Railway and extending between points respectively 1 chain and 7 chains east of the bridge carrying Park Road over that railway.

In the County of Warwick.

Lands in the Parish of Packwood in the Rural District of Solihull lying on and adjoining the north-western side of the Company's Oxford and Birmingham Railway and extending between points respectively 7 chains and 18 chains north-west of Knowle and Dorridge Station.

Certain other lands in the said parish and rural district extending in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 2 chains from the termination of Poplar Road.

In the County of Stafford.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Tipton and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Company's Great Bridge Branch Railway and extending between points respectively 3 chains and 16 chains south-west of Great Bridge Station.

In the Counties of Stafford and Worcester.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Rowley in the County of Stafford and in the Parish and Borough of Dudley in the County of Worcester lying on and adjoining the south-western side of the Company's Windmill End Branch Railway and extending between points respectively 10¾ chains and 19 chains south-east of Windmill End Station.

In the County of Salop.

Lands in the Parish of Albrighton in the Rural District of Shifnal lying on and adjoining the north-eastern side of the Company's Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway and extending between points respectively 4 chains and 21 chains south-east of Albrighton Station.

In the County of Somerset.

Lands in the Parish of Keynsham in the Rural District of Keynsham lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway and extending in an easterly direction for a distance of 5 chains from the bridge carrying the said railway over the road leading from Llay to Gresford.

Lands in the Parish and City and County Borough of Bristol lying on and adjoining the southern side of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending in an easterly direction for a distance of 5 chains from the bridge carrying the said railway over the road leading from Ashton Gate to Bedminster.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Wellington in the County of Somerset lying on and adjoining both sides of the Company's Bristol and Exeter Railway and extending respectively 9 chains and 28 chains south-west of the bridge carrying Milverton Road over that railway at the north-eastern end of Wellington Station and a point 14 chains west thereof.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES (continued)

respectively 5 chains and 15½ chains east of Langworthy Road.

In the County of Glamorgan.

Lands in the Parish and County Borough of Swansea forming in part the site of a portion of the Tennant Canal and the site of the lay-by connected therewith situate between their respective terminations on the northern side of the King's Dock and a point on that canal situate about 3 chains east of the bridge which carries Railway No. 3 authorised by the Swansea Harbour Act 1901 over that canal.

In the County of Pembroke.

Lands in the Parishes of Milford and Hakin in the Urban District of Milford Haven lying on and adjoining the western side of the Company's Milford Railway and extending between points respectively 7 chains and 31½ chains south of the bridge carrying the said railway over the road leading from Steynton to Herbranston.

Lands in the Parish of Steynton in the Rural District of Haverfordwest lying on and adjoining the western side of the said railway and extending in a southerly direction for a distance of 3 chains from the said bridge.

To sanction and confirm the purchase or acquisition by the Company of the lands and properties hereinafter described and the expenditure of money by the Company in or about the purchase of such lands and properties and works executed thereon and to authorise the Company to hold and use the same for the general purposes (including road transport) of and as part of their undertaking (that is to say):—

In the County of Berks.

Lands in the Parish of Pangbourne in the Rural District of Bradfield lying on and adjoining the northern side of the Company's main line of railway at the western end of the Pangbourne Station and extending from the said railway to the road leading from Reading to Wallingford.

In the County of Somerset.

Lands in the Parish of Bathampton in the Rural District of Bath lying on and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Company's main line of railway between points respectively 50 chains and 75 chains south-west of Bathampton Station.

In the County of Wilts.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Westbury lying on and adjoining both sides of the Company's Stert and Westbury Railway and the north-western side of Hawkeridge Road and extending between points respectively 8 chains and 27 chains north-east of the junction of that road with Station Road.

In the County of Cornwall.

Lands in the Parish of St. Mary in the Borough of Truro lying on and adjoining the northern side of Victoria Place at or near the junction of Victoria Place and River Street.

Lands in the Parish of Penzance in the Borough of Penzance lying on and adjoining the northern side of Penwith Street at or near the junction of that street with Mount Street.

In the County of Warwick.

Lands in the Parish of St. Mary in the Borough of Warwick lying on and adjoining the southern side of the Company's Oxford and Birmingham Railway and extending between points respectively 8½ chains and 23 chains west of Warwick Station.

In the County of Worcester.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Oldbury lying on and adjoining the south-eastern side of the Company's Stourbridge Extension Railway and extending between points respectively 48½ chains and 59 chains south-west of Langley Green Station.

In the County of Stafford.

Lands in the Parish and Urban District of Rowley Regis lying on and adjoining the eastern side of the Company's Netherton and Halesowen Branch Railway and extending between points respectively 10½ chains and 44½ chains north of the bridge carrying that railway over Broadmeadow High Street Old Hill.

In the County of Glamorgan.

Lands in the City and County Borough of Cardiff lying on and adjoining the western side of the lane leading from Ridgeway Road to Cowbridge Road.

To authorise the purchase and acquisition of part only of or of an easement in over or under any property which may be required to be taken for the purposes of or in the exercise of the powers of the intended Act without the Company becoming subject to the liability imposed by Section 92 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 and to vary the provisions of that Act and of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1863 relating to the tribunal of and to the mode of determining questions of disputed compensation and the costs of arbitration.

To make provision as to claims for compensation in respect of improvements or alterations made or buildings erected or interests in lands created after such date as may be specified in that behalf in the intended Act.

To vary repeal or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the lands proposed to be purchased taken or used.

To authorise the alteration diversion widening crossing or stopping up of all roads bridges footpaths railways tramways aqueducts canals ferries streams and rivers within or adjoining the before-mentioned parishes areas and places which it may be necessary or convenient to interfere with in the execution of the powers of the intended Act and to provide that the Company of the one part and the Corporation of the other part shall not be liable under Section 46 of the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 to repair or maintain the said road which shall be carried over the intended railway or widening of railway by a bridge of the height or the immediate approaches thereto except so far as the level or gradients of such road or approaches shall be permanently altered so as to increase the gradient thereof.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of any of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections to be deposited as hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorised by the intended Act and whether beyond the limits allowed by the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 or any other Act or otherwise.

To make provision for the repair of all or any of the roads streets footpaths or highways to be constructed or altered or sanctioned under the authority of the intended Act by the same persons and by the same means as other roads streets footpaths or highways in the parishes areas or places within which the new or altered roads streets footpaths or highways respectively will be situate are for the time being legally repairable by the like and any municipal sanitary highway road or local authority such other manner as may be prescribed by the intended Act and to empower the Company on the one hand and any company person or persons and the owners lessees and occupiers of any lands taken under the powers of the intended Act on the other hand to enter into and fulfil contracts and agreements for or in relation to the execution of any such works and the cost thereof and incidental matters connected therewith and to provide for the construction maintenance and repair of any such roads or footpaths and sod or such roads footpaths and ways courts alleys and passages or portions thereof in the Company's canal situate about 3 chains east of the bridge which carries Railway No. 3 authorised by the Swansea Harbour Act 1901 over that canal.

To extend and apply the provisions of Section 46 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1923 and of Section 66 of the Great Western Railway (Additional Powers) Act 1924 and of Section 54 of the Great Western Railway Act 1929 to any lands acquired by the Company under the powers of the intended Act.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Act or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as they shall think expedient.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the several Acts hereinbefore mentioned in this Notice or any Acts amending the same and also of the several Acts (local and personal) following or some of them (that is to say):—

The Act 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company:

The Act 34 Geo. III. cap. 87 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Birmingham Canal Navigations:

The Newport Harbour Act 1836 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Newport Harbour Commissioners.

And notice is hereby given that maps plans and sections relating to the objects of the intended Act together with books of reference to such plans were on or before the 29th day of November in the parish and open for public inspection at the office of the undermentioned Solicitor, and at the office of the undermentioned Company's stations at Cardiff Swansea Taunton Trowbridge Gloucester Oxford Leamington Wolverhampton Bridgnorth Shrewsbury Newport (Mon.) and Carmarthen respectively and at the office of the Company's District Traffic Manager at the King-street, Manchester.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD Company Secretary.

Paddington, W.2. Western Railway Station.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

In Parliament Session 1930-31

AMALGAMATED SOCIETIES FOR THE BLIND (Incorporation of Amalgamated Societies for the Blind by amalgamation of Industrial Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (Incorporated) and Incorporated Association for promoting the General Welfare of the Blind into one body; Definition of Objects and Vesting property in Society; Administration of affairs of Society; Power to make bequests; Dissolution of London Society and Incorporated Association; General and Incidental Provisions).

Notice is hereby given that Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present Session by the London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (Incorporated) (hereinafter called "the London Society") and the Incorporated Association for promoting the General Welfare of the Blind (hereinafter called "the Incorporated Association") for an ACT for all or some of the following matters that is to say:—

1. To amalgamate unite and incorporate the London Society and the Incorporated Association and the persons who at the date of the passing of the intended Act shall be members of the said Society and Association in one body corporate (hereinafter called "the Amalgamated Society") by such other name as shall be prescribed by the Intended Act.

2. To make provision for the transfer to and vesting in the Society all property belonging to or held by the London Society or the Incorporated Association or belonging to any charity subordinate Association or branch of the London Society or the Incorporated Association and ancillary to the London Society or the Incorporated Association and to make provision as to the property held in trust for the London Society or the Incorporated Association or any such subsidiary or ancillary charity.

3. To authorise and empower the Society to hold any property which it may require to hold for the purposes of the Society and to acquire hold in perpetuity or otherwise and also to lease mortgage sell exchange or otherwise dispose of any personal or chattels real) or whatever tenure and to lease or otherwise dispose of the same and to grant sell exchange and convey or assign any real estate and personal property.

4. To make provision for the taking effect in favour of the Society of bequests or gifts to the London Society or to the West London Workshops for the Blind (incorporated with the London Society) or the Incorporated Association and to make provision as to existing Trusts.

5. To make provision as to any pending action arbitration or proceeding as to contracts or agreements affecting the London Society or the Incorporated Association and as to the transfer of rights and liabilities and of outstanding debts and the payment and discharge of outgoings and liabilities.

6. To declare the objects of the Society and to make provision as to the application of the income of the Society.

7. To prescribe the qualification of members and life members of the Society.

8. To make provision as to the appointment and constitution of a Council for the government of the Society and to define the powers of such Council.

9. To authorise the making of Bye-laws rules and regulations by the members of the Society and the Council for the regulation of their meetings and proceedings and for the conduct of the affairs of the Society.

10. To dissolve the London Society and the Incorporated Association.

11. To authorise the Society if thought fit to take over the undertaking and assets of other Associations and Societies having similar objects or to make arrangements for joint working with any of such Associations or Society and to change of name of the Society.

Printed copies of the Bill for the intended Act were deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons on or before the 27th day of November last and copies thereof may be obtained at the office of the Solicitor, and at the office of the undersigned on payment of a sum not exceeding 5s. for each copy.

Printed copies of the intended Act will be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons on or before the 27th day of November next and printed copies may be obtained after the 4th day of December next be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 4s. 6d. each copy at the office of the undersigned the Company's stations at Cardiff Swansea Taunton Trowbridge Gloucester Oxford Leamington Wolverhampton Bridgnorth Shrewsbury Newport (Mon.) and Carmarthen respectively and at the office of the Company's District Traffic Manager at the King-street, Manchester.

Dated this 26th day of November 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD Company Secretary.

Paddington, W.2. Western Railway Station.

H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ANGLO-INDIAN at present motoring in South of England would like to RENT a really attractive and well-fitted COUNTRY HOUSE in a healthy district, preferably within 30 miles of London or nearer; 7 bedrooms and 3 reception rooms; unfurnished gardens, smoke; about 7-10 bed room; plenty of water. Advertiser is tired of land immaterial if privacy maintained. Garages, stabling desired; derelict places at fancy prices. Sale will only genuine and please reply; Cash will be paid and no W.627. The Times, E.C.4.

A SMALL ESTATE with a RESIDENCE of SOME CHARACTER WANTED, Jacobean preferred, but others if possessing quiet charm and fine rooms considered; seven to nine bed rooms and about 30 acres of grass land; up to 100 or 200 acres entertained. Photo of house appreciated.—A. K., care of NICHOLAS, Surveyors, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1. (Usual commission required.)

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, a FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT HOUSE in Kensington or Bayswater, not over £2,000.—Please send full particulars to BEALE and CAPPS, 126, Ladbroke-grove, W.10.

WANTED to RENT Unfurnished in HERTFORDSHIRE, preferably in the St. Albans, King's Langley or Stanmore Districts, COUNTRY HOUSE, with 10 bedrooms, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms; garage and cottage and inexpensive garden of about ONE ACRE.—Full details to Mrs. J. Lee, care of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED, Hants or Surrey, comfortable HOUSE with four-five bed rooms; 15 acres or more dry pasture, suitable poultry; rent or purchase.—Hart, 17, Highfield-road, Bickley, Kent.

NURSING HOMES AND HOSPITALS

C.M.B. TRAINED NURSE offers well-equipped beautiful HOME, large garden, for rest care; maternity patients received; residential nursery.—Oakfield, 20, Shoot-up-hill, Hampstead, N.W.2.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Albans, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental Neurasthenic, Maternity Invalids, &c.) post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

SELECT MENTAL HOME, JERSEY, Channel Isles.—Woodlands, Grouville. Private Mental Home for strictly limited number of gentlewomen; magnificent mansion; extensive terraced walks; £5 5s. to £15 15s. weekly.—Apply Superintendent for particulars.

COAL, COKE, &c.

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CHEAPEST BOILER FUEL.—Great satisfaction. "Kommunity" Anthracite Nuts, 51s.; 6d.—STEVENS, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 6412. Also at Oxford, Cheltenham, Bournemouth, Reading, &c.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

THE FAUNA of BRITISH INDIA, including CEYLON and BURMA. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo. Birds, Vol. 3 (second edition), 15s.—London: Taylor and Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

IN the Matter of L. J. HEALING & COMPANY Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 10th day of November 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £100,000 to £68,990, and the minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the capital of the Company so altered were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 2nd day of December 1930.

And further take Notice that the said minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The capital of L. J. Healing & Company Limited is henceforth £68,990, divided into 2,899 Preference shares of £10 each and 4,000 Deferred shares of £10 each instead of the former capital of £100,000 divided into 5,000 Preference shares of £10 each and 5,000 Deferred shares of £10 each."

At the date of the registration of this minute none of the said Preference shares have been issued and all the said Deferred shares have been issued and are to be deemed fully paid up.

Dated the 5th day of December 1930.

WILBERFORCE ALLEN & BRYANT 188, 189, Strand W.C.2 Solicitors for the Company.

KAUFMAN & ISAACS, Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of Kaufman & Isaacs, Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Philip Mordant, Jarvis & Co., Chartered Accountants, 1, Cannon Street, E.C.4, on Friday, the 12th day of December, 1930, at 11.30 in the forenoon, for the purposes provided for in the said section.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1930.

RE GRENVILLE ALGAR TEMPLE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925.—All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of GRENVILLE ALGAR TEMPLE late of Benstone Wood, Woodgreen, Breamore in the County of Hants, formerly a commercial agent who died at Brussels on the 18th day of December 1928 intestate, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 29th day of November 1930 to The Public Trustee, the sole Executor of the Will of Grenville Hadwyn Temple deceased are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 13th day of February 1931, after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 5th day of December 1930.

BURCH & Co 6 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London W.1. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice. In Bankruptcy. No. 1017 of 1930. Re DANIEL SHACKMAN, 16 Chiswell-street, and 1-3 Oxford-court, Cannon-st., E.C.4. Chartered Secretary, hereby given notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to me.

Dec. 4th, 1930. B. G. ARTHUR.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON. The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of HEAD MISTRESS of Eltham School, Eltham, S.E.9. This is a day school for girls between the ages of 10 and 19, with permanent accommodation for 450 pupils. The number of girls is at present about 430.

The salary will be the Council's scale for schools of over 400 (viz., £760, rising by annual increments of £40 to £960 a year).

Married women are ineligible except in special circumstances.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Education Officer (H.2.1.), The County Hall, Westminster S.E.1. A stamped addressed foolscap envelope must accompany the application. Applications must be returned to the Education Officer not later than 10th January, 1931. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, GENEVA. APPLICATIONS are invited from nationals of Australia, Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, and South Africa who are at present resident in the British Isles, for a POST of TRANSLATOR on the staff of the International Labour Office, League of Nations, Geneva.

The post carries an initial nominal salary of 13,600 Swiss francs per annum. Selection will be made by written examination to be held in London and Geneva. Applicants must have an University education, or its equivalent, a thorough knowledge of English, French, German, and one other language; a knowledge of further languages and experience in translation work will be taken into consideration. Age limits 23 and 35.

Applications for forms of application must be accompanied by stamped and addressed foolscap envelopes, and reach the London Branch of the International Labour Office, 12, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, not later than 18th December, 1930.

MALE ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The County Council of the Administrative County of Essex invite APPLICATIONS for the above POST from registered Medical Practitioners specially qualified in the treatment of Tuberculosis, holding a Diploma of Public Health, and not over 42½ years of age.

Preference will be given to candidates who have had at least three years' experience in Public Health work subsequent to their medical qualification. The commencing salary will be from £500 to £600 per annum, according to experience, and an allowance for travelling will be made.

The person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute 5 per cent. of his salary to the fund established under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922. The person appointed will also be required to devote his whole time to the service of the Council, and to perform such duties and to furnish such reports and assistance appertaining to his office as may be required, and to reside in such district of the County as the Council may decide. The appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side.

Applications on the prescribed form, obtained from the undersigned, and accompanied by copies of not more than three testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to me and delivered at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, the 19th day of December, 1930.

JOHN H

Sporting News

RACING

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

VICTORY OF GIB

The Sandown Park December Meeting was concluded on Saturday, when the light was very much better than it had been on the previous afternoon. There was also a much larger attendance of visitors, while the racing was always interesting. The most important event to be decided was the Sandown Steeplechase, run over three miles and five furlongs, for which Gib was made just a better favourite than Ballasport. Gib, who was giving the other 2st., set off in front of Great Span and Tamasha, and by the time the water-jump was reached the first time round he had a clear lead of Ballasport, who was several lengths in front of the others. It was obvious some distance from the finish that either Gib or Ballasport would win, and when the latter joined the favourite at the last fence it seemed that he would win. Gib refused to be beaten, however, and, running on in the gamest manner possible, held on to win a great race by a short head. Don Sancho was third, 10 lengths behind Ballasport. Gib jumped beautifully throughout the race and gained lengths at almost every fence.

That good rider Williams, who had ridden Ballasport, won the following race, the December Hurdle, on Boomlet, who had run well behind The Wheedler at Newbury. The early running was made by Two Royals and Ponorogo from The Wolf and Sorcier, with Boomlet nearly last. Kilreckle and Boomlet moved up on the far side of the course and joined Two Royals, who was still in front, between the last two hurdles. It looked for a moment as if Boomlet would be shut out at the last hurdles, but Williams got him in between Two Royals and Kilreckle cleverly, and, showing the best speed up the hill to the winning-post, Boomlet won a good race by a length from Kilreckle, who beat Two Royals by a short head for second place.

Worker, who had won easily at Gatwick earlier in the week, was made favourite for the Bookham Maiden Steeplechase, with which the afternoon's programme was begun, but he made a bad mistake at the water and was never afterwards in the race with a winning chance. Solanum, who had made the running, and Meander came into the Straight together, but the latter came down at the next fence, and Solanum only had to stand up to win. This he did, and won at his ease from Middle Ages, with Zorro Gris third, a long way behind. Stott was badly shaken by the fall of Meander and was unable to ride for the rest of the afternoon. Sonny was made a pronounced favourite for the Oxshott Selling Hurdle, but after being in the lead for some way dropped right back and eventually finished fifth. Cathalan had a clear lead between the last two hurdles, but stopped quickly in the run-in and was beaten by two lengths by Irish Lord, with Nursemaid third. After the race Thrale, who rode Cathalan, lodged an objection to the winner for bumping. The objection was overruled and the deposit estreated.

Little could be seen of the running in the Pond Steeplechase on account of fog, which became thick quite suddenly. Doubiful Lady was in front of Blaris passing the Stands, but when they reappeared Blaris had a long lead and won easily by six lengths from Phibisher, with Kakushin four lengths away third. Phaeton fell during the race and, breaking his right shoulder, had to be destroyed. This was very bad luck for his popular and enthusiastic owner-rider, Captain Sassoon, as Phaeton was a very promising young steeplechaser. The Milburn Maiden Hurdle, with which the meeting was concluded, was won by Knight of Knockeevan, who started just a better favourite than Nestorian and beat him by four lengths, with Carbineer third.

NOTTINGHAM PROSPECTS

1.0.—CASTLE SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Lutoi, who was second to Cylvida at Newbury, and WHITE CARGO, who won recently at Kempton Park. My preference is for the latter.

1.30.—TRENT SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Front Row is consistent and has a good chance, as have Zero and Spigot Lodge on their best form. For the winner, however, I shall take LAVANDE, who ran very well behind Parson's Well at Hawthorn Hill; and Parson's Well has won again since.

2.0.—CLIPTON HURDLE (1½m.).—Swan Upping is useful and may win again. Bay of Acre has to allow Irish Peach 12lb. for a two-lengths beating at Sandown Park on Friday, which should enable the latter at least to reverse the placings. Abelard ran well in the race at Newbury won by Denison and has a good chance on that form. Fraoch Bheinn apparently is not to be started. Others with chances seem to be Alpheus and Trissotin. It is not an easy race on which to make a selection. Perhaps IRISH PEACH will win from Swan Upping and Abelard.

2.30.—BENTINCK HURDLE (2m.).—Castlederg is not down to run, but Bob Stone has a good chance, even with a 12lb. penalty. He has won his last two races. Young Middleton only wins when he chooses to do so, and is, therefore, best left alone. My selection is BOB STONE.

3.0.—MAPPERLEY STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Apostasy, Aspirant, Dash o' White, and WHITE PINE. I like best the chance of the last-named.

3.30.—ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Moral should beat Balius, at to-day's weights, on their Leicester form, but I shall pass him over to select SANSTROME, who has won two of his last three races and was second in the other.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

SANDOWN PARK

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Solahum, WIN 21s. 6d., PLACE 2s.; Middle Ages, PLACE 2s.

1.30.—Irish Lord, WIN 4s. 9d., PLACE 3s. 6d.; Cathalan, PLACE 5s. 6d.

2.0.—Gib, WIN 6s., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Ballasport, PLACE, 3s. 3d.

2.35.—Boomlet, WIN 5s., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Kilreckle, PLACE 3s.; Two Royals, PLACE 6s. 3d.

3.5.—Blaris, WIN 8s. 6d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Phibisher, PLACE 8s. 3d.; Kakushin, PLACE 11s. 3d.

3.35.—Knight of Knockeevan, WIN 11s. 9d., PLACE, 4s.; Nestorian PLACE 4s. 9d.; Carbineer, PLACE unbacked.

HAYDOCK PARK

1.0.—Southern Gun, WIN 10s. 3d., PLACE 3s.; Reckless Gal, PLACE 8s.; Dunin, PLACE 3s. 6d.

1.30.—Benzol, WIN 6s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Apron Lad, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Missing Ring, PLACE 3s. 3d.

2.0.—Oxclose, WIN 8s. 8d., PLACE 8s. 6d.; Crockanoir, PLACE 6s. 9d.

2.30.—Prickly Heat, WIN 11s. 6d., PLACE 4s.; May Come, PLACE 13s. 3d.; Royal Return, PLACE 5s. 3d.

3.0.—Prince Lomond, WIN 23s. 6d., PLACE 4s. 9d.; Rochester Row, PLACE 8s.; Parting Shot, PLACE 4s. 6d.

3.30.—Best Home, WIN 5s. 3d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

TRENT SELLING HURDLE (NOTTINGHAM).—Royal Return.

POND STEEPLECHASE (SANDOWN PARK) and YEAR'S STEEPLECHASE (LINGFIELD PARK).—Easy Virtue.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. H. C. SUTTON'S NAME.—Craig Leith.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Cube Root (dead), Green Curtain (dead).

Arthur Madden, who was a leading jockey in Germany until incapacitated by a serious accident which debarred him from riding again, died at the Rous Memorial Hospital, Newmarket, on Saturday.

The well-known steeplechaser Koko was put up to auction at Sandown Park on Saturday afternoon, and was sold to his trainer, Woodland, for 270 guineas.

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.3).—The **BOOKHAM MAIDEN STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and 25 yards.

SOLANUM, b. g. by Pomme-de-Terre—Speckled Agnes (Mr. P. W. Carr), 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. R. Lyall 1

MIDDLE AGES, bl g. by Pageant, dam by Green Hackle (Mrs. N. Colla), aged, 11st. 4lb. Captain Sassoon 2

ZORRO GRIS, gr. g. by Grey Fox II.—Brique Rose (Duke of Westminster), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. M. Keogh 3

Worker (Mr. J. Whitehead), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. W. Payne 0

Cheka (Mr. E. O. Vaux), aged, 10st. 13lb. Owner 0

Meander (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by Briscoe, at Longstowe)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Worker, 11 to 4 Solanum, 3 to 1 Meander, 6 to 1 Middle Ages, 20 to 1 Zorro Gris, 33 to 1 agst Cheka.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 10s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 5s. Total win pool, 5,136 units; total place pool, 2,134 units.

Won by 10 lengths; a bad third. Worker was the only other to finish.

1.30 (1.32).—The **OXSHOTT SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

IRISH LORD, b g. by Irish Battle—Lady M.C. (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs, 12st. 3lb. J. McGonigal 1

CATHALAN, b g. by Sir Berkeley—Princessa (Mr. T. Mott), aged, 11st. 12lb. R. Thrale 2

NURSEMAID, b m. by Etheric—Lady Peasemore (Mr. G. S. Langlands), 5 yrs. 11st. 9lb. Owner 3

Sonny (Mr. J. G. Storey), 6 yrs. 12st. 5lb. F. Rees 0

Old Berkeley (Mr. R. McAlpine), 5 yrs. 12st. 4lb. P. Prendergast 0

Arch Court (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 4 yrs. 11st. 6lb. W. Payne 0

Well Hit (Major C. H. Stevens), 4 yrs. 10st. 11lb. F. Woottton 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Sonny, 9 to 2 Irish Lord, 5 to 1 each Cathalan and Nursemaid, 10 to 1 Well Hit, 100 to 8 Old Berkeley, 20 to 1 agst Arch Court.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s. 9d.; places, 7s. 3d., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,435 units; total place pool, 3,736 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Well Hit was fourth and Arch Court last.

An objection to Irish Lord by the rider of Cathalan for bumping was overruled.

The winner was bought in for 270 guineas.

2.0 (2.3).—The **SANDOWN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 400 sovs. Three miles, five furlongs and about 25 yards.

GIB, b or br g. by Jabberwock—Bettyville (Mr. B. D. Davis), aged, 12st. 7lb. W. Speck 1

BALLASPORT, b g. by Drinmore, dam by Druce (Mr. H. Werchter), 6 yrs, 10st. 7lb. D. Williams 2

DON SANCHO, ch g. by Succoth—Woodbine (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 12st. 4lb. M. Keogh 3

Great Span (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 11st. 6lb. W. Crump 0

Tamasha (Mr. G. Elliott), aged, 10st. 9lb. Owner 0

Ballyhanwood (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. 7lb. Mr. Thackray 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chelterton)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Gib, 7 to 4 Ballasport, 7 to 1 each Don Sancho and Tamasha, 100 to 7 Ballyhanwood, 20 to 1 agst Great Span.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,828 units; total place pool, 2,328 units.

Won by a short head; 10 lengths separated second and third. Tamasha was fourth and Great Span last.

2.35 (2.37).—The **DECEMBER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and about five furlongs and a half.

BOOMLET, ch g. by Littleton—Boom (Mr. E. E. Large), aged, 11st. 7lb. D. Williams 1

KILRECKLE, br g. by Zria—Loveless (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 11lb. Owner 2

TWO ROYALS, ch g. by Royal Hackle II.—Queen of the Grebes (Mr. O. M. Smith), aged, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Whitfield 3

Big Black Boy (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 11lb. W. Payne 0

The Wolf (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 9lb. S. Ingham 0

Bachelor's Runner (Mr. J. W. Pidcock), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. Mr. W. Bissill 0

Ponorogo (Colonel Bingham), aged, 11st. 1lb. T. Morgan 0

Sorcier (Mr. P. Thrale), 5 yrs. 10st. 10lb. R. Thrale 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Boomlet, 3 to 1 The Wolf, 4 to 1 Big Black Boy, 5 to 1 Two Royals, 10 to 1 Kilreckle, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s.; places, 3s., 3s., 10s. Total win pool, 7,622 units; total place pool, 5,842 units.

Won by a length; a short head separated second and third. Ponorogo was fourth and Sorcier last.

2.5 (3.9).—The **POND HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and a half and about 75 yards.

BLARIS, b g. by Achtoi—Oppliser (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), aged, 12st. 6lb. R. Lyall 1

PHIBISHER, b g. by Prospector—Lusitania (Colonel S. Hill-Dillon), aged, 10st. 6lb. W. Speck 2

KAKUSHIN, ch g. by Friar Marcus—Osaka (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), aged, 12st. 7lb. T. Cullinan 3

Bayview (Mrs. N. Colla), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. G. Goswell 0

Slater (Mr. J. H. Whitney), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. R. Everett 0

Phaeton (Mrs. D. Fitzgerald), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. Captain Sassoon 0

Slieve Grien (Captain Moseley), aged, 10st. 5lb. (car. 10st. 10lb.) ..... Owner 0

The Black Fellow (Wing-Commander W. H. Read), 6 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... F. Brookes 0

Doubtful Lady (Mrs. C. Jones), aged, 10st. 2lb. E. Foster 0

Favourite Star (Mr. F. A. Clark), 6 yrs. 10st. 1lb. D. Morgan 0

Mountjoi (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 10lb.) ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by W. Payne, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Blaris, 9 to 2 Favourite Star, 6 to 1 Kakushin, 7 to 1 Phibisher, 8 to 1 Phaeton, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 3d.; places, 3s., 5s., 3d., 3s., 6d. Total win pool, 8,903 units; total place pool, 6,700 units.

Won by six lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Favourite Star was fourth and Slieve Grien last.

3.35 (3.37).—The **MILBURN MAIDEN HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

KNIGHT OF KNOCKEEVAN, br g. by Knight of Kilcash—Knockeevan (Mr. A. R. McAlpine), 4 yrs. 11st. S. Ingham 1

NESTORIAN, b g. by Archaic—Placentia (Mrs. R. Wallace), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. W. Speck 2

CARBINEER, ch g. by Swynford—Captured (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... D. Morgan 3

Mount Hawke (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 3lb. Mr. Ingham 0

Cheeky (Mr. E. O. Vaux), aged, 10st. 13lb. Owner 0

Meander (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chelterton)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Gib, 7 to 4 Ballasport, 7 to 1 each Don Sancho and Tamasha, 100 to 7 Ballyhanwood, 20 to 1 agst Great Span.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,828 units; total place pool, 2,328 units.

Won by a short head; 10 lengths separated second and third. Tamasha was fourth and Great Span last.

2.35 (2.37).—The **DECEMBER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and about five furlongs and a half.

BOOMLET, ch g. by Littleton—Boom (Mr. E. E. Large), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... D. Williams 1

KILRECKLE, br g. by Zria—Loveless (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... Owner 2

TWO ROYALS, ch g. by Royal Hackle II.—Queen of the Grebes (Mr. O. M. Smith), aged, 11st. 4lb. Mr. Whitfield 3

Big Black Boy (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 11lb. W. Payne 0

The Wolf (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 9lb. S. Ingham 0

Bachelor's Runner (Mr. J. W. Pidcock), 6 yrs, 11st. 4lb. Mr. W. Bissill 0

Ponorogo (Colonel Bingham), aged, 11st. 1lb. T. Morgan 0

Sorcier (Mr. P. Thrale), 5 yrs. 10st. 10lb. R. Thrale 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Boomlet, 3 to 1 The Wolf, 4 to 1 Big Black Boy, 5 to 1 Two Royals, 10 to 1 Kilreckle, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s.; places, 3s., 3s., 10s. Total win pool, 7,342 units; total place pool, 5,877 units.

Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Ratillin the Reefer was fourth and Sling Along last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

GIB and BOOMLET:—Dividend: £3 1s. Pool: £1,210; 352 winning tickets.

HAYDOCK PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.1).—The **CLUB STEEPLECHASE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

SOUTHERN GUN, b or br g. by Southannan—Mrs. Partington (Mr. F. E. Peck), 6 yrs, 11st. 11lb. R. Fawcett 1

RECKLESS GAL, ch m. by Prince Galahad—West Riding (Mr. C. Chesters), aged, 11st. 4lb. T. Regan, jun. 2

DUNIN, bl g. by Dunhelm—Gulp (Mr. R. Renton), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... P. Powell 3

Also ran:—Ninecompoop (R. Riley); Eaton Cross (A. Waudby); Bird (Mr. R. Thorpe); Eagle's Corrie (G. Mulcaster); Revesby (J. Ward); Bluebeard (J. Millar).

(Winner trained by Hurt, at Hednesford)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Southern Gun, 5 to 2 Ninecompoop, 7 to 1 each Dunin and Bluebeard, 100 to 8 each Reckless Gal, Eaton Cross, and Wily Bird, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, £1 18s. Total win pool, 2,728 units; total place pool, 2,384 units.

Won by eight lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Only these finished.

1.30 (1.31).—The **JUVENILE SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 120 sovs.: for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

BENZOL, b or br c. by Mount Royal—dam's pedigree unknown (Mr. N. S. Woodward), 10st. 12lb. K. Piggott 1

APRON LAD, b g. by Apron—Glad Eye (Mr. H. D. Bayley), 10st. 7lb. ..... A. Cooper 2

MISSING RING, br g. by Essexford—County Dame (Mr. S. J. White), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Parvin 3

Also ran:—Arvoceta (Owner); Wingmoor (Mr. Dixon) Uppercourt (C. Brown); Cleevancie (J. Weymes); Mirabot (E. C. Brown); Sterling Boy (A. Smith).

(Winner trained by Adams, at Kirby Mooreside)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Benzol, 3 to 1 Missing Ring, 4 to 1 Uppercourt, 8 to 1 each Arvoceta and Sterling Boy, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 1s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,364 units; total place pool, 2,962 units.

Won by four lengths; a head separated second and third. Uppercourt was fourth and Arvoceta last.

The winner was bought in for 95 guineas.

2.0 (2.0).—The **HAYDOCK PARK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

OXCLOSE, ch g. by Moorside II.—Hampton Belle (Mr. A. Hall Watt), 6 yrs, 10st. 4lb. J. Mason 1

CROCKANOIR, f. g. by Goldcourt—Cruikereen (Mr. H. S. Henderson), aged, 10st. 10lb. G. Hamilton 3

KILLADOON, b g. by Vlko—Mithra Belle (Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Tweedie), aged, 10st. 9lb. W. Parvin 2

Also ran:—Jehu (J. Moloney), Fog Horn (C. Donegan), Connolly's Folly (Owner).

(Winner trained by Renton, at Ripon)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Crockanoir, 4 to 1 each Killadoon, Oxclose, and Jehu, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s. 9d.; places, 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,103 units; total place pool, 1,582 units.

Won by eight lengths; a bad third. Fog Horn was the only other to finish.

2.30 (2.31).—The **SATURDAY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 120 sovs. Two miles.

PRICKLY HEAT, br f. by Irish Battle—Twinthorne (Captain J. B. Powell), 4 yrs, 10st. 8lb. F. C. Brown 1

MAY COME, b g. by Tredennis—Avalanche (Mr. W. L. Irving), aged, 11st. 10lb ..... J. Mason 2

ROYAL RETURN, b g. by Hapsburg—Will Return (Mr. R. A. Brown), 5 yrs. 9st. 9lb. (car. 10lb.) ..... P. Kelly 3

Also ran:—Peardrop (L. Jones), Cherry Bridge (S. Mulcaster), Front Row (J. Hamey), Deux Milles (Mr. Fawcus), Spalding (J. Freeklington), Hit the Deck (G. H. Brown), Green Leaf (Mr. G. Owen, jun.), Sublime Fire (A. Smith), Dark (J. Ward), Miss Rushton (J. Millar), Chimpanzee (J. Walsh), Stripanatit (A. Waudby), The Simple Six (R. Townsend), Eagle's Corrie (F. Brown).

(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Royal Return, 4 to 1 Prickly Heat, 11 to 2 Front Row, 10 to 1 each Stripanatit and Dark, 100 to 8 each Eagle's Corrie, Spalding, and The Simple Six, 100 to 6 May Come, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 17s. 9d.; places, 5s., 7s., 3d., 4s. Total win pool, 4,893 units; total place pool, 2,488 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Front Row was fourth and Miss Rushton last.

The winner was sold to Mr. W. L. Irving for 96 guineas.

(Continued at foot of next column)

NOTTINGHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **CASTLE SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
ORANGE PLUME (Mr. J. B. Balding)	G. Balding	a	11	11
LUTOI (Mr. H. E. Courage)	S. Bennet	a	11	11
NAUTICAL SWELL (Mr. T. R. Hurrin)	Thrale	a	11	11
ATTEMPT (Mr. F. G. Hurt)	F. Hurt	a	11	11
SOMERCOTES (Mr. J. G. Lyall)	Lyall	a	11	11
WHITE CARGO (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	a	11	11
ORANGE BILL (Mrs. F. G. Hurt)	F. Hurt	a	11	7
JOLLY FRIAR (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.)	G. Balding	a	11	7
DAISYBRIDGE (Mr. G. Clayton)	G. Clayton	5	11	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUTOI, Foster; NAUTICAL SWELL, A. Smyth; ATTEMPT OF ORANGE BILL, R. Fawcett; SOMERCOTES, R. Lyall; WHITE CARGO, Prendergast; JOLLY FRIAR, Owner; DAISYBRIDGE, Mr. W. Bissill.

1.30.—The **TRENT SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
BLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis)	Thrale	5	12	7
LUCKY SON (Mr. T. Aspinall)	Vasey	a	12	1
SPIGOT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock)	Pendarves	a	11	13
CHERRY BRIDGE (Major Scowcroft)	Carr	a	11	13
ZIG ZAG (Mr. Cash)	Private	5	11	13
POPPY (Mr. G. P. Parry)	Gilbert	a	11	12
ELIZABETH ANN (Mr. J. Simpson)	G. Balding	a	11	12
SPIRE (Mr. R. I. Tonge)	Lyall	6	11	11
FRONT ROW (Mr. W. Webster)	Seymour	a	11	10
LOUVOIS PRIZE (Brigadier-General C. Cheape)	Easterby	a	11	10
GRATUITOUS (Mr. L. Robson)	W. Renwick	5	11	10
JOLLY FRIAR (Mr. J. Simpson, jun.)	G. Balding	a	11	10
HEREWITH (Mr. A. C. Bostwick)	I. Anthony	6	11	10
CORRIE (Mr. N. E. Wilkinson)	Whalley	a	11	10
BORROM (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	6	11	10
PLANAPHONE (Mr. G. Barclay)	A. Pickles	4	11	8
WISDOM GIFT (Mr. A. Cooke)	Reader	4	11	6
WOOTTON SPORT (Mrs. R. Allison)	G. Bennett	4	11	6
DUPLICATOR (Mr. G. K. Barker)	Whiting	a	11	5
PURE FUR (Mr. J. Johnstone)	E. Davey	4	11	5
WILDRED (Mr. G. Flintham)	Lyall	4	11	5
ZERO (Mr. W. F. Ransom)	Ransom	5	11	5
INSPIRED (Lady Samman)	Renton	4	11	5
SOUVENANCE (Mr. G. Beeby)	Beeby	a	11	3
ALSWITCHER (Sir P. G. Lawson)	Gooden	a	11	3
THE COCK (Mr. W. E. Robinson)	Robinson	a	11	2
BALLYKINLER (Mr. E. W. Merrell)	R. Payne	a	11	2
SELF HELP (Mr. J. Pendarves)	Pendarves	6	11	1
HYRON (Mr. J. Bird)	Pulford	a	11	0
COOLE (Mrs. C. Jones)	J. Scott	5	11	0
CHOSEN LEAF (Mr. F. Hutsby)	Hutsby	6	11	0
BOLD BUCCANEER (Mr. O. A. Groenslade)	J. Hall	a	10	12
IRISH SPINNER (Mr. J. Reardon)	J. Reardon	4	10	12
BATTLE ABBAY (Mr. J. Moseley)	Moseley	a	10	12
ANTONY (Mr. R. C. Pearson)	Pigeott	a	10	12
WINDORA (Mr. W. J. Rimell)	T. Rimell	4	10	12
LAVANDE (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	6	10	7
CONNIE DUFF (Mr. H. A. Brown)	H. A. Brown	a	10	5
EAGLE'S CORRIE (Mr. A. Pearce)	Pearce	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LUCKY SON, A. Vasey; SPIGOT LODGE, W. Redmond; ELIZABETH ANN, W. Payne; JOLLY FRIAR, Owner; FRONT ROW, J. Hamey; HEREWITH, Owner; PLANAPHONE, T. Griffiths; DUPLICATOR, Owner; WILDRED, R. Lyall; ZERO, G. Pellerin; INSPIRED, F. Gurney; SOUVENANCE, J. Moloney; LAMINGTON, P. Doherty; BALLYKINLER, W. Gurney; SELF HELP, W. Parvin; ANTON, K. Piggott; WINDORA, T. Rimell; LAVANDE, Prendergast; CONNIE DUFF, P. Kelly.

2.0.—The **CLIFTON HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs.: for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half, over six flights of hurdles.

		St	lb
BAY OF ACRE (Captain H. Broughton)	Pease	11	5
PEACH BLOSSOM (Mr. J. Simpson)	G. Balding	11	5
SWAN UPPING (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	11	5
FIDELIO (Mr. G. B. Bates)	E. Harper	10	7
ADELARD (Mr. A. B. Briscoe)	Briscoe	10	7
BUCHYEN (Mr. W. H. Canadel)	Hall	10	7
ALPHEUS (Mr. R. J. Colling)	R. J. Colling	10	7
BLUE VISION (Mr. M. Evans)	I. Anthony	10	7
aFACILE PRINCEPS (Mr. M. E. Fitzgerald)	J. Anthony	10	7
IRISH PEACH (Mr. F. Hartigan)	F. Hartigan	10	7
COCKAYNE (Mr. A. J. Jackman)	Hackett	10	7
TRISSOTIN (Mr. J. Johnstone)	E. Davey	10	7
BUDDY (Mr. J. Mackie)	W. Cole	10	7
FIRESTAR II. (Mrs. S. H. Milner)	Pearce	10	7
STAINBURN (Mrs. de Moleyns)	De Moleyns	10	7
LUX (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)	Vasey	10	7
ALOUIE (Lady Samman)	Renton	10	7
BLACK SWAN (Mr. W. Seaward)	Whalley	10	7
LOCKSTOFUN (Colonel W. F. Story)	T. E. Leader	10	7
YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. E. Wallace)	J. Bearry	10	7
aLODGER (Mr. B. Warner)	O. Anthony	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SWAN UPPING, Mr. Thackray; BAY OF ACRE, —; FIDELIO, S. Ingham; ADELARD, R. Lyall; BUCHYEN, G. Wilson; ALPHEUS, Mr. Colling; BLUE VISION, Mr. Mead; FACILE PRINCEPS, R. Everett; LUX, A. Vasey; ALOUIE, F. Gurney; LODGER, G. Pellerin; IRISH Peach, —.

2.30.—The **BENTINCK HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
CASTLEDERG (Mrs. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	a	12	7
BOB STONE (12lb ex.) (Mr. R. E. Morel)	Roberts	a	12	4
KNIGHT BACHELOR (Mr. C. R. Taylor)	Coulthwaite	a	11	13
BATTLESHAFT (Mr. W. F. Ransom)	Ransom	a	11	5
YOUNG MIDDLETON (12lb ex.) (Mr. A. Marsh)	Marsh	6	11	4
FORSBRA (Mr. H. G. Hunt)	H. Hunt	5	11	3
WANDA (Colonel B. C. Fairfax)	Threlfell	5	10	13
KNUD (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)	Pollock	a	10	13
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown)	H. A. Brown	a	10	7
MAIL FIST (Lady Zia Wernher)	I. Anthony	5	10	7
SEPT (Mr. Lewis Jones)	Renton	4	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BOB STONE, D. Williams; KNIGHT BACHELOR, K. Piggott; YOUNG MIDDLETON, Owner; FORSBRA, Owner; WANDA, E. Fawcett; KNUD, A. Waudby; MAIL FIST, D. Morgan.

3.0.—The **MAPPERLEY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles and a few yards.

		Yrs	st	lb
SPEAR O' WAR (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a	12	7
MARCH BROWN II. (Mrs. Marshall Field)	I. Anthony	5	12	0
TOYCUT (Sir H. Wernher)	I. Anthony	a	11	12
BIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	Whitelaw	a	11	7
APOSTASY (Lady Lindsay)	Private	a	11	7
REDAN (Sir G. Abercrombie)	K. Piggott	a	11	5
YOUNG PRINCE (9lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Madden)	J. Reardon	6	11	3
IRISH DOLLY (Colonel C. de Paravicini)	Paravicini	a	11	2
MELBASTON (Mr. V. H. Smith)	Beeby	a	11	1
PARNELL (Mr. H. T. Hincks)	Beeby	6	11	1
DARK IN WHITE (Mr. P. V. Alexyd)	J. Hall	a	11	1
MYTHOLOGIST (Captain R. A. Sassoon)	Martin	5	10	13
IRISH LANCER (Lord Abergavenny)	Whitaker	6	10	10
REALLY TRUE (Major N. Furlong)	W. Gale	6	10	10
ASHLAND (9lb. ex.) (Mr. C. S. Green)	Cox	a	10	10
SMOKE CLOUD (Mr. C. Winn)	F. Hartigan	a	10	8
aBICESTER (Dowager Lady Penrhyn)	F. Piggott	a	10	7
WISE DOG (Miss H. Lark)	R. Payne	a	10	7
SANS BLAGUE (Mrs. G. Pease)	Pease	a	10	4
THE SPRING IV. (Mrs. Dodd)	Briscoe	5	10	0
ATTALA (Mrs. D. Rogers)	In Ireland	a	10	0
WHITE PINE (Mrs. R. Cheape)	Easterby	a	10	0
FAR FLIGHT (Mr. H. A. Brown)	H. A. Brown	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

APOSTASY, —; IRISH DOLLY, Mr. Hodgkinson; DASH O' WHITE, Mr. West; MYTHOLOGIST, Owner; ASPIRANT, W. Whitaker; BICESTER, K. Piggott; WHITE PINE, J. Mason; WISE DON, W. Gurney; SANS BLAGUE, W. Speck.

3.30.—The **ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
WORKER (Mr. W. Whitehead)	W. Payne	6	12	11
BALIUS (Mr. H. A. Keene)	H. Harrison	a	12	2
SPRINGALE LIGHT (Mr. J. Johnstone)	E. Davey	a	11	11
FRIAR DOMINIC (Mr. A. C. Scott)	J. Hall	6	11	11
RODNELL (Captain G. R. Westmacott)	Gosden	6	11	11
SANSTROME (Mr. J. Burgess)	Vasey	6	11	8
VESPASIAN (Mr. W. Wilson)	Easterby	5	11	8
BALBENNETT HILL (Lord Abergavenny)	Whitaker	5	11	3
GEORGETOWN (Mr. J. Cockton)	Cockton	5	11	3
POLITICIAN (Mr. H. E. Crum-Ewing)	Private

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE FIRST TRIAL MATCH

FOURTEEN TRIES SCORED

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The Whites beat the Colours in the first of the Rugby Union Trial Matches at Blundellsands on Saturday by six goals and five tries (45 points) to three tries (9 points). It was fortunate that the fog which had enveloped most of the North during the morning dispersed just in time for an attractive and not unhelpful game to be played on the ground of the Waterloo Club. The scoring of 14 tries, if it did nothing else, gave the spectators plenty of open football to watch and cheer.

Except for 10 minutes after the interval, when an exchange of half-backs promised to make all the difference but did not, the Whites were the better side inside and outside of the scrummage. During the first half the Whites' pack, by solid scrummaging and quick heeling—throughout the game there was little play in the loose—gave their backs every chance to distinguish themselves in attack. This was made doubly easy by the weakness of the Colours' defence in midfield, and a surprising absence of wing forward play, but it had to be granted that E. B. Pope and his more effective partner, T. J. M. Barrington, rose splendidly to the occasion, while the three-quarter backs behind them missed few chances of completing the movements started for them by the stand-off half-back.

Pope, though he has missed a Blue at Cambridge this term, may yet help the English Selectors further, unless his excellent form as a substitute for Carter of Bristol, Barrington's club partner, is an additional complication. A. Key, on the other side, who was regarded as the natural successor of Sobey, was less happy. He was playing behind a beaten pack in the first half, but, even when he changed sides with Pope, his gathering of the ball was less certain than usual, and his passing hesitant and erratic. It was significant that when Key showed his true form, S. S. C. Meikle backed him up well. In the second half, when Meikle and Key were playing behind the White forwards, who quickly recovered from their bad 10 minutes at the re-start of play, they sometimes made the Colours' defence in mid-field look as foolish as Barrington and Pope had done. Key was never at his best in passing, but he made several good breaksaway from the scrummage.

This problem of the half-backs was most important, with Spong and Sobey, for the moment, out of consideration, and Laird still a difficult man to play with and generally rather uncertain in feeding the three-quarter backs. The trial showed, what the Bristol club matches had already shown, that Barrington can puzzle a moderate defence by his curious shake of the shoulders and elusive run, and can also keep in touch with his centres. Against the Colours Barrington took his passes in his stride, used his feint to get the opposing stand-off half-back and centres in two minds and on the wrong foot, dodged his way through, and yet had a mind for the better placed of the two centres. Sometimes he missed out one or the other, but he never left both in the air. Unfortunately, his defence was much less sound, though his screw kicking can be very clever.

The form of the other backs can be summarized. For the Whites, Hubbard was not much worried by rushes and kicked his customary good length. L. L. Bedford, the Colours' full-back, seemed strong enough in tackling and kicking to be worth another trial. Aarvold, on the Whites' left wing, took his passes well and ran cleverly if without any remarkable speed. He plays generally in the centre and, in form, is very good there. L. Both, on the other wing, was a stronger but not faster runner than A. C. Harrison, with whom he had some instructive duels both in attack and defence. Both are likely players in their respective ways. Buriand and McCanlis, the Whites' centres, had things made so easy for them most of the time that some caution is needed in praising them for an excellent performance. For the Colours, G. Harriman often was out of position, but he ran and tackled hard. B. D. Butler failed to hold most of his passes, but when he did set off for the goal-line in a series of side-steps and eccentric curves he was difficult to stop. A. V. Twose, of Torquay, had scarcely any chances on the Colours' right wing.

The Whites' pack, though rearranged, with M. S. Bonaventura in the place of Rew in the front row, N. L. Evans, the Navy man, instead of Dunkley as partner to Black in the second row, and Dunkley in the centre of the back row instead of Hordern, who became instead the leader of the Colours, was seldom beaten for the ball. Perhaps they should not be criticized because, only at rare intervals, was anyone particularly prominent or clever in the loose. Davey and Bolton in the back row kept alert, worked hard, and more than once joined in the passing movements. The West Country wing forwards, Townend and J. Davies, were seldom seen, but they had the excuse of a tiring all-night journey. Hordern played a fine all-round game and H. B. Toft, the hooker, looked a useful man in the rushes. The Colours lost the services of E. P. Sewell, the Harlequin forward, who had to be helped off the field suffering from concussion shortly before half-time. His place was taken by Longland, of Northampton.

The Whites scored three goals and two tries (21 points) to nothing in the first half. Quick heeling, accurate passing by Pope, and Barrington's clever running chiefly accounted for the first, third, and fourth tries. Burland's share in the first was a well-timed reverse pass to Barrington, who then enabled McCanlis to send in Aarvold. McCanlis scored the second try direct from a pass by Barrington. Aarvold scored the fourth try. A breakaway by Pope, well supported by Bolton, Black, and Dunkley, made it possible for Dunkley to get the second try of the match. Pope and Bolton, too, were responsible largely for the fifth try, scored by Booth.

At the start of the second half the Colours were well on top in front and at half-back. Pope slipped over for his new side's first try. A surprise pick-up and zig-zag run by Butler paved the way for the try scored by Harrison. Then the Whites' pack recovered their ascendancy and the scoring once more became onesided. A good run by Booth, splendidly backed up by Meikle, led to one try. Aarvold completed the next attack, a full passing movement. Davey did well to be up on the left wing to take the next scoring pass and Booth ran strongly to score the next. Then, after Harrison had shown a fine turn of speed to score the Colours' third try, Bonaventura and Aarvold helped to swell the Whites' score.

The teams were:—

WHITES.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; L. Booth (Headingley), D. W. Burland (Bristol), M. A. McCanlis (Gloucester), and C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), three-quarter backs; T. J. M. Barrington (Bristol) and E. B. Pope (Blackheath), half-backs; M. S. Bonaventura (Blackheath), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), A. H. Bateson (Otley), R. H. Black (Blackheath), N. L. Evans (R.N.E. College), R. J. Davey, Leytonstone), P. E. Dunkley (Harlequins), and R. Bolton (Wakefield), forwards.

COLOURS.—L. L. Bedford (Headingley), back; A. V. Twose (Torquay Athletic), G. Harriman (Coventry), B. D. Butler (Fylde), and A. C. Harrison (Hartlepool Rovers), three-quarter backs; S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) and A. Key (Old Cranleighans), half-backs; H. C. S. Jones (Manchester), H. B. Toft (Manchester University), E. P. Sewell (Harlequins), E. P. Foulds (Waterloo), T. C. Hordern (Newport), G. Townend (The Army), T. Carruthers (Sunderland), and J. Davies (Gloucester), forwards.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
Old Leysians	6	*Rosslyn Park	0
Old Merchant Taylors	20	*Northampton	11
Old Dunfermlians ..	3	*United Services (Portsmouth) ..	0
Barclays Bank	11	*Old Elthamians	0
*Cowbridge	6	K.C.S. Old Boys	3
*Plymouth Albion ..	13	Old Paulines	0
*Old Beccehamians ..	11	Cheltenham	3
Old Haberdashers ..	6	*Harrow	0
Richmond	10	*Old Cranleighans ..	6
*Old Hillhillians ..	24	R.M.A. (Woolwich) ..	0
*Lloyds Bank	6	Old Ruthermians ..	5
*Old Tiffinians	14	Old Blues Nomads ..	3
Royal School of Mines	19	*Old Whitgiftians ..	6
*Old Dartfordians ..	6	Guy's Hospital "A" ..	6
Old Blues "A"	8	*Old Stortfordians ..	6
*Old Colfeians	6	Old Mahlstonians ..	0
R.A.F. (Henlow) ..	25	*Old Alleynians	5
Dulwich	6	Old Cholmeleians ..	0
Old Johnians (Leatherhead) ..	16	Royal Corps of Signals	11
Goldsmiths' College ..	13	*Old Askeans	3
*Hampstead	19	Old Fullerians	4
*Royal Horse Guards	35	Old Queensians	0
King's College	5	*Old Wortellyians ..	0
Chartered Bank	0	Old Brightonians	0

BLACKHEATH WIN A POOR GAME

LACK OF COMBINATION

Although Blackheath beat Devonport Services at Blackheath on Saturday by one goal and four tries (17 points) to two tries (6 points), they can have derived but little satisfaction from their performance as a team. The pall of fog which overhung the Rectory Field and at times made it difficult to see exactly what was happening on the far side of the field, if not directly responsible for the gloom of the proceedings at any rate served to intensify it. There was little to arouse the enthusiasm of a surprisingly large attendance.

Of the five tries scored by Blackheath not one was the direct result of combined team play, all being entirely due to individual efforts on the part of four of their players. Bishop, who was figuring at centre three-quarter back instead of his customary position of stand-off half-back, showed his usual opportunism, and, though he did not actually score himself, he had a hand in most that was doing and was directly responsible for two of the tries obtained by Douty and Laing. Each of these players scored twice, the former by straight and determined running for the line on each occasion, and the latter by intelligent backing up and a turn of speed that many a wing three-quarter might envy. Millard, who took Bishop's place at stand-off half-back, somewhat redeemed an otherwise unconvincing display by scoring Blackheath's other try, though in doing this he took an unjustifiable risk. Instead of passing to Kemp, his wing man, who was backing him up closely, and, being unmarked, could have run round behind the posts, he elected to go through himself and was tackled by Jamesou as he crossed the line in a less favourable position, which subsequently proved too difficult for Kemp. Kemp only succeeded in placing one goal out of five attempts.

Both packs expended a deal of energy, as was evinced by the cloud of steam which rose from the scrummages and added to the density of the fog, but much of it was purposeless and misdirected, resulting in a lot of loose, scrambling play. Blackheath had rather the better of the play in the tight and were the more regular in gaining possession. Slovenly heeling, however, did much to nullify this advantage and made Kemp appear somewhat slow on occasion in getting the ball away to his backs, who, as a result, did much of their passing practically at a standstill. This enabled the quick-breaking Service forwards and the backs to get in among them and disorganize their attack. Few of the loose rushes possessed enough thrust to carry either side far, and the Services, who held their own in this department, through their inability to keep the ball sufficiently close to their toes, enabled Kemp and Bishop to turn defence into attack by picking up and initiating passing movements. Opportunities so furnished led to Blackheath's tries, while more orthodox movements from the base of set scrummages usually broke down through slow passing or faulty handling.

Having established a 17 points lead Blackheath fell away somewhat and the best combined movements of the match eventually came from the Services, who, during the last quarter of an hour, delivered a strong attack, under cover of a thickening smoke screen, which yielded tries from Bailey and Black. Harding and Bailey failed with the kicks. Neither full back distinguished himself, but no doubt the fog made it difficult to judge distances. Kemp, Parry, and Hinde did much good touch kicking, and were useful without being brilliant. Parry's favourite method of getting the ball away from between his legs has little to recommend it even when executed with greater accuracy that he appeared able to manage. Bailey and Smith played well on the Services right wing, and the former's try, to gain which he employed a short punt and quick recovery, was the cleverest thing in the match. In Sub-Lieutenant Black and Marines Dumbleton, Light, and Webb the Services possess four very useful forwards.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH.—A. S. G. Thompson, back; H. C. Douty, C. C. Bishop, J. A. N. Giles, and T. Preston, three-quarter backs; J. T. Kemp and W. E. Millard, half-backs; W. E. Tucker, R. H. Charsley, A. Rendall, G. Laing, C. B. Bailey, G. N. Wentworth, H. H. Rhanchard, and G. W. G. Lee, forwards.

DEVONPORT SERVICES.—Sub-Lieutenant Jameson, back; A.B. Caddy, Midshipman Walsham, A.B. Bailey, and Sub-Lieutenant Smith, three-quarter backs; A.B. Parry and Pay Lieutenant Hinde, half-backs; Marine Webb, O.C. Spiers, A.B. Attwood, Marine Dumbleton, Sub-Lieutenant Wilkinson, Marine Light, Sub-Lieutenant Black, and E. R. A. Harding, forwards.

THE WELSH TRIAL

For four-fifths of the game in the Welsh Trial match at Swansea on Saturday the Probables defended successfully; for one-fifth of the game their defence was lamentable. That is the explanation of the extraordinary result—a draw of 24 points each, although at one time the Probables had established a lead which it seemed impossible to overtake.

Throughout the game the Possibles' pack were rather more lively, and in the closing stages they took matters into their own hands and overran the Probables' team, forwards and backs. In about 15 minutes they scored a goal and three tries, and that completely changed the complexion of the game. For the greater part of the game the Possibles' backs were brilliant, and it says something for the Probables' defence that against dashing forwards and resolute backs they prevented their line from being crossed for three-quarters of the game. That makes their absolute collapse later on all the more remarkable. Scourfield, Morley, and Powell were the only three whose defence was sound throughout. Ralph did admirably in attack and defence in the first half, when playing for the Possibles, but he was a much worried player when he was changed over to the Probables. Guy Morgan ran and kicked splendidly at first. Ivor Jones and Scourfield were the other outstanding figures of the Probables. Before the end, however, Davey proved to be the most spectacular figure in the game, and D. Jones was usually in the front of the Possibles' rushes.

Scourfield opened the scoring for the Probables by following up his own kick, and Ivor Jones converted. Morley followed with two clever tries, neither of which was converted; but then the Possibles pressed, and twice were given penalty kicks, from both of which D. Jones placed goals. In the second half a good combined movement led up to a try by Ivor Jones, which he himself converted. Boon intercepted, and he and Arthur beat the defence for Boon to score a try. More pressure by the Possibles saw Ralph kick to the open, and Bayliss dropped a goal. A single-handed try by Powell, converted by Ivor Jones, put the Probables farther ahead, but from that point they were a badly beaten team. Frank Williams put in Peacock, and D. Jones converted the try. Twice Davey went through the defence for tries, and finally, with Guy Morgan off the field hurt, combination by the Possibles ended in George Morgan sprinting over for the final try.

The teams were:—

PROBABLES.—T. Scourfield (Torquay), back; R. W. Boon (Cardiff), Guy Morgan (Swansea), H. M. Bowcott (Cardiff), and J. C. Morley (Newport), three-quarter backs; W. C. Powell (London Welsh) and F. Williams (Headingley), half-backs; T. Arthur (Neath), H. C. Day (Newport), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), K. Salmon (Cross Keys), A. Lemon (Neath), N. Fender (Cardiff), Ivor Jones (Llanelly), and E. Lloyd (Abertillery), forwards.

POSSIBLES.—Gwyn Bayliss (Pontypool), back; Howie Jones (Swansea), Idris Towill (Bridgend), Claude Davey (Swansea), and George Morgan (Bridgend), three-quarter backs; C. Axford (Pontypool) and A. R. Ralph (Newport), half-backs; D. R. James (Treorchy), T. Day (Swansea), A. Skym (Cardiff), A. Vaughan-Jones (The Army), H. Peacock (Newport), J. Lang (Llanelly), D. Jones (Ebbw Vale), and W. Taggett (Talywain), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. F. G. Phillips, Pontardulais.

IRISH TRIAL MATCH

In the Irish trial match at Cork Munster beat Leinster by two goals, a penalty goal and two tries (19 points) to a penalty goal and a try (6 points).

The fine play of the Munster forwards was the dominating factor in the game, and the combined play with enterprise and attacked backs played them out of many difficulties much more than their opponents. A feature was the fine play of Noel Murphy, who scored three of Munster's tries. The other was scored by McNeice. Williamson converted two of the tries and also kicked a penalty goal. For Leinster Crowe kicked a penalty goal before the interval, and late in the game, when the side set up strong attacks, McMahon scored under the posts, Murray missing the kick at goal.

SCOTTISH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Glasgow	9	Edinburgh	0
*Hawick F.P. ..	10	Instonians	3
*Royal High School F.P. ..	8	Edinburgh Academicals ..	6
*Hawick	3	Melrose	3
Dunfermline	7	*Kelso	6
*Jedforest	16	Lancholm	16
		* Home team.	

WELSH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
Probables	24	Possibles .. .. (At Swansea)	24
*Aberavon	9	Pontypool	0
Swansea	6	*Bridgend	0
*Penarth	3	Llanelly	3

The match between Abertillery and Neath was scratched as the ground was frozen.

HARLEQUINS' LUCKY VICTORY

EXCITING MATCH AT TWICKENHAM

The Harlequins beat Leicester at Twickenham on Saturday afternoon by two goals and a penalty goal (13 points) to a goal and two tries (11 points).

The game started more than 10 minutes late in a silence as dead as the dark mist that hung over the field. There was little of interest in the play for a long time, and the Harlequins had a lead of a goal to a try at half-time. Leicester then suddenly got another try, then Harlequins another goal, and then Leicester a goal. One point separated the scores with only a few minutes to go. Harlequins got a free kick from which a goal was kicked, and in the closing moments Leicester had a similar but more difficult opportunity, but it came to nothing and they lost. The last part of the game was exciting enough to rouse the interest and cheering of the spectators who remained in the gathering gloom, and it served to redeem the match from dull mediocrity.

Both the Harlequin tries were scored by Gibbs, but no one gave him a single pass during the game, and he had to go out and collect the ball himself and make his own pace, openings, and tries. The first was purely a Gibbs affair and done after his best manner. A pass dropped by the Leicester backs was grabbed by Gibbs. Off he went like a hare. No one in pursuit seemed likely to catch him up, but as he turned inwards to the goal-posts he found three or four from the other corner in his way. A slight hesitating halt in front of each in Gibbs's usual way deceived them, and he ran in for a try without a hand being laid on him. His second, which came well on in the second half, was a different kind of thing. Gibbs stumbled on the ball quite near his own line, made off down the field close to the touch line, then kicked long and high over the back's head, followed up so fast that though he was threatened from the other side as he came up to the ball he was able to kick it over the line, run up, get it on the bounce, and touch down behind the goal to give Laird a second easy shot for a goal. Laird, too, kicked the Harlequins' penalty goal from a position just as easy.

Leicester's first try was much after the same manner as the first gained by Gibbs, for White, who was marking Gibbs, got the ball when it was meant for his opponent, got clean away and across the line, but too far out for Prentice to convert. The second was scored by Buckingham after a clever kick ahead in a passing movement, but Prentice again could not convert, for it was still nearer the touch line than the first. The third followed a vigorous forward rush, of which there were many in the later part of the game, Saunders getting the touch down just by the posts to give Prentice a much easier chance to convert, and he did so.

The forward play was strenuous and forceful in the second half and there were many rushes with the ball at the feet, leaving a straggling line of players on the ground in the wake of the ball. It was a pity that they were not carried farther, for such a rush is often quite devastating for the men whose duty it is to stem it, and it is quite as good a method of attack, better in many cases, as the continuous heeling and passing of the ball to the wings. Leicester excelled in this forward play, and they found several of the Harlequins' backs in no mood to go down on the ball. It was difficult to follow the play closely towards the end, for the mist was getting thicker and it was dark. Still there was the usual constant difficulty in getting the ball properly into the scrummage, and both sides alike were flagrant in their disregard for the law about foot-up.

The teams were:—

HARLEQUINS.—E. S. Waring, back; P. E. Hodge, J. E. Hutton, G. C. A. Adams, and J. C. Gibbs, three-quarter backs; W. J. Laird and D. Dean, half-backs; R. Payne, M. L. P. Jackson, G. A. Rutter, C. R. Coghlan, D. H. Duder, E. A. Hamilton Hill, C. R. Hinds Howell, and D. C. Willis, forwards.

LEICESTER.—C. O. Manson, back; D. E. Morris, R. A. Buckingham, R. Carryer, and G. R. White, three-quarter backs; H. D. Greenlees and S. A. Smith, half-backs; D. J. Norman, F. D. Prentice, G. R. Beamish, S. B. Saunders, E. G. Coleman, G. P. C. Vallence, A. H. Greenwood, and H. A. Constantine, forwards.

RICHMOND BEATEN AT HONOR OAK PARK

Guy's Hospital beat Richmond at Honor Oak Park on Saturday by three tries (9 points) to nothing.

The winners were the better side throughout and thoroughly deserved their success, much of which was due to the splendid play of Thomas at stand-off half-back. The score against Richmond would certainly have been much larger if it had not been for the fine performance of Mennim at back. He saved his side time and again by determined tackling or well-judged kicks to touch.

The Hospital attacked from the start, Wailer, Thomas, and Atkins being dangerous, but the Richmond defence was sound, Mennim being especially good. Richmond made a determined attack, in which Allen and Maclean were conspicuous, but Thomas brought play back to the Richmond "25." Thomas cut through in fine style, but Mennim again saved the situation, and Richmond had the better of the game for some time, their forwards putting in much hard work. Guy's then pressed, and Popplewell broke away and passed to Morgan, who scored a try which Hogbin failed to convert. Mennim made much ground from a free-kick against the Hospital, but Thomas, Burrows, and Wailer put in a good round of passing which ended in the last-named knocking on.

Thomas and Hogbin led a Hospital rush early in the second half, and Ashdown made a long run on the right wing, but was pushed into touch. Eustace started another passing movement which ended in a bunch of Guy's Hospital forwards crossing the line, but Richmond secured the touch down. Thomas made another opening, and Burrows scored a try which Hogbin just failed to convert, the ball hitting the farther goal-post and rebounding into the field of play. Wainwright and Maclean made a good run for Richmond, but the Hospital backs were again dangerous and Burrows actually crossed the line, but was recalled for a forward pass. Guy's were not to be denied, however, and another round of passing resulted in Atkins scoring a try in the corner. Hogbin made another good attempt to convert, but failed.

The teams were:—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back; D. E. Ashdown, E. J. B. Atkins, G. Walker, and G. A. Burrows, three-quarter backs; J. K. Thomas and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; R. G. Knight, J. P. O'Shea, J. S. Batchelor, I. G. Robin, T. Morgan, J. S. F. Popplewell, G. F. Lamprey, and E. W. P. Hogbin, forwards.

RICHMOND.—F. Mennim, back; J. W. Wainwright, G. Walker, W. N. S. Hoare, and J. S. Bickerton, three-quarter backs; B. G. Allen and D. L. Maclean, half-backs; A. E. S. Charles, R. A. Kinnersley, D. G. Allen, N. Jones, G. H. Forrester, W. F. Reddy, E. M. Bovill, and J. T. C. Clarke, forwards.

FRANKFURT LOSE AT OXFORD

Oxford University Greyhounds beat the Frankfurt 1880 Sports Club at Oxford on Saturday by two goals, two penalty goals, and two tries (22 points) to a penalty goal and two tries (9 points).

Shortly after the start Roberts took a pass from Borland and ran in for the Greyhounds, Lovegrove converting. Then a well-executed movement by Frankfurt, in which Wolf, Hauck, and Prinz showed to advantage, led up to an unconverted try, which was followed by a further try for the Greyhounds by Brookes and a penalty goal to Frankfurt kicked by Botzong, the Greyhounds leading at half-time by eight points to six. In the second half the game was still very evenly contested for a long period. Lovegrove kicked a penalty goal for the Greyhounds and P. Berg scored a try for Frankfurt. From this point, however, in spite of the fact that Frankfurt had quite a large share of the game, the superior tactics of the Greyhounds told. Lovegrove kicked a second penalty goal, and as a result of good movements by the Greyhounds' backs tries were scored by Sweatman and Tanner.

Five years have passed since Frankfurt last visited Oxford, and they were then beaten rather easily. They now show a much better knowledge of the game, but seem to rely too much on the idea that very big forwards are the most effective. They had several big men—two of them over 15st.—in their pack, with the result that their scrummaging was slovenly and the men were rather too slow in the open. The backs play an orthodox game, but they have not yet learned to pass quickly and do not often cut through. Their swerving and side-stepping are rather too obvious to deceive a good side. The brothers Berg and Helff were their best forwards, and behind the scrummage Wolf, Botzong, and Leipprand are players above the average. The Frankfurt game has been speeded up a good deal, and, considering the few opportunities the club has of meeting first-class sides, their improvement is highly commendable. The spirit of the players is admirable, and physically there can be few finer teams.

The teams were:—

OXFORD GREYHOUNDS.—G. H. M. Williams (Balliol), back; A. E. Brookes (Brasenose), A. W. Roberts (St. Edward Hall), E. A. Sweatman (Brasenose), and D. M. Borland (Brasenose), three-quarter backs; N. W. Lovegrove (New College) and S. M. Meschler (Magdalen), half-backs; M. H. A. Martin (Oriel), A. S. Wordsworth (Christ Church), H. C. Pugh (University College), D. E. Pratlen (Lincoln), J. L. Tanner (Trinity), D. Russell Roberts (New College), D. P. Davidson (Trinity), and H. M. Kelly (Exeter), forwards.

FRANKFURT 1880 SPORTS CLUB.—Leipprand, back; W. Botzong, R. Flinsch, O. Prinz, and G. Hauck, three-quarter backs; A. Wolf and A. Landgraf, half-backs; W. Bockenheimer, W. Berg, P. Berg, G. Helff, H. Rupp, R. V. Eckartsberg, K. Hauck, and W. Schmidt, forwards.

THE ARMY LOSE

LONDON SCOTTISH TAKE THEIR CHANCES

London Scottish beat the Army on Saturday at Richmond by one penalty goal and three tries (12 points) to nothing.

The Army fielded their first representative side of the season in this match, and, as was to be expected, their opponents showed superior combination and more finish to their attacking movements. The tackling of the visitors, however, left nothing to be desired, and, except for brief lapses when the first two tries were scored, their defence, put to many severe tests, proved quite equal to coping with the fast Scottish three-quarter backs. Indeed, the marking of Smith and Macintosh by Harris and Wilson respectively was quite one of the better features of a game which lacked any real interest. The heavy Army forwards more than held their own in the tight scrummages, and were often conspicuous in the loose, McLeod and Beacham being particularly prominent. London Scottish, however, were never deprived of their fair share of the ball, so that it must be concluded that their hooking was more effective than that of the Army.

London Scottish had all the better of the play in the first half, during which they kept the Army practically penned in their own half. They relied too much, however, on the short punt and follow-up, and reckoned without the sure fielding and excellent kicking of Hunt, the Army full back. It was some time before Smith was given any opportunity whatever of showing what he could do, but when a stray chance or so came his way, he showed flashes of his old speed and opportunism, scoring one try himself and making the opening for another. The Army three-quarter backs were noticeably slower in their combined movements than their opponents, but one piece of passing between Novis and Wilson, which gained a considerable amount of ground, is deserving of mention as the best movement of the game. The opening score in the first half came when Miers received the ball from a scrummage, and, cutting through, eluded the defence and scored a good try. This was followed by another when Smith ran across from his wing and opened the way for Macintosh to go over. In the second half Simson, who had had missed both the kicks at goal, kicked a good penalty goal.

The remaining 20 minutes of the game proved the Army, especially the forwards, to be the better stayers. They had many chances of scoring, having driven the Scottish into their own "25," but were unable to put the necessary finishing touches. It was left to London Scottish to obtain the final score, a long dribble up field which ended in Smith making the touch-down for a try which Simson did not convert.

The teams were:—

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; I. S. Smith, N. C. W. Green, A. Geddes, and C. E. W. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; G. McLaren, and A. C. C. Miers, half-backs; W. N. Roughead, R. F. F. Mackennan, D. J. W. Dryburgh, D. H. Simson, R. S. Walker, J. C. Miller, D. Thom, and A. F. McLeod, forwards.

THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (Royal Artillery), back; Second Lieutenant I. D. M. Wilson (2nd Bn., Devonshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant A. L. Novis (2nd Bn., Leicestershire Regiment), Lieutenant C. C. Beaty-Pownall (2nd Bn., Leicestershire Regiment), and Second Lieutenant L. J. Harris (Royal Engineers), three-quarter backs; Lieutenant J. R. Cole (2nd Bn., The Loyal Regiment) and Second Lieutenant R. T. Priest (Royal Artillery), half-backs; Sergeant E. Beacham (2nd Bn., Coldstream Guards), Second Lieutenant D. O'E. Schofield (Royal Engineers), Second Lieutenant B. W. Reynolds (1st Bn., Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Second Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant R. L. E. Hebert (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant K. J. McIntyre (Royal Tank Corps), Lieutenant D. C. McLeod (Indian Army), and Second Lieutenant G. Taylor (West Yorkshire Regiment), forwards.

LONDON WELSH WIN

London Welsh beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Herne Hill on Saturday by a goal and two tries (11 points) to a goal (5 points).

The game, although keen enough, and containing some good points, was on the whole dull. Neither side could boast of much advantage over the other. The Hospital were probably rather unlucky, for although they were without two of their best players, J. T. C. Taylor, the scrummage half-back, and T. J. Ryan, they had nearly as much of the game as their opponents, but their play had not the same finish as the London Welsh, and that cost them the match.

The game opened with a dribble by the Hospital forwards, headed by Munday, but Davies, who takes his passes well, picked up the ball neatly and kicked into touch. Immediately London Welsh got to the other end they opened the scoring, for although a high punt up the field was well caught by Buckland, he was tackled with the ball, and as it ran loose W. R. V. Thomas and Idris Davies carried on the movement, dribbling over the line, and Davies got the touch down. St. Bartholomew's Hospital put on some pressure again, but the London Welsh marking and tackling were sound, so that although the Hospital backs passed well, they could make little progress. Before they could get any reward for their efforts a further try was scored against them. Roy Thomas, on the London Welsh right, instead of trying to find touch, in reply to a kick by Powell, suddenly changed the direction of the play by a cross kick, which was cleverly caught by Jones, who had anticipated the move. The Hospital defence was taken by surprise, and Jones was able to break through before passing to W. P. Lewis, who had a clear run in. The kick at goal, however, failed. Before half-time St. Bartholomew's Hospital reduced the lead by a fine individual effort by Powell, who caught R. S. Lewis's attempt at a cross kick when the London Welsh were attacking, and shook off a tackle by Thomas before running clear. He was confronted by Davies, but with plenty of room to manœuvre in, had no difficulty in running round the full back, and scoring a fine try, which Kirkwood converted.

The second half was a drab affair, although it started well with two fine rushes by St. Bartholomew's Hospital forwards, which, with the London Welsh, none too good at dropping on the ball, gained a lot of ground; neither, however, brought any tangible result, for the ball was lost at the critical moment. As the game went on the London Welsh forwards gradually began to control the scrummages, and with R. S. Lewis opening up the game better than he had done, the London Welsh backs made some nice movements. They were only able to score once, however, when A. H. Jones picked up in some loose play about midfield, and slipped past Powell, who was at hand, and then beat Buckland before running in under the posts for Howell to convert. St. Bartholomew's Hospital did their best to make up the deficit, and some good kicking by Kirkwood put them on the attack, but it cannot be said that they ever really looked like saving the game, and it was here more than at any other time that they missed Taylor.

The teams were:—

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; R. Thomas, S. L. Jones, A. H. Jones, and W. T. Lewis, three-quarter backs; R. L. Morgan and R. S. Lewis, half-backs; R. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, R. H. Garbett, Idris Davies, R. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, and M. H. Evans, forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—L. H. Buckland, back; P. M. Thomas, R. J. McNeil, R. M. Kirkwood, and J. D. Powell, three-quarter backs; F. J. Belliby and C. W. Johns, half-backs; V. C. Thompson, J. R. R. Jenkins, J. R. Munday, G. D. S. Briggs, R. S. Lewis, K. J. Harvey, H. G. Edwards, and A. T. Blair, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS v. FRANKFURT

For the match to-day with the 1880 Club of Frankfurt at the Richmond Athletic ground the Old Alleynians have picked the following side:—

E. C. Whiteley, back; J. E. Pettifer, D. H. Frankford, A. S. G. Davies, and L. A. W. Simmons, three-quarter backs; E. D. Miller and K. Andrese, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. M. Dixon, A. F. Brownstall, K. J. Stark, R. S. Hittler, S. B. Sellick, K. R. Pettifer, and H. Prytz, forwards.

The 2nd Cheshire Regiment beat the Royal Engineers (Aldershot) by two tries to nothing in the Third Round of the Army Rugby Cup Tournament.

Salford beat Keighley in a match in the Rugby League at Salford on Wednesday by 44 points to seven.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Barrow	17	Castleford	5
Hunslet	23	*Batley	11
Broughton Rangers ..	7	*Featherstone Rovers	4
*Huddersfield ..	13	Bramley	3
*Hull	25	Keighley	10
Halifax	13	*Rochdale Hornets ..	5
*Salford	8	Dewsbury	0
Swinton	12	*St. Helens Recreation	7
Warrington	16	*Wakefield Trinity ..	10
*Widnes	28	Leigh	0
St. Helens	10	*Wigan Highfield ..	7
Hull Kingston Rovers	5	*York	2
		* Home team.	

The match between Leeds and Bradford Northern was abandoned after playing 22 minutes in the second half on account of fog, and that between Oldham and Wigan was abandoned for the same reason.

INTER-CITY MATCH

GLASGOW BEAT EDINBURGH

For the second year in succession Glasgow won the annual match against Edinburgh, this time by three tries (9 points) to two penalty goals (6 points).

It was a hard rather than a good game, and Glasgow won as their men took the fullest advantage of their chances, but the goal kicking was about as poor as it could be, and none of the three tries, though all were scored in favourable positions, was converted. Several young players were on trial for the first time, but no fresh reputations were made, and what honours there were fell to men who have already made a name. The most disappointing part of the Glasgow team was at forward, individually some of them were excellent, but as a combination they did not play as well as expected and held no advantage over the Edinburgh forwards in the tight or in the loose. The best forward was L. M. Stuart, who dribbled splendidly and took a share in defence at a time when Edinburgh threatened danger. At half-back Glasgow were well served by Nelson and Shaw, but they had little advantage over Logan and Tod. Tod was one of the best players in the Edinburgh side, and he gave many a good pass to G. P. S. Macpherson, who was quite as skilful as he had ever been. The Edinburgh three-quarter backs were faster than those of Glasgow, and W. D. Emslie, who took the place of A. H. Brown, of Heriot's F.P.'s, justified his selection, while the wing players both ran well. For Glasgow Simmers was really the best of the three-quarter backs, W. G. Spowart was up to his usual form, while M. Murdoch made a successful first appearance. It was a disappointing match, and as a trial would not prove of great assistance to the selectors, but the result was according to the play.

Edinburgh were first to gain an advantage through Emslie, but Stuart recovered the lost ground with clever footwork. It was lost again, however, when Glasgow were penalized for feet up, and then Macpherson and Emslie looked like scoring, for Grimmett was beaten by the bounce of the ball, but Rowand ran round and secured the touch-down. Then Nelson broke away and passed to Forrest, but he was thrown into touch and relief came through Macpherson, who worked his way to the other end and tried to drop a goal. Glasgow then attacked and all the backs handled the ball, but the defence held out, and half-time arrived with no score.

Early in the second half Glasgow were twice penalized, and from the second H. R. Tod kicked a goal, the first points of the match. In the next minute the Glasgow three-quarter backs attacked vigorously, and Murdoch scored a try, but Scott failed with the kick. Then Stewart dribbled through the Edinburgh forwards. The movement was continued by Shaw and Spowart, and it finished with Simmers scoring a try, but Scott again missed the kick. After an attack by the Edinburgh three-quarter backs Spowart made a great effort to score, but he was held up by inches. Glasgow held on to their advantage, and a clever break through by Nelson ended in a try by Dykes, but no goal was kicked. Edinburgh got to the other end, where Glasgow were penalized, and B. R. Tod kicked a goal.

The teams were:—

GLASGOW.—H. F. Garmie (Glasgow University), back; R. Murdoch (Hillhead High School), W. G. Spowart (Glasgow High School), W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals), and E. Forrest (Glasgow Academicals), three-quarter backs; Ian Shaw (Glasgow High School) and J. Nelson (Glasgow Academicals), half-backs; G. C. Langlands (Glasgow High School), W. A. Macpherson (Glasgow High School), T. C. Scott (Glasgow Academicals), R. Stewart (Glasgow High School), L. Moss (Glasgow High School), and R. Rowand (Glasgow High School), forwards.

EDINBURGH.—J. L. Tod (Edinburgh Academicals), back; G.

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

A CONTRAST IN STYLES

On Saturday, before 28,000 spectators, Sheffield Wednesday beat Portsmouth at Fratton Park, Portsmouth, by four goals to two. It was a thrilling struggle, as was to be expected of two teams so highly placed in the League and both making such strenuous claims to the Championship.

The two teams played in contrasting styles. Sheffield Wednesday were a go-ahead, fast-moving and hard-working team. Each man played his part. The ball was kicked with wonderful accuracy, whether from right half-back to outside left forward, inside right to outside left, or outside right to outside left. That was the character of their play. In defence they never left a man unmarked. As a team they played splendidly together and there were no weak spots. Portsmouth made progress by short, low passes. Rarely did they make a long swinging pass. This close play, however, was repeated so often that it enabled Sheffield Wednesday's defence to get into place in time to frustrate most of these attacks. While much of their midfield play was good their finishing was poor. If Portsmouth had seized all their chances, the result might have been different. In persistency in attack there was little between the two teams. Portsmouth probably attacked slightly oftener, but while Sheffield Wednesday rounded off their attacks, Portsmouth failed to do so. Every Sheffield attack was dangerous; there was always a large element of doubt as to how those of Portsmouth would terminate.

The game opened quietly and for some five minutes or so there was nothing but midfield play. Portsmouth were the first to attack, but were stopped by good play at full back by Walker and Blenkinsop. An occasional attack by Sheffield Wednesday was begun by Seed and carried on by Allen, but for the most part Portsmouth did the pressing. It was not long before a goal was scored, but by Sheffield Wednesday. Hooper placed a corner-kick beautifully and Rimmer headed it through. Soon afterwards a free-kick was given against Portsmouth for a foul about 25 yards out. Wilson took the kick and sent the ball through the crowd of players and into the corner of the goal. The game now reached its most exciting pitch. Nichol hit the cross-bar with Brown well beaten. Kearney shot from about 20 yards out and Brown made a good save. He pushed the ball towards Easson, who had the goal at his mercy, but shot wide. Smith shot high over the bar when with a little steadiness he might have scored. A centre from the wing was completely missed by every one. Thus Portsmouth failed to make use of their opportunities. At the other end Rimmer made some very good efforts, while Hooper who had a clear run to goal wasted the opportunity by dribbling instead of shooting.

The second half started in a similar way to the first half. After some minutes of midfield play Sheffield Wednesday took the upper hand and they were soon rewarded. Seed took the ball exceedingly well and sent it out to Hooper. He lost the ball, but it was kicked against him by a Portsmouth defender and went to Allen, who ran between the backs and scored easily. Another attack by the Sheffield Wednesday right wing ended in a long, high centre being sent across the goalmouth. Mackie, leaving the ball, fouled Rimmer and a penalty-kick was the result. Before this a certain amount of fouling had entered into the game, and the referee had to admonish one or two players. The penalty-kick brought a goal and gave Sheffield Wednesday a lead of four goals. Although Hooper was injured, they were then at their best. Portsmouth returned to the attack, making more use of Forward as well as Cook, and made desperate efforts to turn the tide. Their luck came when someone handled the ball in the penalty area. Mackie took the kick and sent the ball into the corner of the goal. Brown made a wonderful effort to save. Play was all in Portsmouth's favour from then on, and they scored again through Thackeray. The ball was passed from man to man and for some time hardly touched by a Sheffield player. Thackeray placed himself in the centre-forward position and scored from close range. For some time it looked doubtful if the game would be finished through the bad light and fog, but it got no worse and the match finished with Sheffield Wednesday deservedly winning.

It is difficult to pick out the best players for Sheffield Wednesday. Walker kicked beautifully at back, Leach was prominent for a great deal of defensive head work. Seed was the guiding mind in the forward line; Allen and Burgess were hard workers, while Rimmer always looked dangerous anywhere near goal. Cook played delightfully at outside left for Portsmouth, and Mackie, apart from giving away a penalty-kick, gave a sound display at back. Smith, at inside right, was prone to keep the game too much restricted to the inside forwards.

The teams were:—

PORTSMOUTH.—Gilfillan, goal; Mackie and W. Smith, backs; Nichol, Kearney, and Thackeray, half-backs; Forward, J. Smith, Weddle, Easson, and Cook, forwards.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.—Brown, goal; Walker and Blenkinsop, backs; Strange, Leach, and Wilson, half-backs; Hooper, Seed, Allen, Burgess, and Rimmer, forwards.

ARSENAL'S MATCH ABANDONED

FOG AND GLOOM

The match between Arsenal and Grimsby Town at Highbury on Saturday was abandoned early in the second half on account of fog. When the referee stopped play Arsenal led by one goal to none. The game will be replayed at Highbury on Wednesday.

Thirty thousand spectators took the chance of the fog, but during and after the interval large numbers gave up the pretence that they could see anything of the game and left the ground. Play was difficult to follow from the centre of the stand even in the first half-hour, but it was then clear that Grimsby Town were not troubled by any sense of inferiority. They seemed to have a plan to turn the gloom of the afternoon to account by using long, fast passes and shooting whenever there was a possible opening. Either of two great drives by Buck, the left half-back, might have scored in the prevailing conditions. The first one Harper saw clearly enough to stop and the save was good. The second struck the post and rebounded. When the ball was taken nearer to the Arsenal goal the home defence was sound enough to frustrate an eager line of forwards, but a trio less skilled in covering one another than Parker, Hapgood, and Roberts would have been in difficulties. Prior, Fielding, and Coleman indulged in no frills, and carried out their raids at a speed which gave the defence little opportunity for concentration. The Arsenal, however, kept control of the situation, and eventually secured the lead from a typical breakaway movement. The ball was put out to Williams, who, at the right moment, swung it across the goal. Bastin made a short return pass and James, dashing through, shot hard into the net. The goal was the first scored in League football this season, and as the match was not completed it will not figure in the records.

Towards the end of the first half the fog deepened in density and the players were seen only as fleeting shadows. Spectators on the terraces kindled newspapers and held them up as torches. Knowledge of what was happening on the field came only from the shouts of those nearest to the point of play. Few people would have been surprised if the game had been closured before the interval, but the referee and linesmen could see enough to keep play in progress, and the second half was started. There could have been scant hope of a finish, and so much of the crowd as remained found amusement in cheering in sections as they caught glimpses of ball and players. The pall darkened until from the stand one looked out into an impenetrable brown expanse. Eighteen minutes after the restart the referee ended the comedy.

The teams were:—

ARSENAL.—Harper, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Seddon, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

GRIMSBY TOWN.—Read, goal; Wilson and Jacobsen, backs; Priestley, Swaby, and Buck, half-backs; Prior, Boxall, Coleman, Marshall, and Fielding, forwards.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

*Arsenal (James)	1	Grimsby Town	0
(Abandoned on account of fog)			
Aston Villa (Waring 2, Houghton, Beresford)	4	*Sheffield United (Dunne 2, Gillespie)	3
*Birmingham (Bradford, Curtis)	2	Huddersfield Town	0
*Blackburn Rovers (L. Brutin 2, Puddefoot, Turner)	4	Manchester United (Rowley)	1
*Derby County (Stephenson 2, Bowers 4)	6	Chelsea (Miller, Jackson)	2
*Leeds United (Turnbull, Wainscoat, Keetley)	3	Bolton Wanderers (Tait)	1
*Manchester City (Tossland, Halliday)	2	Newcastle United	0
Middlesbrough (Warren, Cameron, Camsell)	3	*Leicester City	0
Sheffield Wednesday (Rimmer, Wilson, Burgess, Walker)	4	*Portsmouth (Mackie, Thackeray)	2
*Sunderland (Leonard, Connor, Gurney 3, Lucas own goal)	6	Liverpool (Hopkin, Hodgson, McRorie, Smith 2)	5
West Ham United (Ruffell, Earle, Gibbins)	3	*Blackpool (Hutchison)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Arsenal	17	12	4	1	52	26	28
Sheffield Wednesday	18	11	5	2	47	25	27
Derby County	18	9	6	3	46	31	24
Portsmouth	18	9	6	3	45	31	24
West Ham United	18	9	5	4	44	33	23
Aston Villa	18	9	5	4	50	38	23
Huddersfield Town	18	6	7	5	39	34	19
Liverpool	17	8	2	7	44	41	18
Manchester City	18	7	4	7	30	31	18
Middlesbrough	18	7	4	7	35	39	18
Leicester City	18	8	2	8	39	45	18
Blackburn Rovers	18	7	3	8	41	37	17
Birmingham	18	5	7	6	30	28	17
Sheffield United	18	5	7	6	33	35	17
Chelsea	18	7	3	8	29	34	17
Sunderland	18	5	6	7	39	46	16
Grimsby Town	17	6	1	10	30	29	13
Newcastle United	18	5	3	10	34	46	13
Bolton Wanderers	17	5	3	9	23	35	13
Blackpool	18	4	5	9	31	52	13
Leeds United	18	5	2	11	36	42	12
Manchester United	18	1	2	15	23	62	4

SECOND DIVISION

*Barnsley (Dixon)	1	Bradford	0
*Bradford City (Hallows 3, Keetley 2, Scriven)	6	Reading (Bacon)	1
*Bristol City (Townrow)	1	Stoke City (Liddle)	1
*Bury (Amos)	1	Nottingham Forest	0
*Cardiff City (Emmerson, Robbins 3)	4	Millwall (Readman 2, Cock 2)	4
*Everton (Dean 4, Dunn, Critchley)	6	Oldham Athletic (Worrall 2, Fitton, Stanton)	4
*Plymouth Argyle (Grozier, Black)	2	Tottenham Hotspur	0
*Port Vale (Jennings)	1	Southampton	0
*Swansea Town (Bell, Easton)	2	Preston North End	1
*West Bromwich Albion (Wood, Richardson)	2	Burnley	0
Wolverhampton Wanderers (Bottrill, Deacon)	2	*Charlton Athletic (Wyper)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Everton	18	13	3	2	55	25	29
West Bromwich Albion	18	11	3	4	39	21	25
Wolverhampton Wanderers	18	12	0	6	45	27	24
Preston North End	18	10	3	5	45	30	23
Burnley	18	9	5	4	42	35	23
Tottenham Hotspur	18	10	2	6	47	24	22
Port Vale	18	10	2	6	37	29	22
Bury	18	10	1	7	41	32	21
Stoke City	18	8	4	6	29	30	20
Bradford	18	8	3	7	46	35	19
Southampton	18	7	5	6	24	22	19
Oldham Athletic	18	8	2	8	31	34	18
Swansea Town	18	6	5	7	26	32	17
Bristol City	18	6	3	9	22	30	15
Bradford City	18	6	2	10	27	37	14
Barnsley	17	5	4	8	16	29	14
Nottingham Forest	18	4	5	9	35	43	13
Millwall	18	6	1	11	36	45	13
Charlton Athletic	18	5	3	10	26	41	13
Cardiff	19	4	4	11	29	41	12
Plymouth Argyle	18	4	3	11	23	36	11
Reading	18	4	1	13	21	54	9

THIRD DIVISION
SOUTHERN SECTION

Brentford (W. Lane, Berry, Blakemore)	3	*Watford (James)	1
Brighton and Hove Albion (Chrisholm)	1	*Fulham	0
Bristol Rovers (Forbes 2, Dix)	3	*Norwich City (Hunt)	1
*Clapton Orient (Fowler 2, Tricker)	3	Southend United (Jones)	1
*Coventry City (Lake, Phillips, Reay)	3	Exeter City (Purcell)	1
Northampton Town (Wells 2, Bowen)	3	*Bournemouth (Sherman)	1
*Notts County (Fenner, Keetley)	2	Crystal Palace (Simpson, Turner)	2
*Queen's Park Rangers (Rounce, Burns 2, Armstrong, Goddard 3)	7	Newport County (Davies)	1
*Swindon Town (Eddleston, Richardson, Morris 2)	4	Torquay United	0
*Thames (Phillips)	1	Luton Town	0
*Walsall (King, Barnes)	2	Gillingham (McGregor, Brennan)	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Notts County	18	12	6	0	51	20	30
Northampton Town	17	10	5	2	28	11	25
Crystal Palace	17	9	4	4	50	33	22
Bristol City	18	9	4	5	40	30	22
Brighton and Hove Albion	18	8	6	4	25	22	22
Southend United	17	9	2	6	35	27	20
Swindon Town	18	9	2	7	39	33	20
Fulham	17	8	4	5	29	30	20
Torquay United	18	8	2	8	40	43	18
Coventry City	17	7	3	7	36	30	17
Exeter City	18	6	5	7	32	36	17
Gillingham	17	5	6	6	30	24	16
Watford	17	7	2	8	33	29	16
Clapton Orient	17	6	4	7	30	30	16
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	17	6	4	7	31	34	16
Bristol Rovers	18	6	4	8	30	44	16
Queen's Park Rangers	17	7	1	9	37	32	15
Luton Town	18	5	5	8	24	32	15
Walsall	17	4	3	10	34	47	11
Norwich City	17	3	4	10	19	34	10
Thames	17	4	2	11	18	43	10
Newport County	17	3	2	12	32	58	8

NORTHERN SECTION

Barrow (Craig, Briggs, Moon)	3	*Nelson	0
Chesterfield (Pyegate, Binks, Lee, Bell, Thornewell)	5	*Wigan Borough (Johnson)	1
*Doncaster Rovers (Smith, Bott 3, Emery, Llewsley)	6	Tranmere Rovers	0
*Gateshead (Charlton, Taylor, Kennedy, Barkas)	4	Wrexham (Taylor, Lewis, Bamford)	3
*Halifax Town (T. Donaldson)	1	Accrington Stanley (Walton)	1
*Hartlepools United (Waller 3, Mordue)	4	Rotherham United (Sellars, Murden)	2
*Hull City (Longden)	1	Carlisle United (Ryott)	1
*Lincoln City (Dinsdale, T. Maidment 2, Worthy)	4	York City (Kelly)	1
*New Brighton (G. Stevens 2)	2	Rochdale (Williams)	1
Southport (Littler, Cowen 2)	3	*Darlington (Daglish, Wellock)	2
*Stockport County (Webster, F. Newton)	2	Chesterfield	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Lincoln City	17	12	2	3	39	18	26
Stockport County	17	11	2	4	36	23	24
Tranmere Rovers	17	11	2	4	50	36	24
Chesterfield	17	10	3	4	39	25	23
Wrexham	17	9	4	4	44	25	22
Hull City	17	9	4	4	37	25	22
Carlisle United	17	10	1	6	41	25	21
Wigan Borough	16	10	1	5	32	28	21
Southport	17	8	2	7	30	28	18
Gateshead	17	6	5	6	25	27	17
Rotherham United	17	6	4	7	38	35	16
Halifax Town	17	6	4	7	24	31	16
Doncaster Rovers	17	6	3	8	34	27	15
Darlington	17	6	3	8	34	28	15
York City	17	7	1	9	32	36	15
Accrington Stanley	18	6	3	9	34	54	15
Rochdale	17	6	2	9	38	46	14
Crewe Alexandra	17	6	0	11	27	43	12
Hartlepools United	16	5	1	10	31	37	11
Barrow	18	4	3	11	20	43	11
New Brighton	17	3	3	11	15	37	9
Nelson	17	2	3	12	20	41	7

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Celtic (McGrory, Thomson)	2	*Airdrieonians (Bertram)	1
Aberdeen (Yorston 3, Merrie, McLean)	5	*Clyde (Smith, King)	2
*Dundee (Ritchie 3, Dempster 2, O'Hare)	6	Leith Athletic	0
Hamilton Academicals (King, Moffat 2, Wilson)	4	*Falkirk (Dyet)	1
*Monrose (Lyle 2)	2	Kilmarnock (Maxwell, Morton)	2
Motherwell (Stevenson 2, McInenemy)	3	Cowdenbeath (Black)	1
*Partick Thistle (Torbet, Neas)	2	Heart of Midlothian (Reid)	1
*Queen's Park (Cordiner 3, Taylor, Brenner)	5	East Fife (Wilson)	1
Rangers (McFall 2)	2	*Hibernians (Main)	1
*St. Mirren	0	Ayr United	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	17	12	3	2	44	16	27
Celtic	16	11	4	1	49	20	26
Partick Thistle	17	12	1	4	44	21	25
Motherwell	17	10	5	2	45	28	25
Hamilton Academicals	17	10	3	6	33	20	23
Dundee	17	11	1	5	41	26	23
Heart of Midlothian	18	10	2	6	42	29	22
Cowdenbeath	18	10	2	6	31	24	22
Aberdeen	17	9	0	8	39	32	18
Greenock Morton	17	8	2	7	36	41	18
Airdrieonian	18	8	2	8	28	37	18
Kilmarnock	18	7	2	9	30	31	16
St. Mirren	17	6	4	7	22	24	16
Falkirk	18	6	2	10	36	47	14
Queen's Park	17	5	3	9	31	36	13
Clyde	18	5	3	10	30	40	13
Leith Athletic	18	3	5	10	20	42	11
Hibernian	18	4	2	12	24	43	10
Ayr United	17	1	5	11	21	47	7
East Fife	18	1	2	15	23	66	4

. The asterisk indicates the team on whose ground the match was played and the names in parentheses are of the players who scored the goals.

WOOLWICH BEAT SANDHURST

A GOOD RECOVERY

The Royal Military Academy (Woolwich) beat the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) at Camberley on Saturday by four goals to two. Sandhurst were leading by two goals less than 20 minutes from the end, but then they made mistakes and Woolwich, in a fine rally, scored four goals in quick succession.

Although the fog did not interfere with the game, the weather was unpleasantly cold and it took both sides the whole of the first half to get warmed up. The early play was, in consequence, very scrappy and disjointed with nine passes out of 10 going astray and an almost complete lack of ball control. Watson-Smyth, the Sandhurst captain, was a notable exception, for he did his best to keep his forwards together with some well-judged passes, and when he dribbled he did not forget, like most of the other forwards, to keep the ball close. In the second half play became much faster and more interesting, but Watson-Smyth still proved himself to be the best footballer on the field. Morgan also did well in the Sandhurst forward line, but Summers, his inside man, twisted an ankle very early in the game and could not do a thing right afterwards. Muir worked hard at centre half-back and had a successful match until the Sandhurst collapse in the last quarter of an hour, when he got a little rattled and made two bad passes that were intercepted and led up to goals. The two backs recovered well from a shaky start and Ennals, in goal, had no chance of saving three of the shots that beat him, though he sometimes came an unnecessary distance out of his goal.

Woolwich, like their opponents, did not settle down at all in the first half, and it was only some resolute tackling by Mustafa and Wakely that kept the Sandhurst score down. Later, however, the forwards took their chances in the most commendable way, and they made Sandhurst pay the full price for every mistake. Knapp, at inside-left, did a tremendous amount of work in a quiet way; Anderson was very quick to take advantage of Muir's two errors, and Geddes, though he needed no great skill to score his two goals, deserves credit for being in the right place at the right time.

Sandhurst had rather the better of the play at the beginning of the match, and Packard shot against the post in the first few minutes. Geddes then hit the post in a Woolwich attack, but otherwise the goalkeepers had an easy time. Ten minutes before half-time Watson-Smyth sent a nice pass out to Atkinson, who promptly centred to Summers. Summers pushed the ball back across the goal and Packard scored an easy goal. Immediately after the interval a long clearance by Anley put Sandhurst on the offensive and Watson-Smyth, after missing with his first shot, scored with his second. In another attack Morgan shot against the post and Sandhurst appeared to have the match well in hand when Woolwich attacked on the left and Thomson scored from close range. Only seven minutes remained for play when Anderson intercepted a weak pass from Muir to Carter-Campbell and centred to Geddes, who scored easily. Four minutes later Ennals failed to intercept a centre from Buttenshaw and Geddes scored another easy goal. The last goal was the result of a chapter of accidents. Anderson intercepted another pass and a defender kicked wildly over his own goal from the centre. The corner kicking all through the match had been very poor, and Anderson's was no exception, but for some reason Ennals completely missed the ball and Blyth, in an effort to hook it out, turned it into the goal.

The teams were:—

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE (SANDHURST).—J. T. Ennals (King Edward VII., Melton Mowbray), goal; P. M. G. Anley (Lancing) and W. H. Jackson (Magdalen College School, Oxford), backs; J. H. Blyth (City of Norwich), K. Muir (Malvern), and D. M. Carter-Campbell (Malvern, Stubbington House), half-backs; G. E. A. Morgan (Greshams, Holt, Yarmouth G.S.), W. H. Summers (Hymers), J. J. Packard (Leiston Secondary), G. F. Watson-Smyth (Bradfield) (captain), and D. G. E. Atkinson (Bradfield), forwards.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY (WOOLWICH).—D. W. Reid (Winchester), goal; H. A. Mostafa (Cairo Military College) and W. H. D. Wakely (Westminster), backs; M. P. O'C. Tandy (Winchester), A. G. Hawkins (Malvern), and P. H. C. Atkins (Lancing), half-backs; A. F. Anderson (Winchester) (captain), G. Thomson (Queen Elizabeth's School, Dundee), J. A. Geddes (St. Lawrence College), J. Knapp (Winchester), and C. G. Buttenshaw (Sherborne), forwards.

In a match between the second elevens, also played at Camberley, Woolwich beat Sandhurst by two goals to one.

MATCH AT VINCENT-SQUARE

The Old Westminsters beat Westminster School at Vincent-square by eight goals to four. The Old Boys fielded a strong side, and their forwards outplayed the School front line. Cooper (3), Gardiner and Symington (2 each), and N. L. Foster scored for the Old Boys, and Byrne, Broadhurst, Munro, and Marshall for the School.

The teams were:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—J. E. K. Myers, goal; J. R. Moon and M. H. Matthews, backs; L. P. B. Bingham, E. H. G. Lonsdale, and P. N. Labertouche, half-backs; A. R. Marshall, J. K. Munro, M. Broadhurst, J. D. Keevle (captain), and J. G. Byrne, forwards.

OLD WESTMINSTERS.—A. Clare, goal; C. D. Brown and A. C. Grover, backs; T. D. Evans, M. S. Murphy, and F. M. Radermacher (captain), half-backs; N. I. Foster, L. W. A. Symington, K. H. L. Cooper, K. J. Gardiner, and L. F. Bull, forwards.

AMATEUR RESULTS

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
*London Caledonians (Abandoned owing to fog)	2	Tufnell Park	2
*Dulwich Hamlet	3	Casuals	3
*Kingstonian	4	St. Albans City	0
Nunhead	5	*Leytonstone	2
Wycombe Wanderers	2	*Ilford	1
*Oxford City	1	Woking	1

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

Barnet	0	*Chesham	1
Walthamstow Avenue	5	*Hampstead	0
*Wealdstone	5	Redhill	4
*Leyton	4	Southall	2
*Bromley	6	Sutton United	1

LONDON LEAGUE
PREMIER DIVISION

*Carshalton Athletic	0	Cray Wanderers	0
Chelmsford	1	*Finchley	0
*Grays Athletic	2	Rosslyn Heath	1
*Romford	3	Erith and Belvedere	0
Tooting Town	2	*Walthamstow Grange	0

SECOND DIVISION

*Chelmsford	2	Leavesden Mental Hospital	2
*Erith and Belvedere	0	Brentwood Mental Hospital	0
*Park Royal	7	Hendon Town	1
*U.G.B.M. Sports	3	Finchley	1
Woolwich Polytechnic	6	*Mitcham Wanderers	2
*Beckenham	5	Romford	0

SPARTAN LEAGUE
PREMIER DIVISION

*Maidenhead United	4	Aylesbury United	3
*Haywards (Enfield)	8	Brentwood and Warley	1
*Slough	3	Colchester Town	1
Capital Athletic	3	*Ilford Eastern	0
*Metropolitan Police	4	Wood Green Town	0

DIVISION I.

*Windsor and Eton	10	Hertford Town	3
*Letchworth Town	3	*Leagrave and District	1
*Leighton United	6	Berkhamsted Town	3
*Waterlow's (Dunstable)	2	Cowley	0
Staines Town	4	Hitchin Town	1
		*Watford Spartan	3

LONDON SENIOR CUP

*Clapton	3	Old Lyonians	1
*Enfield	4	Hounslow	0
*Lyons Club	2	Hayes	2
*Foots Cray	2	Mitcham Wanderers	2
(Abandoned during extra time.)			

SURREY SENIOR CUP

*Whyteleafe Albion	4	Westminster Bank	0
*West Norwood	7	Herne Hill	0
*Epsom Town	4	Camberley and Yorktown	1

SURREY CHARITY SHIELD
SEMI-FINAL

*Wimbledon	5	Epsom	0

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE

*Dorking	6	Godalming	1
Beddington Corner	3	*R.A.F. (Kenley)	0
*Walton-on-Thames	7	Leyland Motors	4

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

Merton	2	*Aquarius	1
Carshalton	4	*Bank of England	2
Midland Bank	1	*Barclays Bank	0
*Cambridge Town	6	Eastbourne	0
*Hastings and St. Leonards	3	Ipswich Town	0
*Lensbury	7	Britannic House	0
*Civil Service	2	Lloyds Bank	0
*Winchmore Hill	3	Kew Association	1
*Norsemen	5	Old Parkonians	1
*Alleyn Old Boys	4	Highgate	2
Toc H	3	*East Grinstead	2
*Catford Wanderers	10	Reigate Priory	1

OTHER MATCHES

Oxford University	5	*Corinthians	2
*London University	1	Uxbridge Town	0
* Home team.			

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*Brentwood School	5	Old Brentwoods	2
Old Aldenhamians	3	*Aldenham School	1
Old Cholmeleians	9	*Hornsey School	2
Old Westminsters	8	*Westminster School	4
Old Wesley's (Ilford) A	5	*Westminster Schl. II.	0
*St. Edmund's School (Canterbury)	2	Old Aldenians	2
St. Olave's School	2	*Alleyn's School	1
* Home team.			

OXFORD'S FINE FORM

CORINTHIANS BEATEN

Oxford University have run into form at the precise moment they would have chosen, and on Saturday they beat by no means weak Corinthian side at the Crystal Palace by five goals to two.

On paper the victory is meritorious enough, but in fact it was even better than it sounds, for not only did the Corinthians score the first two goals but Oxford played a reserve line of half-backs, and were also without Tidswell. Watching the quickness, the sure ball-control, the intelligent passing, and the strong shooting of the Oxford forwards, it was difficult to realize that the side had had to wait until the end of November for its first victory. Ansell and Benest made an extremely dangerous left wing, and in the centre Jones showed an agreeable readiness to shoot at every opportunity. The half-back line played extremely well after a somewhat uncertain beginning, and Goulding and Young were a reliable pair of backs. The Corinthians began as though they were going to win the match by as many goals as they liked, but as the game went on they found the aggressive tackling of Oxford somewhat too much for them. The half-backs were run off their feet, and, towards the end, the side was playing as though it was very tired and weary.

The day was cold and misty, and there were only a few people present. Oxford started rather uncertainly, and within five minutes the Corinthians had scored their first goal. A long-passing movement spread-eagled the Oxford defence, but Ricketts managed to tip Robins's centre over the bar. From Hegan's corner-kick, however, Whewell got the ball and shot through a crowd of players into the net. The Corinthian right wing, Kingsley and Robins, continued to give Oxford considerable trouble, and it was a pass from Kingsley to Phillips, and from Phillips out to Robins, that led to the second goal. The movement forced Oxford to give a corner, and Phillips got the ball direct from the kick, and headed it past Ricketts.

The fact that both the Corinthian goals were scored from corner-kicks is no mere coincidence, for the Oxford marking while corner-kicks are being taken is faulty in the extreme—two men are often marking one opponent and leaving another completely on his own. For a little time after this the Corinthians continued to have the better of the play, but a long dribble by Ansell and a shot by Haslewood, which went just wide, led to a sustained Oxford attack. Morgan shot straight at Howard Baker from some way out, and, soon afterwards, Oxford scored. The goal was actually scored by Barber, but the credit must go to Benest, who beat two men, worked his way in towards the goal, and centred for the ball to spin off Barber's leg past Howard Baker. Robins made an opening for Kingsley, but, just before half-time, Jones forced his way through the backs and scored from 20 yards out with a really fine drive that gave Howard Baker no chance.

The Corinthians were quickly on the attack in the second half, but their forward line never really worked as a Corinthian forward line should. Doggart sent a hard ground shot inches wide, and Ricketts did well to save from him after a corner; but the speed and stamina of Oxford soon began to tell, and in six minutes they scored two goals. Ansell got the first with a splendid shot, and Jones the second, after the ball had bobbed about in the goal-mouth and been kicked at, and missed, by a Corinthian back and an Oxford forward. The Corinthians made one fast rally, and, after Ricketts had caught two long shots from Hegan and Doggart, he made a really brilliant save from Phillips after Robins had beaten his man and centred. The mist and the approaching dusk made the play very difficult to follow, but it was always easy enough to see that the dark shirts of Oxford were moving far faster than the white shirts of the Corinthians, and, before the end, Jones scored a fifth, and final, goal for Oxford.

The teams were:—

CORINTHIANS.—B. Howard Baker, goal; C.T. Ashton and C. F. Abbott, backs; H. Middleton, W. T. Whewell, and A. T. Barber, half-backs; R. W. V. Robins, P. G. T. Kingsley, A. H. Phillips, A. G. Dozzart, and K. E. Hegan, forwards.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford), goal; W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) and A. J. N. Young (Winchester and Trinity), backs; W. Wayte (Shrewsbury and St. Edmund Hall), J. F. Morgan (Wolverhampton and Jesus), and A. Pullen (Malvern and Trinity), half-backs; E. W. Ynemm (Wyggeston and Queen's), J. N. O. Haslewood (Shrewsbury and Brasenose), G. S. Jones (King's School, Chester, and St. Catherine's), G. T. L. Ansell (Steyning Grammar School and Jesus), and H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey, and Jesus).

GOLF

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in parentheses denote scratch score)

ALDEBURGH (76).—Monthly Bogey.—H. M. Booth, 1 down; H. J. Beston, 3 down; E. A. Collins, 4 down.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (74).—Monthly Medal.—W. D. Ronald, 82 - 6 = 76; J. Flowers, 89 - 10 = 79.

BUSHEY HALL (73).—Medal.—Senior.—A. R. Collings, 92 - 10 = 82. Junior.—A. Knaus, 98 - 16 = 82.

BUSH HILL PAR

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

SQUASH RACKETS

THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

D. Butcher (challenger) beat C. R. Read (holder) in the first part of their match for the Open Squash Rackets Championship of the British Isles at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Saturday by three games to none (9—6, 9—5, 9—5). The second part of the match will be played at the Conservative Club on December 15.

Butcher won in Read's own court on Saturday, and, as the second part of the game is to be played in Butcher's home court, it seems almost certain that the championship will, at last, change hands. Butcher is a good player, and it seems hardly fair to him to say that Read is not within four, or more probably five, points of what he was at his best. Read is not quite so quick on his feet as he was, nor is his control of the ball what it was. He has lost that absolute certainty of where the ball will go from his opponent's racket as it is struck, and now he has to run after the ball, whereas, in his greatest days, the ball seemed to follow him about. Read used to be on top of the ball before it left the front wall—an absurd statement, but one which all his opponents used to make. In stroke play Read was not dazzling in the same way as Arnold and Oke Johnson were, or as W. D. Macpherson, R. S. Wright, and F. D. Amr Bey are now. Read used to wear out his opponents by making them run two feet to his one, and he eventually frayed their nerves by his wonderful power of gaining the position which leaves no winning stroke on except a dead nick on the side wall. At his best Read knew himself to be easily the best squash rackets player in the world, and his confidence was such that he could encourage his opponent to play well, to find his form, by playing to him; and when his opponent felt himself to be at his best Read could win as he liked.

Butcher, with 15 years in hand and one who has made a close study of the strokes of Read, Johnson, and Arnold, played the game with which Read has killed so many opponents. Butcher let nothing reach the back wall when he had Read on the run and was back, almost as he played his stroke, to the master position in the court, which is a foot behind the floor service cross line and straddling the back line which divides the courts for service. Read has not been entirely fit for the last two years and, knowing this, he has lost that confidence which, sooner or later, would break the heart of any opponent. Even great players, like Arnold, used to feel that they were allowed to win a rally but only expected to win a point "by a bit of luck." It was the despairing comment of people who played Read in his great days that they never got a fair shot at the ball, but were always scraping against a wall. On Saturday Read was either hitting the ball too straight down the middle of the court or taking the side-wall too soon and bringing the ball back on to his opponent's racket.

It is difficult to say how good Butcher is or to know how good he will be in some four years' time. He has beaten the amateurs almost as he liked, giving tremendous odds, and played them in to get his necessary practice. He seemed to be master of the court after the first 10 minutes on Saturday, and even when Read found his old form, as he did for short periods, Butcher was not flurried or induced to lift his head before the completion of his stroke, which is the first sign of loss of confidence. Butcher was originally a rackets player, and for that reason, whatever his position, he can, and does, watch the ball and the intention of his opponent. In this watching of the intention—and possibilities—of his opponent's stroke Read was always a class above any other squash rackets professional. By watching the take back of the racket and the position of the feet of the player making a stroke it is possible to tell, almost for a certainty, what portion of the court must be guarded—always remembering that a fluke off the wood may be anticipated against a bad player normally or a good player in difficulties. Butcher goes to the right place at once—as Read did—and so is much quicker on the ball than an apparently better player of strokes. Squash rackets, among the masters, is a matter of inches and fractions of seconds, and the best of strokes are ineffective unless the taker of the ball can be caught even slightly off his balance. Butcher just set the pace fast enough to catch Read off his perfect balance—as a master of foot-work we have seen no one like Read since Peter Latham was at his best, even including Charles Williams—and made him snatch at his strokes when those particular strokes were of the utmost importance.

Read won the first point of the match, Butcher hitting an easy return, as far as any return may be called easy at the pace at which this match was played. Butcher made the score 1—1, Read looking up half-way through a drop stroke and hitting the board. Butcher led 4—1, Read hitting an easy return down and playing a volley on to the wood at the end of a rally of 32 strokes. Read made a run of three aces to pull up from 1—6 to 4—6, and after a lot of hands drew level at 6—6. At this point, although Read had been doing all the running, there was the chance that Read would sail away with the match, for it needs a very brave young player to face 6—6, in his opponent's court, after leading 6—1. Butcher won the next rally, and then came the crucial point of the match. Read was run about the court, as he used to run others about, misjudged the sixty-seventh stroke of a tremendous rally, and was beaten by a cross-length stroke to the right corner of the court. This rally was, to an extent, the last rally. Had Butcher lost the rally by making a weak stroke or through a momentary lack of concentration, he might have lost the match. The winning of such a rally gives tremendous confidence to the player who does win it and is apt to be most discouraging to the loser. Read certainly won the next rally, but Butcher from that moment played as the attacking player. Butcher reached game-ball—6 with a quick length shot down the left wall and a beautiful forehand reverse angle stroke. Read got in with a perfect backhand volley kill, but put himself out by hitting the very top of the wood and lost the game by putting a volley down. This game lasted 23 minutes.

Read led 1—0 in the second game, Butcher 3—1. Read made a run of three aces to lead 4—3, but Butcher made a run of four aces in his next hand, playing very well indeed. Read got to 5—7, winning a rally of 57 strokes with a perfect forehand drop from a volley, but Butcher put him out and won the next two points. Read hitting the ball down after rallies of 40 and 22 strokes respectively. This game took only 11 minutes.

Butcher went to 4—0 in his first hand in the third game—making a sequence of six aces in all—Read being unlucky twice to hit the very top of the board. Butcher led 6—2 in this game, but Read suddenly began to play better than he had done in the whole match, and by beautiful squash rackets pulled up to 5—6. The effort, however, was too much for Read, who was playing on his nerves and almost blind determination, and Butcher went to game in his next hand with a run of three aces. Read hit the last ball of the match down, misjudging it entirely and miss-hitting it. The match lasted 56 minutes.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The first round of the Amateur Squash Rackets Championshap (holder, Captain V. A. Cazalet) was concluded at the Bath Club on Saturday. It was disappointing that W. Pyemont scratched, for he is a good player, and would have given P. Q. Reiss an important practice match. As it was, Reiss lost this practice, which would have been of service to him.

Captain Cazalet beat Sir John Page-Wood by three games to none in an interesting match. Cazalet, except that he served his first two hands out, played as well as one would expect the amateur champion, and the winner of that championship in three different years, to do. As a master of return Cazalet has always been heart-breaking to an opponent, but it is only in the last two years that he has mixed drop strokes—which used to be rather weak—with his perfect length strokes down the side walls or across the court to either corner. Sir John Page-Wood played some beautiful strokes in this match and some horrid ones straight to the back wall, but he was taken out of his stride at times and forced to play "if" shots. Cazalet set a pace which he usually keeps for the final round: it seems that he is a better player in a match this year than he ever was before, which is saying a great deal.

B. Stone, who comes from Eton Manor, won a great match against L. H. Crispe. Crispe pulled the third game out of the fire, but he could not hold the pace in the last two games against a boy who has been well taught. Stone has not yet enough confidence in himself, but he is a player of real promise. Like S. Bazin, of the same club, he gets almost too much out of position in order to give his opponent an unlimited freedom of stroke. G. O. Allen, who all but beat K. C. Gandar-Dower at Cambridge, had a terrific match with P. D. Lindsay. Lindsay led 8—5 in the final game, but Allen made a sequence of five aces to win the match, his last stroke being the deadest of all nicks off the back wall. Allen should have won this match easily, for

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

A CAMBRIDGE VICTORY

Cambridge beat Oxford in the University squash rackets match at Queen's Club on Saturday by five matches to none.

The first official University match was played in 1926. Oxford won in that year by four individual matches to one and, up till this year, they have won every match quite easily. The class of squash rackets, taken all through, was higher this year than it has ever been before. K. C. Gandar-Dower, the Cambridge first string, is indisputably in the championship class, and E. M. Buzzard, the Oxford first string, is already very nearly in that class. B. W. Greenup, the Cambridge second string, beat Colonel W. F. Basset in the Amateur Championship last Friday, a very great performance for so young a player.

K. C. Gandar-Dower (Harrow and Trinity) beat E. M. Buzzard (Charterhouse and Magdalen) by three games to none (9—5, 10—8, 9—7). Some of the stroke play in this match seemed to be even better than that of the match for the Championship between C. R. Read and D. Butcher, which had immediately preceded it, and the return of Gandar-Dower, when he looked to be hopelessly beaten, was often almost incredible. Buzzard is a very pretty player indeed and masks his strokes extremely cleverly. Gandar-Dower led 4—1 in the first game and 6—2. Buzzard pulled up to 5—7, but Gandar-Dower put him out with a beautiful forehand drop, and won the next two rallies by dragging his opponent up the court with drop strokes and passing him with the next stroke to the blind corner. Buzzard led 3—0 in the second game, but Gandar-Dower made a brilliant run of four aces to lead 4—3. Buzzard was 5—4 and 8—7. Gandar-Dower got in with a beautiful angle stroke and Buzzard hit an easy ball down to make the score 8—8. Gandar-Dower reached game ball in the set two with a lucky kill, round the side wall, off the wood of his racket, and he won the game with a service which stuck in the corner of the left court. Buzzard, not at all discouraged, led 6—3 in the third game and 7—6. Gandar-Dower got in with a beautiful stroke played on the rise of the ball, and he won the next three rallies, playing very well indeed, for the match. The pair are likely to meet again this week in the Amateur Championship.

R. W. Greenup (Merchant Taylors and St. John's) beat J. G. Kell (Charterhouse and New College) by three games to none (9—5, 9—2, 9—2). The first game was a very close one. Kell served his hand out at 5—5, and this seemed to unsettle him. Greenup made a run of three aces in his next hand, and two hands later made a brilliant sequence of eight aces. Kell found his form again and played very good squash rackets to the end of the game, even though he only scored two aces in it. In the third game Kell failed to return five services—an extraordinary failure on the part of such a good player.

T. C. S. Haywood (Winchester and Magdalene) beat D. S. Clarke (Haileybury and Corpus Christi) by three games to two (9—10, 9—7, 9—2, 1—9, 9—6). Clarke hits the ball tremendously hard and is very quick on his feet; he is apt, however, to come across too early, through watching the front wall and not the stroke of his opponent. Haywood plays the game with a meticulous consideration for his opponent which is now, unhappily, all too rare. He should be really good in time. Clarke could improve his game very quickly if he would watch and consider his opponent more closely than he now does.

Sir A. M. S. Bethune (Eton and Magdalene) beat I. A. de H. Lyle (Eton and Trinity) by three games to two (8—10, 9—6, 4—9, 10—8, 9—7). Lyle is not a squash rackets player in the matter of biding his time: he would make squash rackets into rackets for the pure enjoyment of trying to bang the ball through the front wall. Had Lyle enjoyed his game less he would probably have won his match. Bethune won in the end by magnificent pertinacity. Both players gave their opponent undue room in the court, and it was for that reason a delightful game to watch. It was remarked after the match that it was difficult to know which we would rather be, the winner or the loser, for Lyle did lose so magnificently and Bethune won so bravely. Lyle actually led 6—1 in the final game.

R. G. Bullen (St. Peter's School and Queens') beat N. McCaskie (Winchester and Brasenose) by three games to none (9—6, 9—1, 9—5). Bullen found his touch in the middle of the first game—he was a most promising player when at school—and won somewhat easily. Bullen won the Northern Championship last year, but has played nervously this year, and not till yesterday has he shown his true form.

LACROSSE

CHESHIRE'S VICTORY

Cheshire won their 21st consecutive victory over Yorkshire on Saturday at Cole Green, Stockport, by 21 goals to five. Yorkshire made the pace at the start and scored the first goal, but Cheshire, who included nine players from Stockport, the present leaders in the League, soon drew ahead and led by 10 goals to two at half-time. After the interval Yorkshire again started strongly and scored twice within a few minutes, but after that Cheshire had the game in their own hands. The Cheshire goals were scored by Astle (six), Garside (five), Parsons (three), T. Knott (three), Ryan, Higson, Harroway, and R. Knott, while for Yorkshire Wormersley (two), Briggs, Astington, and Nicholson scored.

In the Women's matches Kent beat Oxford University at Oxford by six goals to four. Miss Bent played well for Kent. The Oxford defence was sound, but their attack suffered from lack of combination. Middlesex, playing at Surbiton, beat Surrey by 10 goals to eight. Middlesex led at half-time by seven goals to three, but Surrey had a greater share of the play in the secondhalf.

The team to represent the West in the forthcoming women's territorial lacrosse matches was selected after the trials at Cheltenham on Saturday. The following players were chosen:—

Miss E. Thomas (Gloucester College) (goal); Miss T. Ashdown (Cotswold), (point); Miss F. Arkell (Cotswold) (cover-point); Miss T. Taylor (Taunton) (third man); Mrs. D. Lewis (Glamorgan and Monmouth) and Miss A. Wynyard (Cotswold) (defence); Miss K. Lockley (Glamorgan and Monmouth) (centre); Miss A. Lockley (Glamorgan and Monmouth), and Miss B. de Winton (Cotswold) or Mrs. P. Lewis (Glamorgan and Monmouth) (attacks); Miss M. Lockley (Glamorgan and Monmouth) (third home); Miss L. Moorehead (Plymouth) (second home); Miss M. Lewis (Glamorgan and Monmouth) (first home).

RESULTS

INTER-COUNTY MATCH

Goals		Goals
Cheshire	21 Yorkshire	5

(At Cole Green, Stockport)

SOUTHERN TRIAL

South Possibles (R. C. Bell's Team) ..	8 South London ..	3

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
DIVISION III.

Lee II.	9 *Catford II. ..	3
*Purley II.	5 Hampstead II. ..	5

CLUB GAMES

Henry		Thornton
*Wallington	7 School	0
Old Dunstonians ..	10 *Willoughby "A" ..	1
Buckhurst Hill II. ..	8 *Surbiton II.	4

WESTERN GAMES

Cambridge University	7 *King's Weston ..	2
*Clifton South	6 Clifton North ..	5
*Keynsham	6 Wills	2

WOMEN'S MATCHES

Middlesex	10 Surrey	8

(At Surbiton)

Kent	6 Oxford University ..	4

(At Oxford)
* Home team

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF PLAY

Second Round.—10.45 a.m.—F. M. Strawson v. E. M. Buzzard. H. D. Hake v. K. C. Gandar-Dower. 11.30 a.m.—O. Lerwill v. T. A. Pilkington. 12.15 p.m.—G. D'O. Sheppard v. A. R. J. Villiers. C. Browning v. P. de L. Cazenove. 2 o'clock.—B. W. Greenup v. R. S. Wright (U.S.A.). J. W. Kell v. P. W. Le Gros. 1.45 p.m.—Captain J. N. Cheney v. F. D. Amr Bey (Egypt). G. H. M. Cartwright v. J. A. Deed. 2.30 p.m.—K. A. Wigg v. G. O. Jameson. H. Coverdale v. S. Bazin. 3.15 p.m.—H. W. Backhouse v. C. L. Stubbs. Captain V. A. Cazalet (holder) v. P. D. Maud. 4 o'clock.—Lieutenant-Commander McMaster, R.N. v. P. Q. Reiss. B. Stone v. G. O. Allen.

R.M.C. BEAT R.M.A.

The R.M.C. (Sandhurst) beat the R.M.A. (Woolwich) in the annual squash rackets match by two events to one at Camberley on Saturday, and so gained their third consecutive victory. The results were:—

J. R. Cairns (R.M.C.) beat D. I. Burnett (9—0, 9—4, 9—1); J. W. Malet (R.M.C.) beat W. A. R. Bunner (9—2, 9—4, 9—0); R. W. de B. des Voeux (R.M.C.) lost to P. T. O'Brien-Butler (6—9, 8—9, 9—7, 6—9).

LANCING COLLEGE

Lancing College beat Sussex County Sports Club at squash rackets by 3—2. The results were:—

K. A. H. Read (Lancing) beat Captain J. Nathan (6—9, 9—5, 9—5, 4—9, 9—2); A. P. G. Pemberton (Lancing) lost to S. T. Jazzer (6—9, 9—6, 6—9, 6—9); D. I. Bosanquet (Lancing) beat Captain G. V. Campbell (9—6, 9—6, 10—8); R. W. P. Roberts (Lancing) lost to A. O'Bryne (9—5, 1—9, 6—9, 6—9); F. M. Beale (Lancing) beat C. D. Wilkes (9—5, 9—6, 10—8).

LABOUR M.P.S' MANIFESTO

EMERGENCY CABINET OF FIVE

"ECONOMIC PLANNING"

The following is the text of a manifesto issued on Saturday by Sir Oswald Mosley, 16 other Labour M.P.s, and Mr. A. J. Cook:—

We, the undersigned members of the Labour Party, believe that the nation to-day is faced with a crisis which, in the absence of decisive policy and action, will soon threaten with disaster the industrial life of the nation. Industrial collapse and wage struggles confront us which will bring ruinous results unless they are averted by national policy and action.

To meet that situation we believe that an immediate policy is required more drastic and determined than any policy yet formulated by any Government in the House of Commons. We need an immediate plan to meet the emergency situation, which should be developed without prejudice or preconception to meet the actual facts of the existing situation.

We hold it our duty to say at all costs what we believe, and to invite any in our party and in the nation who agree with the substance of such policy to state their agreement.

We believe:—

Parliament

It is impossible to meet the economic crisis with a nineteenth-century Parliamentary machine. While the power to maintain or change the Government must, of course, be retained by Parliament, wide powers to deal with the present economic crisis must be vested in the Government of the day for a stated period, subject only to the general control of Parliament. The whole organization of the executive machine, Cabinet and Departmental structure, must be adapted to the needs of the present situation.

An emergency Cabinet of not more than five Ministers, without portfolio, should be invested with power to carry through the emergency policy. The normal Cabinet of Departmental chiefs should be retained for less frequent meetings to deal with normal business.

Policy

The Need for Economic Planning

The world conditions on which our former relative prosperity was built have entirely changed. Many of the great basic industries in which we specialized have lost their former predominance in these changed conditions. The spread of industrialization throughout the world confronts us with a problem of re-adjustment which must precede recovery. For 10 years Parliament and the country have refused to face the facts; we must now find a way of compressing into a short period the readjustments we failed to carry out in the last decade. A national economic planning organization is as essential to-day to the future prosperity of Britain as rationalization has been recognized to be essential to the survival of separate industries.

Such a national plan must be worked out to adjust the balance of British production to the new conditions prevailing in the world. A new balance between agricultural and industrial production must be created, together with an elasticity and adaptability of industry, which is essential to survival in a changed world. The resources of the State should be mobilized to assist in the development of new industries, and to secure the modernization and re-equipment of industry, especially in the sphere of electricity and transport. In brief, we suggest that the rationalization of separate industries must have its complement in the co-ordination, the balance, and the guidance which only a national planning organization can give.

The Control of Imports

Before we can plan we must control and regulate the factors which prevent the wise direction of our production. The home market must be the future basis of British trade, and that home market depends on the high purchasing power of the people, which in turn depends upon high wages. Purchasing power can only be maintained and increased if the wages and conditions of the workers are sheltered from the present crisis in world conditions, such as price fluctuations, organized dumping, and the competition of sweated labour. Neither the protection nor the free trade of the last century is effective for this purpose—a modern machine must be created to meet the new situation.

Agriculture

In the sphere of agriculture we propose for foodstuffs and raw materials the method of the Import Control Board long advocated by our party, which we believe to be the most effective method of meeting price fluctuation and dumping. The agriculturist should be guaranteed a stable and economic price for his basic products; the consumer should be guaranteed that prices shall not rise. The organization of the production, processing, and orderly marketing of agricultural produce behind the shelter of the Import Control Board should be sufficient to achieve both these purposes without permanent charge on the Exchequer.

Manufacturing Industry

We recognize, however, that the method of Import Control Board cannot be applied to the whole of industry with sufficient rapidity. In this sphere we are ready to accept the recently suggested method of the Commodity Board. This organization would be representative of both producers and users of any commodity involved, and would employ either licence or tariff for the control of foreign imports. We prefer the method of licence, but recognize that a tariff is more convenient in many cases, especially in miscellaneous and luxury articles.

A protective tariff should only be imposed on conditions as to the efficiency of the industry protected, the price of the article supplied by that industry, and the wages of the workers employed in that industry. The objection to the tariff proposals of the Conservative Party is that tariffs so applied would provide shelter for inefficiency and would depreciate real wages by enabling some manufacturers to increase their profits through a rise in the price of the article to the consumer.

The machinery we suggest would overcome this objection, and the protection afforded would be a genuine stabilizer of industrial conditions, instead of a prize thrown to vested interests at the expense of the consumer. Industry should not charge a higher price for an article under a tariff than the price of a corresponding foreign article, unless it can be shown that the difference in price is due solely to the higher wages paid in this country. To the worker we say that he does not benefit by prices so low as to mean starvation wages for him; to the manufacturer we say that an advantage conferred by the State exacts from him an obligation to the State that he shall maintain efficiency in his industry and the lowest price compatible with decent wages.

Export Trade and the Commonwealth

But national planning is not enough. Our export trade is likely to be faced with increasing difficulty in present world conditions. Every step should be taken to maintain and promote it by reorganization and by trade agreements with all nations. Centralized purchase of our foodstuffs should give us powerful leverage to secure acceptance of our exports in return.

Excellent opportunities clearly exist for the early conclusion of such agreements in the British Commonwealth, not only on sentimental, but also on business grounds. The Dominions have for the most part foodstuffs and raw materials to sell, and we have manufactured goods to sell. This natural balance of trade should be developed under a Commonwealth plan of mutual advantage, which will not conflict with the maintenance and development of trade with all other nations. We should aim at building within the Commonwealth a civilization high enough to absorb the production of modern machinery, which for the purpose must be largely insulated from wrecking forces in the rest of the world.

The Planning of Constructive Works

Such a national plan of economic reconstruction, which would create the conditions in which normal industry would become prosperous within a limited period of years, would justify capital expenditure on an ambitious short-term policy, which could also make its contribution to the improvement of national efficiency.

A short-term policy of constructive works would enable us to bridge the gulf between the present crisis and the fruition of our long-term policy, and is essential to preserve national efficiency and the capacity to work. Periods like the present should be used to modernize Britain. We believe that only the will and the power to cut through the intolerable network of governmental and municipal procedure are needed to make possible the early provision of work on schemes of urgent and immediate importance.

Housing

In addition to constructive works already detailed in Parliamentary debate, we suggest an attack by direct action on the great problems of slum clearance and rehousing in decent conditions an important proportion of the workers of our industrial cities. Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of using a very large number of our unemployed men on this vital task. We suggest that the only method by which this can be done is that the State should constitute a public utility organization to turn out houses and building materials as we turned out munitions during the War. The whole deadlock of subsidies, overburdened municipal finances, and builders' prices must be cut through.

Finance and Taxation

In finance we should pursue a producers' policy. The producer, whether manufacturer or worker, has been penalized for 10 years by a financial policy which benefits the bond-holder and handicaps production. The first concern of financial policy must be the maintenance of industry, and this demands a stable price level.

In framing a Budget any surplus of revenue derived from duties, after the present serious financial situation has been met, should be devoted broadly to three purposes: (1) The payment of interest charges arising on loans for constructive works; (2) the removal of some of the burdens on the food and prime necessities of the working class, when national planning has ensured that the consumer derives the benefit; (3) the reduction of taxation on the hard-earned incomes of the skilled, technical, and managerial workers by whose labours and organizing ability industry is conducted.

Further funds should be provided for such purposes by some postponement, until reconstruction, of the precipitate attempt to repay the War debt from the taxation of this generation. We recognize that only by national reconstruction shall we maintain a volume of revenue sufficient to prevent an attack upon the social services. That is a substantial factor in our anxiety to begin reorganization. By a greater efficiency in Government we should get better value for money, but, as the present Government has found, no great improvement is possible in present revenue conditions. Reorganization must come before the next advance.

The Necessity for Action

In the advancement of this immediate policy we surrender nothing of our Socialist faith. The immediate question is not a question of the ownership, but of the survival of British industry. Let us put through an emergency programme to meet the national danger; afterwards political debate on fundamental principle can be resumed. The country cannot wait; above all, the working class cannot wait in face of the almost universal attack on wages and the standard of life with which they are threatened in the present situation. We want action now to meet national emergency. Therefore we advance an immediate programme which we claim to be both more advanced and realistic than anything attempted or proposed by any Government. But we believe the general principles of that programme will secure some agreement among many who view with increasing anxiety the slow drift of the nation to disaster and are prepared for drastic measures to meet that danger.

THE SIGNATORIES

The list of signatures is as follows:—

Oliver Baldwin, M.P. (Dudley), J. Batey, M.P. (Durham, Spennymoor), A. Bevan, M.P. (Ebbw Vale), W. J. Brown, M.P. (Wolverhampton West), A. J. Cook (General Secretary, Miners' Federation of Great Britain), W. G. Cove, M.P. (Aberavon), Dr. R. Forgan, M.P. (West Renfrewshire), J. Lovat-Fraser, M.P. (Lichfield), J. F. Horrabin, M.P. (Peterborough), S. F. Markham, M.P. (Chatham), John McGovern, M.P. (Shettleston), J. J. McShane, M.P. (Walsall), Cynthia Mosley, M.P. (Stoke), Oswald Mosley, M.P. (Smethwick), H. T. Muggeridge, M.P. (Romford), M. Phillips Price, M.P. (Whitehaven), C. J. Simmons, M.P. (Birmingham, Erdington), and E. J. Strachey, M.P. (Birmingham, Aston).

GOLD AGREEMENT WITH AMERICA

MR. W. GRAHAM'S HOPE

Mr. William Graham, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Middlesbrough last night, expressed the hope of an agreement with America in the use of gold reserves, which would provide on a sound basis a great credit structure and so minister to a common recovery.

The Government had pursued a quite definite programme in dealing with unemployment and providing for the reorganization of industry, but they could not accept a protectionist solution. Great Britain would gain absolutely nothing by a prohibitive tariff on imported iron and steel. Not only would there be adverse reactions on shipyards which, unfortunately, were at a very low point in tonnage output, and on the engineering industries, but it was quite certain that European competitors would retaliate with still higher tariffs on our export manufactures and other commodities. One-third of our trade was done with Europe, and retaliation was a futile policy for Great Britain. The Government had accordingly to consider other steps to be applied, not only to iron and steel, but to the other great basic industries.

In the first place, notwithstanding the great burdens which rested on the State, every effort would be made to avoid an increase in taxation. Secondly, the Government would develop the export credit scheme on sound and constructive lines. In little more than a year they had covered £5,000,000 of exports to Russia, many of which included iron and steel products. Thirdly, they had just completed the insurance of the giant Cunarder by agreeing to cover that part which could not be absorbed by the ordinary market. Moreover, there was every hope that a second Cunarder of a similar size would be constructed.

In the fourth place, the Government were actively pursuing enterprises in other spheres in order that everything might be done to get rid of the present defeatist spirit in industry and commerce. They were continuing their efforts to secure a reduction of European tariffs. That movement had been constantly ridiculed by protectionists in Parliament. But even they had to recognize that the existence of nearly 30 Customs unions in post-War Europe was a grave hindrance to European recovery. He believed that important groups of countries would be ready to negotiate at an early date. Even at this stage the commercial convention signed at Geneva in March had at least arrested the upward movement of European tariffs.

"I fervently hope," Mr. Graham concluded, "that American and British financial authorities will be able to arrive at an agreement in the use of gold reserves which will provide on a sound basis a great credit structure and so minister to a common recovery. That necessarily depends on the central banks. But the British Government is alive to the necessities of the situation."

HOPEFUL SIGNS

Speaking at Saltburn on Saturday, Mr. Graham said that they might ask him if he saw any signs in the light of official or other figures of any arrest of the downward movement in commodity prices, because until that movement was arrested unemployment the world over might either continue at its present scale or get even worse. "I think there are signs of a beneficial change," he said. "During recent months many people have said again and again that they thought they saw a promise of the dawn and had been disappointed. But I still think there is a little more hope to-day than there was a month ago. I think at the opening part of next year we should see a steady if slow reduction in our unemployed total." But we in Great Britain could not bring about that change because we were linked up to a great world system of industry and commerce.

Referring to criticisms that the report of the sub-committee of the Economic Advisory Council on iron and steel had not been published, Mr. Graham said, "We did not publish it because a large part of the evidence tendered to my Cabinet colleagues and the other members of the committee was given by representatives of the workers and the manufacturers in strict confidence and on the definite understanding that the evidence would not be published. Those who know that passages of the report are based on that evidence have definitely requested the Government not to publish the report because of the disadvantage they would be placed at with their Continental and other competitors. The suggestion is that we withheld the report because it recommended a tariff duty. There is no foundation for that statement. It is certain there has been a leakage through a German newspaper for which I cannot account. The report was supplied to certain representatives of the industry. It may have got out that way. I do not know."

He could not imagine a better case for bringing out the difficulties of this problem than the dyestuffs industry. That industry was quite strong enough to withstand European competition because it could place its commodities on the market at European prices. Here was the dyestuffs industry established. It employed directly in Great Britain between 7,000 and 8,000 people. It professed to be able to compete with European prices. On the other hand, there were the cotton and woollen textile industries directly affecting from 750,000 to 1,000,000 people. Representatives of those industries had represented to the Government that they had been handicapped in their markets by the restricting effect of the Dyestuffs Act and asked that the Act should not be renewed. "So we have taken the larger view," said Mr. Graham, "without any danger to the dyestuffs industry, to help two of our great exporting industries that are in need of help."

BRITAIN AND SCHNEIDER TROPHY

NEED OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The conference between the Air Council and representatives of the Royal Aero Club, which it was announced in the House of Commons was to take place in reference to arrangements for the Schneider Trophy race next autumn, will be held to-day. Now that the attitude taken up by the Royal Aero Club concerning the regulations framed and announced last January has been upheld and entries will be made in accordance with them by France and Italy, it is clear that the race will take place and that Great Britain will wish to defend its title.

The announcement of the Air Ministry some months ago that it would not make itself responsible for the British entry in the next race has placed the Royal Aero Club in a difficulty which the offer to lend the Schneider Trophy seaplanes has done little to relieve. The prospect of privately organizing a British entry has also not been improved by the knowledge that French and Italian entries are to have the full support of their respective Governments. Should the Air Ministry adhere to its original decision, the Royal Aero Club would have to assume the responsibility of insuring the racing machines to their full value, of having them reconditioned after the race, and of training and insuring a team of civilian pilots.

SPECIAL TRAINING

Last year the R.A.F. pilots for the race were in special training for three months, and were subject, of course, to such military discipline as was considered necessary in view of the work they had been chosen to do. The similar treatment of civilian pilots in preparation for a similar event presents obvious problems. A team of pilots could no doubt be drawn from among the staffs of aircraft firms, though it would be difficult to arrange for them to be released over so long a period of training or to provide facilities for that training. The Air Ministry, on the other hand, has a high-speed flight already organized. It has been engaged for some time on high-speed work at Felixstowe, checking in actual performance results obtained with models in wind-tunnel tests.

It is also of some significance that Great Britain has now won the trophy in two successive races and that a third success next year would mean that it had been won outright. This would probably end for some time a competition which does not promise to yield any important advance in speed until great improvements in design have been achieved. To make sure of a third success in the face of such thorough preparations as are being made in France and Italy, Great Britain's plans will have to be laid on at least as sound a foundation as they were for the last race, and it is evident that if the Royal Aero Club must assume the whole responsibility it will be handicapped in comparison with the Air Ministry.

Hopes are held that the Air Council to-day will consent to reconsider the position, and that an arrangement may be made which will ensure to Great Britain's entry a fair prospect of meeting its challengers on even terms.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S "CYNICAL SPEECH"

MR. STANLEY AND "UNHOLY UNION"

Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P., addressing a meeting of women Conservatives at Manchester on Saturday, said that never had they read in the newspapers a more cynical speech than that made by Mr. Lloyd George the previous day. Mr. Lloyd George did not promise to relieve the country of an inefficient and unheroic Government. He said he would enable that Government to go on governing, however bad they might be, not because they might get better, but because there might, somehow and at some time, be some electoral advantage to the Liberal Party.

It was under that unholy union of inefficiency and insincerity that this country was asked to muddle through. "We do not believe," said Mr. Stanley, "that with the present Government a power this country can muddle through. The time has come, not for caution or patience, but for courage and action. We believe that the first preliminary of any trade revival in this country is the overthrow of the present incompetence at Westminster and the substitution of a Government that knows what it wants and intends to do it."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, speaking at East Fulham on Saturday, said that he did not know when the next General Election would be. Mr. Lloyd George had just made a speech, but it was just a little difficult to understand. Nobody knew definitely if it was a declaration of war or support. The Government's record compared favourably with that of any Government over a similar period of time.

POLITICIANS, CLERGY, AND JOURNALISTS

INDICTMENT BY DR. NORWOOD

That the world to-day is only half-educated and half-knowing, and the aims of politicians and journalists were not truth, that the clergy rarely preached what they really thought, were some of the accusations made by Dr. Cyril Norwood, Headmaster of Harrow, in his presidential address to the Mathematical Association at Bedford College, Regent's Park, on Saturday.

The Government of this country, he said, was in the hands of the masses, and those who held the reins of power were the party that could best persuade the ignorant. The aim of the politician was not truth, but success at the polls. He vilified every party but his own, and coloured facts to suit his ends. Unemployment was an example. Throughout the land Labour blamed Conservatives, and Conservatives, nothing loth, blamed Labour for the armies on the dole. This grave issue was not a party problem. It must be taken in hand by trained economists, who would ascertain the facts and indicate the cure. Education gave another example. Under the Hadow Report children were to be kept at school for another year. No one seemed to know what would be the cost, what courses or courses of study the children would take, where the teachers were to come from, or even whether the teaching was to take place.

The journalist had studied the methods of crowd suggestion. But Dr. Norwood earnestly hoped that the intellectual level of our population was not so low as newspapers made it appear. Misrepresentations in the Press to-day stretched from the original make-up and presentation of the news to deliberate falsification. Journalists, he said, had no conception of exactness or any training that would enable them to appreciate it, and their work was subordinated to the needs of commercialism. How many of the clergy, again, asked themselves the question: "Am I saying what I really think, or am I just saying what I am expected to say?"

The exact professions, on the other hand, were those of the doctors, whose diagnosis was based on a careful examination of all the factors in the case; the engineers, who had to take exact bearings and work with the utmost mathematical precision; and the farmers, who had to study the nature of soil and climate, and cultivate the land scientifically. We lived, said Dr. Norwood, in an age of ugly art, bad colours, and inharmonious music—in an age which had experienced the revolt of youth. But all that might lead to a sounder interpretation of beauty and truth, higher in its standards than the world had yet accomplished.

COUNCILLOR AND HIS UNION

Mr. Joseph Compton, M.P. for the Gorton Division of Manchester, proposes to apply for a writ of *mandamus* in order that a legal pronouncement may be obtained on a ruling given by the Town Clerk of Manchester on Wednesday on the right of a trade union official to vote in the council on a subject in which his union was interested. The member concerned was Mr. Isaac Floyd, and the subject before the council at a meeting on Wednesday concerned the wages of 23 men employed as smiths and wheelwrights in the Corporation cleansing department. The Town Clerk (Mr. F. E. Warbreck Howell) advised the Lord Mayor not to accept Councillor Floyd's vote. As there was a big majority the issue was not brought to a head.

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BRANDY

Letters to the Editor

NEW WHITEHALL OFFICES

THE GARDENS ON THE RIVER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who, when in Parliament, took a somewhat active part in defending the open spaces of London against attempted encroachments on the part of various Departments, may I be permitted to support strongly Sir Leslie Scott's request in your issue of to-day for further consideration of the present proposals for Government buildings on the Whitehall Gardens site ?

I was a member of the House of Commons Select Committee of 1912, to which Sir Leslie refers. At the commencement of the Committee's proceedings the Office of Works produced a plan for new Government buildings which showed considerable encroachment on the gardens stretching from the Board of Trade offices down to the Embankment. We took exception to the extent of the encroachment and, although the Office of Works' representatives said that it would be necessary to drop the Bill if any alteration in the proposed building line were made, we referred the plan back to the Department for further consideration. As a result of this action on the part of the Committee, the Office of Works shortly afterwards submitted another plan in which the building line showed considerably less encroachment on the Embankment Gardens. We considered this to be a fair compromise and agreed to the line as shown in this second plan. The Bill then went down to the House and perhaps you will permit me to quote, in abbreviated form, from a speech I made during its consideration :—

It is true (I said) that the building line agreed to by the Select Committee, of which I was a member, does allow a certain encroachment upon the gardens, but at the same time it represents a compromise to the extent of about 30ft., and it settles, I hope, and all the members of the Committee hope, the building line for all time along the Embankment Gardens. Of course, it is not possible in this Bill to legislate for the future. It is not possible to say what will be done some 40 or 50 years hence by members of this House when they have before them for consideration a Bill dealing with the buildings that it may be proposed to erect on the site of Montagu House or Richmond Terrace; but I think it is an excellent thing to place on record for the consideration of those members that the Select Committee hope that by laying down this particular building line it will serve as a permanent building line for any buildings that may be erected in future on these sites, and that that part of the Embankment Gardens on the river side of the line will for all time be preserved as one of the open spaces of London.

Yours &c.,
ARTHUR C. MURRAY.
Brooks's, St. James's, S.W.1, Dec. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The proposal to bring forward the Embankment building line between Westminster and Charing Cross and thereby to destroy the garden space, which, if continued, can be made such a feature in this sweep of the Thames, is indeed a deplorable one, and Sir Leslie Scott's powerful intervention is to be heartily welcomed. No one can speak with greater authority on the amenities of this area of Westminster.

Whitehall in the neighbourhood of the Cenotaph is a wide and stately street. It will not become less so by a fine development of its building frontage. A well-kept city garden is a delightful feature in itself, but a garden in that position can have no architectural relation to the Cenotaph, placed as that is quite beyond the proposed garden area. Thus the sentimental value of the garden in the same relation would be nil. The sentimental value of the Cenotaph, which is beyond question, is bound up with its position in the focus of the busy and ever-changing life of the city and street it adorns.

Yours &c.,
W. D. CAROE.
The Athenaeum, Dec. 6.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The appeal of Major-General Seely for a Coalition Government commands the support of many more citizens than the letters recently published in *The Times* would lead your readers to suppose. Our need of a non-party administration is dictated by one consideration above all others—namely, that if this country is to regain any large degree of her former prosperity the Government must adopt strong measures of economy which will be—until the beneficial effects of their operation become generally felt—extremely unacceptable to the great mass of electors, and no political party is willing alone to incur the inevitable unpopularity which will fall upon the originators of such measures. In this country, where there are—to use round figures—28,000,000 electors and only 100,000 surtax-payers, a large reduction in public expenditure is bound temporarily to disaffect the majority of voters. There are, however, thousands of citizens, mainly inarticulate, who realize the gravity of our situation ; these are hoping that our political leaders will put country before party and show sufficient courage to join together to stem the tide of unproductive or inopportune public expenditure.

Yours respectfully,
A. E. WATKIN.
Marchwiel, Wrexham, Dec. 6.

THE PENALTIES OF MUSIC

EDUCATIONAL CONCERTS TAXED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a time when discussion is focused on a grant in relief of British opera, may I draw attention to an incomparably greater and more urgent problem ?

Grand opera may move and delight great audiences, it may stimulate and raise the standard of taste, but those who can take active part in it must necessarily be comparatively few. Meanwhile we have already an indigenous music which for generations has been our especial glory, a music which fosters and uses the talents of thousands upon thousands of men and women in hundreds of towns and villages, and which makes a contribution to our social and artistic life second to no other influence whatever. This music is being gradually and ruthlessly strangled. Allow me to give chapter and verse.

I am chairman of a provincial choral and orchestral society to which all its members, professional and amateur alike, devote themselves without stint, and with no reward other than their satisfaction in the production of choral and orchestral masterpieces. We play the symphonies of Beethoven, we sing the oratorios of Bach and Handel, we give works representative of our own time and countrymen. Our concerts have been favourably noticed in your columns. Great artists come to us for very modest fees. We have a faithful and generous public. We know, of course, that even if we sell every seat in our hall we may not be able to meet our expenses. Costs of production are often, for a small community, far beyond the capacity of our audience. In any event we seek no profit, except to spend every halfpenny of it on a further venture.

Why should we suffer the additional and overwhelming burden of an entertainment tax which takes one-sixth of every shilling that comes to our doors—one-sixth, 3s. 4d. in the pound, however high our ideals, however great our loss ? It is said that the law cannot discriminate. That, I submit, is the precise opposite of the truth. The law can and should know the difference between a prize-fight and an oratorio, between patter-songs and grand opera, between profit and loss. And there is yet worse to tell.

We occasionally, as we have space, give free tickets to local schools. A few days ago a school made a special grant from its own resources to enable its pupils to attend an orchestral concert. Preliminary lectures were given on the music to be played, and an educational stimulus of great value was achieved. Application was made for remission of tax on this grant. It was refused. At this moment his Majesty's Customs are busy dividing the grant by the number of scholars who shared it, in order that a sixth of each scholar's share may be confiscated. I believe this last imposition to be definitely outside the intention of the Act, but we cannot afford to go to the Courts. I would earnestly commend the whole situation to the combined offices of Mr. Snowden and Sir Charles Trevelyan.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE DYSON.
Athenaeum.

DURABILITY OF PAPER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mention was made in your columns on September 23 of the investigations of the Library Association with regard to durability of paper. The Report of the Special Committee now published contains statements which cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged.

It will be admitted that the best grades of paper are made from cotton and flax, because these fibre substances possess certain physical properties which enable them to undergo specific changes in the process of preparation, so that they may be closely interlocked during the formation of a sheet of paper. The result is that papers made from these sources of fibre possess greater resistance to handling than those made from other materials. Resistance to handling should not be confused with durability. The former is a physical characteristic, while the latter is essentially chemical. It can be claimed on scientific and technological grounds that if fibre from any source is as pure as that obtained from cotton and flax, the paper produced will possess equal durability.

The report classes all wood celluloses chemically prepared in one category (Class B), whereas the class should have been subdivided. The fibres prepared from wood by an acid process (sulphite) differ greatly from those prepared by an alkaline process (soda). It is not the cellulose or fibre which produces deterioration or lack of durability, but the presence of adventitious constituents which are less stable and consequently liable to undergo changes in constitution. The acid process for preparation of pulp from wood does not remove some of these constituents, while the alkaline process is more effective in producing a pulp possessing a better degree of permanence. Paper made from wood pulp by the alkaline process has a better degree of durability than that made from wood by the acid process.

When esparto was introduced as a paper-making material about the middle of last century, the treatment of it was insufficient to eliminate the unstable associated constituents. This state did not exist for long, because progressive paper makers (especially in Scotland) improved the preparatory methods. Cellulose can now be prepared from esparto having a degree of purity not less than that obtainable from cotton or flax. Some early esparto papers have deteriorated, but this does not apply to esparto treated by modern methods.

On page 12 the report places esparto and straw fibres in a lower classification than chemically prepared woods, which is incorrect. And later in the same paragraph it goes on actually to contradict this statement by the admission that it is possible for Class C materials to be even more stable than Class B. But in spite of this admission, in the grading of papers on pages 15 and 16, chemical wood alone is specified under grade 2. In this connexion the use of the phrases "carefully prepared" and "properly prepared" is not necessary because the isolation of cellulose from the raw material is conducted with the object of obtaining the fibre in as pure a condition as possible.

In summary, it can be claimed that paper made from esparto has better durability than paper from chemical wood or from admixtures of esparto and chemical wood. There can be no doubt in the minds of those who have studied the sources and preparation of fibre for paper making that esparto should take priority to chemical wood, and that papers made from the former should have been placed in grade 2 of the Committee's report. Chemical wood papers should have been placed in a lower grade, and divided into two sub-sections.

Yours faithfully,
J. EDINGTON AITKEN.

CHURCH AND STATE

BISHOP OF DURHAM'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Auckland Castle is indeed far from London, but it is nearer than London to that bitter industrial distress which (as Dr. Morrison is right in thinking) is so menacing that the public mind can admit no other concern, however intrinsically important it may be. That fact also points the same moral of Disestablishment as the developing disorder within the Church. Is the spiritual society—for, *pace* Dr. Wilson, that description belongs to the Church of England in a sense which the nation as such cannot claim—for ever to allow its vital interests to depend on the state of public business and the disposition of the public mind ? Ought the English Churchman's loyalty to his "fundamental principles" to wait the convenience of Parliament ?

Is the Commission on Church and State designed honestly as the first step in the process of vindicating the liberty of the Church of England ? Or is it a mere device for shuffling out of the way an acknowledged but intensely unwelcome duty, an expedient for avoiding the necessity of facing a moral obligation which cannot rightly be ignored or belittled ?

For myself, I am more than ever persuaded that, if the Church of England shall be led to acquiesce in the situation of abject subordination which the rejection of the Prayer-book Measure has disclosed, a mortal blow will have been inflicted to its spiritual authority. A brief avoidance of trouble will have been bought by a lasting loss of moral influence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HERBERT DUNELM :
Auckland Castle, December 5.

A SOCIALIST MANIFESTO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The manifesto issued by Sir Oswald Mosley and his colleagues is aimed to attract the youth of all parties, both in and out of Parliament, and by its tariff admissions, particularly that of the Conservative party. I submit, however, that no member of the party can subscribe to the manifesto and yet remain true to Conservative principles.

The significant admission, which must preclude absolutely serious consideration of support, is contained in the sentence, "In the advancement of this immediate policy we surrender nothing of our Socialist faith." Conservatives can agree to certain specific proposals which are contained in the manifesto, and which are already embodied in the party policy. Any support given, without thought of gain or profit, by the signatories to the carrying through of these points can be welcomed, but beyond this we cannot go.

The manifesto is but a further issue to the public of Socialist stock. That in this case it is deferred rather than the usual preferred stock does not prevent the subscribers from possessing an equity, and a corresponding liability, in the present Socialist organization of unlimited liability and diminishing goodwill.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully
HAROLD BALFOUR.
House of Commons, Dec. 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A much-respected Sunday paper devotes no fewer than six columns to the reproduction and discussion of a manifesto signed by 18 members of the Labour Party. Is it really necessary to take so seriously a document which describes as a national plan of economic reconstruction what might more aptly be called a proposal for the further destruction of confidence, self-reliance, and enterprise ?

In a recent letter Mr. Keynes pointed out the well-known fact that nothing in the world can increase employment which does not create in the minds of manufacturers and contractors the expectation of an improved margin of profit. When the laws of supply and demand are allowed to operate, when normal rates of wages are no longer interfered with by Governmental action, when men are allowed to enjoy the fruits of their own labour, and are no longer liable to have them snatched from them by a thoughtless majority who prefer to redistribute the gains of others rather than face the facts of nature and work out their own salvation, then, and not till then, can manufacturers and contractors begin to lay plans which will bring profits to themselves, employment to others, and prosperity to the country.

It requires no Cabinet reconstruction to enable the Prime Minister to start to restore confidence by disowning the predatory policy of "Labour and the Nation." Past commitments cannot be cancelled. But it needs no heroic effort for the Government to pledge itself—and in this it might well seek the joint promise of the other parties—that it will abandon all State action tending to maintain rates of wages above the normal level well known to all economists, and that henceforth, for a period of, say, five years, no further charge upon the public Exchequer on account of social services shall be admitted without a corresponding saving certified by competent audit authority. Even existing taxation can be borne if there is hope for the future. Men will face, and even make friends with, the devil they know. But what numbs effort and paralyses constructive purpose is fear of an endless vista of spoliation and restriction.

Parliament in its origin represented the taxpayer in his resistance to the demands of a spendthrift King. To-day it has relegated to a back place its care for the interests of the taxpayer, and has itself taken on the role of wasting the substance of the productive members of the community. It would be a natural, but unfortunate, development if history were again to repeat itself, and if those who are required to provide a share of the national revenue quite disproportionate to their number should be forced by a sense of injustice and despair to band themselves together to resist, before it is too late, further depredations which they regard as opposed, not only to their own, but also to the national interest. In spite of ever more deductions at the source the Exchequer still depends on the good will of the wealthy taxpayer to an extent which it may find inconvenient in the current period of increased demands upon diminished means.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
LENNOX RUSSELL.
37, De Vere-gardens, W.8, Dec. 7.

SURREY PLACE NAMES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Shearer's list of "Celtic" names in Surrey in your issue of December 2 needs revision. Modern research shows that of the names he cites the early spellings of Kew ("Kayho" in fourteenth century), Banstead ("Beanstede" in tenth century), Bandon ("Bendon," twelfth century), Croydon ("Crog dene," ninth century), and the Coombes at Croydon and Kingston ("Cumb," eleventh century) all indicate a Teutonic origin. "Cumb" and "dun," *e.g.*, are Old English ("Anglo-Saxon") words. The name "Wandle" cannot be found earlier than the seventeenth century. The stream was the "Hlidaburn" in the seventh century, and the "Ledeborne" in the 13th century ; but this O.E. name has not been found in records later than the fourteenth century, and apparently it fell out of use. The well-informed Harrison, in his list of rivers in his "Description of Britain" (1577), describes it as "a beck from Wandsworth" ; and in various official documents of the early seventeenth century relating to the stream it is "ye smale brooke arising at Croydon," "ye river from Croydon," &c., without any specific name. Camden ("Britannia," 1586) styles it "Vandalis" ; Drayton (1613) renders this Vandal and Wandal, and other seventeenth and eighteenth-century topographers adopted the new name. This is an instance of the "back-formation" of names for rivers from the names of villages or towns on their banks by sixteenth and seventeenth-century topographers, of which a number of other cases have been brought to light by recent investigations. Surrey river-names have been dealt with on modern lines in the Surrey Archaeological Society's "Collections" (Vol. 37, Part 2, 1927). The admirable work on "English River Names" by Professor Ekwall (Oxford University Press, 1927) gives the result of the best scholarship and research ; and the volumes issued yearly since 1924 by the English Place-Name Society are on a similarly high level, revolutionizing many of the old accepted etymologies and ideas as to origins.

I am, &c.,
ARTHUR BONNER.
23, Streathbourne-road, S.W.17.

Points from Letters

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

The Dominions to-day possess the power to enter into economic arrangements either with this country or with foreign countries, and if our reluctance to make a change forces them to contemplate making arrangements with foreign countries, then the future of the export trade of this country will be dark indeed. The present Government apparently did not appreciate one outstanding fact in regard to the present Empire economic crisis—namely, that given our market on preferential terms the Dominions would be enabled to solve at one stroke their paramount difficulty, which is the disposal of their primary products, and at the same time be able to make such tariff arrangements as would secure in their territories a prodigiously increased market for United Kingdom manufactures. The present Government's deplorable attitude is not merely a question of failing to take steps to gain new markets, but of refusing to take the steps necessary to preserve existing markets.—SIR BENJAMIN MORGAN, 7, Princes-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

"OLD GANGS"

There has been much talk of late of the "old gang." Many old soldiers and others will remember an "old gang," which, by the name of "the ring," flourished for a good number of years. This was the personal staff of a General who, in my opinion, was head and shoulders in intellect above his compeers. For five campaigns these men, although a few dropped by the way, were his faithful followers. I refer, of course, to Lord Wolseley, and most of your readers will agree with me that he was a successful General. *Verb. sap.*—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DESMOND O'CALLAGHAN, R.A.

SOVIET SINCERITY

It is often said that, however wrong-headed the Soviet rulers may be, they are at least sincere in their beliefs. One must credit a man's sincerity if he gives his life to prove it. One is sceptical of Stalin's because he sacrifices only the lives of his opponents. The Bolshevist's ardour for Communism reminds one of Artemus Ward's zeal for the preservation of the American Union at the time of the Civil War. Such was his loyalty that he expressed his willingness to lay upon the altar of patriotism his wife's entire family !—Mr. JOSEPH B. GILDER, Geneva.

THE STAGE SOCIETY

If you ask the ordinary man or woman to join the Stage Society—and by this I mean any intelligent person interested in new ideas in any form—they will reply :—"Well, I must wait a bit and see if I can afford it, and also I don't know which of the Sunday dramatic societies to join." There in a nutshell is the crux of the whole question. Double the subscriptions by all means, as I heard urged by many at the recent meeting. You will then have an elect few—"the heirs of utter godlihead"—who would rather die than abandon a lost cause ; but will you have a flourishing society whose ghost—for in a few years hence it must be that—may be laid honourably and, in the chairman's words, "in high Roman fashion ?"—Mrs. J. CHRISTOPHER LAW, 13, Royal Hospital-road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

CONSERVATIVES IN WHITECHAPEL

Mr. Glanville Brown, in your issue of December 6, inquires why the Conservatives "split the anti-Socialist vote" at Whitechapel. Surely it is obvious that such distress as there is in England due to the Socialists being in office is solely owing to the Liberals putting them there, and that the Socialist Government would be turned out at any moment but for the Liberals supporting them. A Liberal vote, therefore, is not an anti-Socialist vote. The phrase written by Mr. Glanville Brown as a former secretary of the Oxford University Liberal Club, "I believe that the only way to get honesty in politics is for each party to fight for that in which it really believes without any bargaining, but the Conservative Party does not take this line," comes rather strangely.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. P. WINBY, Carlton Club.

THE PILGRIMS' WAY

The name "The Pilgrims' Way" sounds old but is modern, comparatively, and dates from about 1800. The theory of a continuous road through Kent and Surrey is also modern. Neither early maps nor early books record it. In West Kent its name in the sixteenth century was "the under-hill road"—in Latin "venella subter montem." In a map of 1769 a little bit of it is called "The Upper or Pilgrim Road," not, be it noted, Pilgrim's nor Pilgrims' Road. About the same date in Stanhope Correspondence and in a local perambulation it is "the underhill road." But the legend of a tin road or a road for pilgrims to Canterbury persists.—Mr. E. G. BOX, Sevenoaks.

WASTE HEAT

In *The Times* of December 5 Mr. H. S. Rowell provides some "correcting comment" on the recent letter of Sir Richard Paget, but he appears to have pushed the pendulum far on to the other side. Progress has been made since James Watt used exhaust steam to warm his coffee (if he ever did so for economic reasons), but the laws of thermodynamics hold good in all parts of the world, and it is an elementary fact acknowledged by power engineers that the steam power station wastes some 50 per cent. of its coal in the exhaust heat of the turbines. The papers presented at the recent World Power Conference in Berlin revealed quite clearly that American power station engineers are arranging to co-operate with industry to reduce this colossal waste. The time has come when we must consider this matter from a wider angle in our own national interest.—Mr. J. D. TROUP, 48, Plough-lane, Purley, Surrey.

STIRRUP LAMPS

From 1902 to 1907 I was stationed in St. Helena and my work took place each week between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. My house was 1,100ft. and the office 500ft. above sea level. The steepest part was a bridle path some 4ft. broad winding round the hill with only a 2½ft. wall separating it from a sheer precipice below. It was impossible to ride anywhere without a stirrup lantern. This was very handy to detach after stabling my pony and use as a hand lantern. There must be some in use in St. Helena at the present time.—Mr. FRANK GORDON, Hill Top House, Mevagissey, Cornwall.

POOR LAW HOSPITALS

May I state my knowledge of Poor Law hospitals gained by 47 years' experience as a Poor Law guardian of the Hartley Wintney Infirmary at Winchfield ? When first I knew it there was only one paid nurse, no paid wardsmaid; what help the nurse had was from the inmates. About 35 years ago, more nurses were engaged, and to provide accommodation for them a nurses' home, detached, was built, so that the nurses who had been on night duty were not disturbed while resting. Three years ago the infirmary was much enlarged and improved, and there is now a sister-in-charge, with a staff of six nurses, a male attendant, and three wardsmaids. I think these facts show that the needs of the sick and afflicted have not been uncared for.—Mr. SAMUEL CHANDLER, Crondall, Hampshire.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES

There are plenty of people in the provinces who can afford to buy aeroplanes, but cannot afford to buy fields in which to garage their machines. I suggest that it should be made law that every town and every village of any importance should buy a field suitable for aircraft. A large increase in the demand for aircraft would follow, and men could go to business daily by aeroplane. Air taxis could then be ordered by villagers, who could go by air to the towns for shopping and other purposes. These fields should be distinguishable from the air. I suggest that a large white canvas letter in the north or north-east corner, the first letter of the name of that town, would be a good identification mark.—Mr. ALLAN B. CRAWFORD, The Hostel, Scorrier, Cornwall.

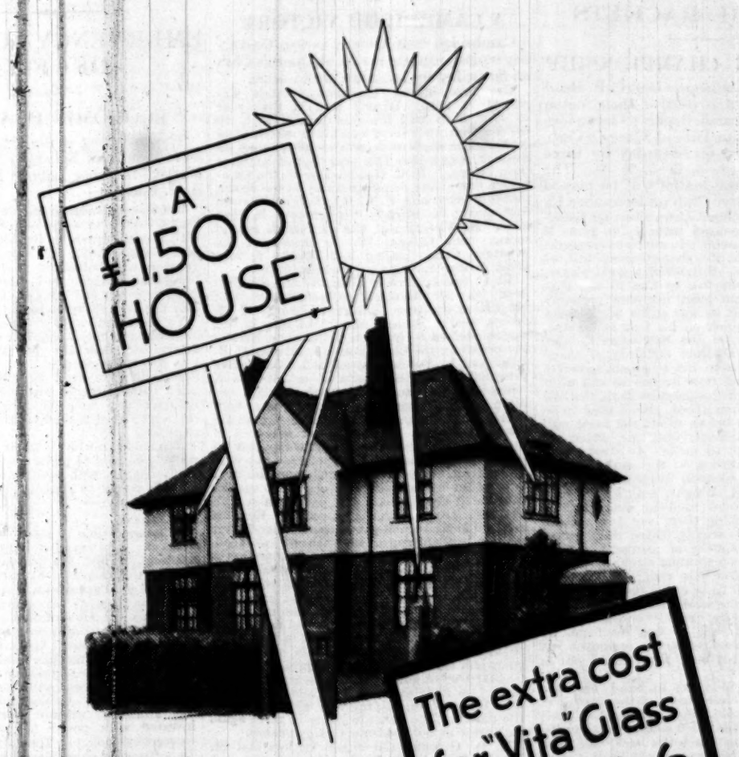
THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER

To your notice of the new Dean of Winchester it might be added that he is grandson of the late Rev. E. J. Selwyn, who made the old Blackheath Proprietary School, and was first rector of St. Paul's, Wokingham, which was built in the sixties by Mr. John Walter, of Bear Wood.—Mr. E. K. PURNELL, Windlesham.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENTS

I am afraid Miss Sadler did not read my letter in your issue of December 2 very carefully. In that letter I stated that the Rev. Thomas Keyworth, described in the Dictionary of National Biography as "an advocate of allotments for the poor," died in the year 1852. He was at that time an old man, long retired from active ministerial work, and no doubt his share in such social activities took place in the earlier days of his ministry. It is possible that he cooperated with Miss Sadler's grandfather, the M.P. for Newark, for he, too, was connected with Nottinghamshire. I have by me a copy of the oration preached at Thomas Keyworth's funeral, in which it is stated: "His philanthropic zeal showed itself in establishing the system of allotments of gardens for the poor, aided by the generous and friendly patronage of the late Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, and Dr. Burgess, the learned Bishop of Sarum. Mr. Keyworth's modesty, however, in this, as in all he did, concealed his own name ; and thousands gather the fruit of his humane ingenuity who never heard of the name of Thomas Keyworth."—The REV. F. H. KEYWORTH, The Clergy House, Chislehurst, Kent.

V.339



The extra cost for "Vita" Glass is £3.14.6

People have wondered what "Vita" Glass costs. They have asked what they would have to pay to put "Vita" Glass in their new houses so that the health-rays of daylight, which are barred by ordinary window-glass, could come indoors and bring to their cheeks that healthy bronze which is the outward sign of increased vitality and ability to resist disease.

As a "rule of thumb" method of judging the cost of "Vita" Glass you can say this. Save in the most exceptional cases, *in a £1,500 house the extra cost for "Vita" Glass in the essential windows will be under £4.* That is to say, that the difference between utter darkness and healthful light, where the ultra-violet rays are concerned, is a matter of only £4. Surely it is a very small sum to pay for having the health rays stream into your home during every daylight hour !

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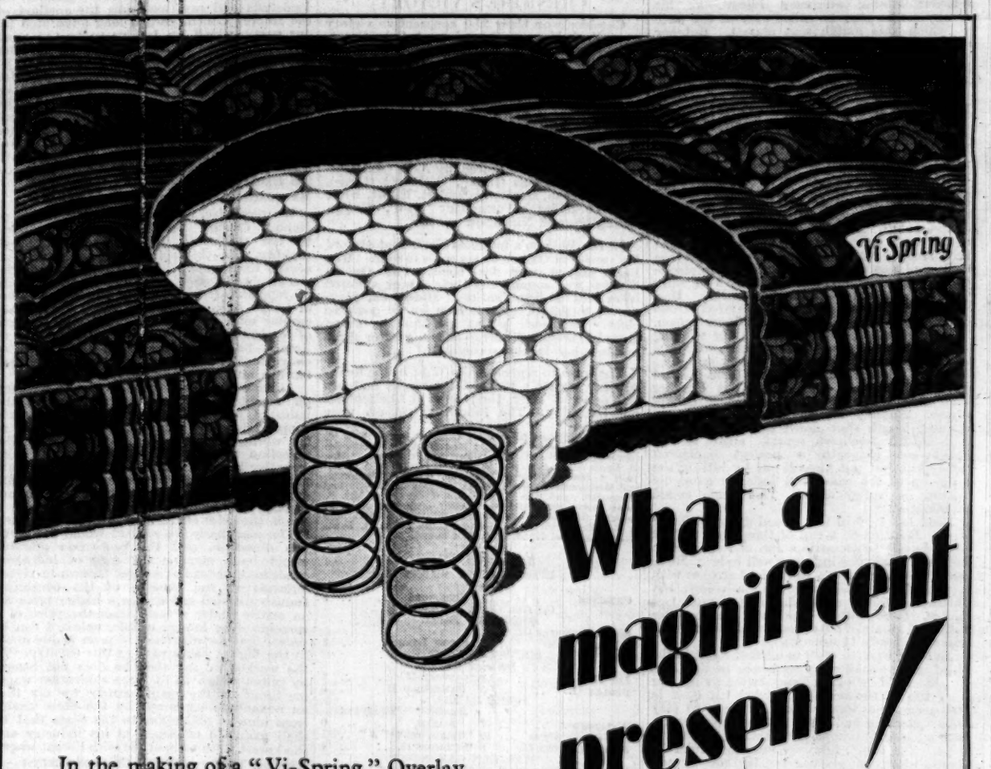

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No. 1. Ladies' fine Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, hand rolled hem, hand drawn in one corner. Per dozen 7/11

No. 2. Ladies' Self-coloured Linen Initial, edged real Armenian lace, hand worked corner. Skr.-Helio, Orange, Green, Grey, Pink, assorted 6 for 5/11

No. 3. Ladies' Sheer Linen, openwork border, hand embroidered initial. 6 for 7/3

No. 4. Ladies' Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs, with elaborate openwork border. Per dozen 12/-

No. 5. Ladies' Sheer Linen, hand work in one corner, edged real Valenciennes lace. Each 3/6

No. 6. Men's Linen Handkerchiefs with hand embroidered initial and one inch hem. Per dozen 20/-

Plain Linen Handkerchiefs

No. 7. Ladies' Superfine Linen Handkerchiefs, size about 14½ × 14½in. Special price per dozen 10/6

No. 8. Men's Fine Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, size about 16½ × 16½in. with 1 inch hem. Per dozen 15/-

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs

Crêpe de Chine, neat designs, in blue, brown, grey or wine. 27ins. square 7/11 24ins. square 6/6

Xmas Gifts List sent post free on request

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, LTD., 156-168, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

INDUSTRY AND TARIFFS

AN APPEAL TO THE WORKERS

LEAGUE TO BE FORMED

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

The National Council of Industry and Commerce, which was recently formed under the chairmanship of Sir William Morris to advance the three-fold policy of protection of the home market, Empire trade agreements, and sound national finance as the means whereby a return to national prosperity can be accomplished, has decided to extend its activities by recruiting individual members from among the staffs and employees of industrial and commercial organizations. For this purpose it is proposed to establish a League of Industry.

Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie, the hon. secretary of the council, in a letter sent on behalf of the Executive Committee to the members of the council, states that a co-ordinating committee has been set up on which the British Empire Producers' Organization, the Empire Economic Union, the Empire Industries Association, the Federation of British Industries, the National Council of Industry and Commerce, and the National Union of Manufacturers are represented. The Co-ordinating Committee has had before it the letter which the National Council proposes to send out in reference to the formation of the League of Industry. The committee warmly approves of the proposal, and has decided that it is one which the various organizations represented on it should recommend to their members.

NATURE OF THE LEAGUE

The Executive Committee has also submitted the following memorandum to the members of the council:—

"The Executive Committee of the National Council of Industry and Commerce have had under their consideration the question of extending the activities of the council by recruiting individual members from among the staff and employees of industrial and commercial organizations.

In the opinion of the Executive Committee the wide popular membership which it is desired to establish will be best attained by instituting a "League of Industry" of the National Council.

The committee, therefore, propose that individual enrolments shall be for membership of the league, and in this connexion a specimen enrolment form and membership card are attached.

The Executive Committee realize that the exact method to be adopted for individual enrolment is one which they cannot determine.

It may be considered desirable to call a meeting or meetings of the staff and employees to be addressed personally by their employers or by a representative of the board or management. Such a course commends itself warmly to the Executive Committee. In any case, if a meeting be held, the committee trust that the employer or a representative of the board or management will attend.

All present should be invited to become members of the "League of Industry" and to fill in an enrolment form expressing their agreement with the objects of the National Council. Those so enrolled will form a branch of the league and will receive membership cards from headquarters.

No subscription will be asked by headquarters from members of the "League of Industry," but it is hoped that they will purchase the badge of the league, which they will wear on all occasions. Particulars of the badge will be forwarded with membership cards.

A branch formed as the result of an inaugural meeting or by some other method of recruitment would elect its own officers, one of whom—the hon. secretary—should be the channel of communication with headquarters of the National Council. It is supremely important that when a branch is formed the hon. secretary should immediately communicate with headquarters.

Upon intimation that this invitation of the executive committee is accepted, the organizing secretary will be instructed to render all the assistance in his power.

TARIFFS AND EFFICIENCY

Mr. Gibson Jarvie has also issued the following statement on behalf of the National Council:—

As it has been stated recently and persistently by prominent politicians and others that tariffs must inevitably result in raising prices against the domestic consumer, that a tariff wall would become merely a shelter for inefficiency, and that behind the movement for protection there is a sinister attack on wages, the National Council of Industry and Commerce desire to make their attitude on these points clear beyond any doubt.

Attention is therefore drawn to the following four paragraphs taken from the National Council's booklet—"The Case for a Change of Fiscal Policy":—

"Industry must be given its chance to recover, and that is the decisive argument in favour of a protective tariff. Under pre-War conditions there were weighty objections to such a tariff, which in our view have now lost all their force. But there are some objections which seem as reasonable now as they were then, and it is our desire and intention to show that they need not attach to a tariff rightly designed and administered. A tariff is intended to help the manufacturers, but not to be a shelter for inefficiency or a means of profiteering at the expense of others. We will deal with each of these in order.

"In the first place, the proposed tariff must not act as a sedative to industrial activity. The fundamental need of British industry is that it should become highly efficient both in the production and the marketing of its goods, and we have no desire to see British manufacturers doze behind the shelter of a tariff wall. An inefficient industry does not deserve, and should not be given, security against foreign competition. Happily recent experience has conclusively shown that the safeguarded industries have not lacked in energy and enterprise.

"Secondly, the tariff must not be used for the purpose of raising prices against the consumer. As practical men, engaged in manufacturing goods for sale in the home and overseas markets, we are keenly alive to the need of not increasing costs, especially in the export trade. We are confident that any tendency of a tariff towards raising prices should be counterbalanced by its effect in lowering them in consequence of the larger scale of operations and better opportunities for rationalization open to protected industry. For this lowering of prices we look to the spreading of overhead charges over a much larger volume of production. In this connexion we strongly urge that, since the State is directly responsible for an important part of these overhead charges, it should give producers a fair *quid pro quo* by affording them the chance to increase and sell their output. Under the present system the State imposes the "overheads" with one hand and limits the opportunities of industry with the other. It is idle to call this system "free trade," since there is no freedom in it; but, without boggling over its name, we assert that the system must go, since its only effect is to ruin the producer and destroy employment.

"Thirdly, what has just been said leads to a consideration of the effect of a tariff upon wages. In some quarters the accusation is made that the movement for protection conceals *inter alia* a veiled attack upon wages. The opposite is the case. The imposition of a suitable tariff is the best possible method of safeguarding and maintaining wage rates. The reason is obvious. The great volume of our unemployment at the present moment is due to the fact that our costs of production are too high in comparison with those of our principal competitors. They must be reduced. Under a wise system of tariffs the reduction will not be affected by cutting wage rates—which under a continuance of our present system may become inevitable—but by the decrease in standing charges and other costs that will be made possible by a command of the home market. In other words, a tariff is the best guarantee for the maintenance of wage rates. As will also be readily understood, the working-man is affected not only by the wage rate, but also by continuity of employment. It is the combination of the two that determines his actual earnings. When this is considered the case for a change in fiscal policy is also irresistible from the workers' point of view."

It will be clear from the foregoing paragraphs that the National Council are definitely opposed to a tariff wall being used to bolster up inefficiency or for the purpose of exploiting labour or the domestic market. On the contrary, the National Council believe that a tariff can be of invaluable assistance in promoting efficiency. At the same time, in their opinion efficiency should not wait on tariffs but industry in Great Britain to-day should put its house in order by rationalization, and/or any other available means. Apart from the immediate benefits, industry would then be ready to take advantage of the time—which is most certainly coming—when it will be possible for British producers to trade on competitive terms with the rest of the world.

(Continued at foot of next column)

TOC H FESTIVAL

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MESSAGE

Over 7,000 members attended the birthday festival guest night of Toc H in London at the Albert Hall on Saturday. The Toc H movement has grown so rapidly in the last few years that the Albert Hall is no longer large enough to contain a national gathering, and so on Saturday other festivals were held as well at Nottingham, Gloucester, Newcastle, Cardiff, and Belfast. The festival in London was especially notable for a message from the Prince of Wales, which was read by the Rev. P. B. Clayton, the founder-padre of Toc H, and broadcast to all parts of the world.

At this festival was also completed the Toc H World Chain of Light, which had been begun the previous evening at 9 p.m. in the Upper Room in Talbot House at Poperinghe, where Mr. Clayton had lighted the first Lamp of Maintenance in the Chain; and during the 24 hours to 9 p.m. on Saturday the ceremony had been observed in all parts of the world. The final observance, at the Albert Hall, was certainly impressive. Earlier in the evening there had entered the small procession of men who had taken part in the pilgrimage to Poperinghe. After them came the bannerbearers, headed by Private Pettifer, who carried the silver lamp of the Prince of Wales which burns always at the church of All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; and before the platform stood representatives of London branches holding unlighted lamps.

Lord Wakefield lit the first Lamp of Maintenance from the Prince of Wales's lamp, and then, when all were lit, the hall was put in darkness, except for those lamps. In that dimness Mr. Clayton spoke the words of Remembrance and Self-Dedication; and afterwards a minute's silence fell and was observed.

Before this Ceremony of Light Mr. Clayton read the Prince's message in the following words:—

"Although I cannot be present at the Albert Hall to-night when Toc H celebrates its fifteenth anniversary I send my birthday greetings to every member of the Family.

"The Light which shone so steadily in the great darkness of the War means too much to be lost; and it is wonderful to think that last night in the old Upper Room at Poperinghe it should have been relit, and since then travelled right round the world forming a Chain of Lamps and rushlights steadily maintained by our fellow-members.

"When, at the Albert Hall to-night, this Chain of Light is completed, I would have every member realize that to be worthy of it he must put duty first. There is much the younger men can do to help the world if only they will do it and do it now.

"Many years after a great war one shortage at least still continues, and that is the loss of leadership. It is to help in finding and inspiring leadership that Toc H seems to me so significant; and those who would be leaders must learn to lead through fellowship and service.

"I welcome the solid growth accomplished—new areas of influence; new districts opened up; new work in town and country; new Marks; new Branches; new Groups. I welcome all the deepening sense of purpose pervading Toc H and every hard-won struggle to improve the structure and the spirit of the Movement.

"Toc H is now so widely known that we must be determined that wherever it is known it shall be regarded as sound, true, and serviceable. If Toc H remains, as I believe it will, true to its fundamental principles, no one can doubt its value for the future. Let every member ask himself to-night whether there is a way in which he can even more loyally fulfil his personal commitment to Toc H, and to the ideals for which it stands.

"I shall look forward to the Festival, on my return from abroad, in the early summer of next year."

INCREASE OF UNITS

After he had read the message, Mr. Clayton said:—"So runs the Prince's message. Live that out and you won't go far wrong. The world cannot cure itself. Only the younger men can build the new age better." He then referred to the World Chain of Light, and described how the "little light had travelled fast and far," naming many distant places.

Mr. HARRY WILLINK, chairman of the London Area Executive of Toc H, was "Guest Night Leader," and welcomed the guests, among whom were the American Ambassador, Lord Stonehaven, the Bishop of Willesden, and representatives of the German and Belgian Embassies. He said that during the year their units at home had increased from 457 to 570, and those oversea from 136 to 233. The units in London had increased from 88 to 102, and they looked forward to filling the grounds of the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the Festival next year.

PROFESSOR ALBERT A. COCK, of Southampton, in an address, urged Toc H members to think clearly and faithfully during the present period of industrial depression. A ministry of thought was the great need of to-day.

PADRE HARRY ELLISON (Hon. Chief Overseas Commissioner of Toc H) read congratulatory messages from many parts of the world and the provinces; and Mr. CLAYTON presented Lord Wakefield with a gold ring which had been placed in the offertory box at Talbot House, Poperinghe, by an unknown man on pilgrimage there last summer. Mr. Clayton remarked that it was not known whether the original owner of the ring was alive or dead, and they presented it to Lord Wakefield in gratitude for his purchase, restoration, and endowment of Talbot House.

Community singing and music by the band of the Welsh Guards occupied intervals of the evening, and at the close the Bishop of London pronounced a blessing.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

EXTRA RELIEF AT CHRISTMAS

The Public Assistance Committee of the London County Council has had under consideration the grant of extra relief at Christmas to persons in receipt of relief granted by district sub-committees, and recommends that an allowance of 2s. should be made in respect of each adult and 1s. for each child. The committee submits that there should be no differentiation between able-bodied persons in receipt of relief and persons receiving relief other than on account of unemployment.

The General Purposes Committee of the Council is of the opinion that it is desirable that a survey of the fire protection arrangements at buildings transferred to the Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, should be carried out, and that the survey should be extended to all the Council's buildings. It is proposed that the survey shall be confined to the existing means of preventing or coping with an outbreak of fire, and shall be without prejudice to the consideration by the Council of any expenditure which may be considered desirable as the result of the survey.

The Establishment Committee will ask for the approval of the Council at the meeting to-morrow of an expenditure of £1,670 for the printing of a new and revised edition of the municipal map of London.

CHAUFFEUR TO PAY DAMAGES

GEORGE WILLIAM HART, a former chauffeur to the Hull Chief Constable, has been ordered to pay £2,368 damages, with costs, to Charles Coates, of Stoneferry-road, Hull, for injuries resulting from a motoring accident on the night of January 11. Judgment was given in the High Court for Coates, and the case was remitted to the Hull District Registrar (Mr. H. Wray) to assess the damages. The accident occurred on Clough road, when Coates, who was walking with a friend, was run into from behind by a motor-car driven by Hart. He suffered a permanent shortening of the right leg of 2¼in. Hart was not engaged upon official duties at the time of the accident.

SHIP WITH RUSSIAN GRAIN SUNK

The Norwegian steamer Asmund, which struck the rocks near Holyhead last Tuesday night, was refloated on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon was anchored in the inner harbour, but at about 10 p.m. she had sunk, giving the crew of 35 barely time to get away. The Asmund was bound from Russia to Manchester with a full cargo of grain. One hundred and fifty tons of grain from the Asmund were loaded on a Liverpool coasting steamer, which, when the weather permits, will proceed to Manchester to hand over the cargo.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT ETON

PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT

Founder's Day was celebrated at Eton College on Saturday. The boys had a holiday, and the statue of King Henry VI. in the School Yard was decked with a wreath of evergreens. Commemorative services were held in College Chapel, at which the choir sang the Prayer of King Henry VI. In the evening the customary dinner took place in College Hall, the Provost, Dr. M. R. James, presiding. The Prince of Wales, who was attended by Brigadier-General G. F. Trotter, was the guest of honour. He was met at the Provost's Lodge by Dr. James and the Vice-Provost, Mr. C. H. K. Marten, who conducted him to the Hall.

There were also present the headmaster (Dr. C. A. Alington), the lower master (Mr. A. E. Conybeare), the bursar (Mr. P. A. Macindoe), the Rev. Dr. H. F. Stewart, Sir John Eldon Bankes, Mr. Cecil Lubbock, Sir Harold Snagge and Mr. Jasper Ridley, Fellows of the College, and the Rev. B. W. Harvey, the Conduct. The guests included:—

The Bishop of Ely, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford, Mr. Justice Rowlatt, the Bishop of Buckingham, Sir Amberson Marten, Major Milne, Captain Le G. G. W. Horton, Mr. G. W. Swire, Mr. R. F. Graham-Campbell, Mr. G. Johnstone, Mr. J. E. Talbot, Mr. H. Broadbent, Mr. E. L. Vaughan, Mr. J. H. M. Hare, Dr. Attlee, Dr. Amsler, Mr. E. N. Hawkins, Mr. J. Stilliard, the captain of the school (K. J. Dimbleby), the captain of the Oppidans, and the Eton masters.

After the toasts of the King and the Queen, the Provost proposed the toast of "The Prince of Wales," to which his Royal Highness responded. As always, the toast "In Piam Memoriam" was drunk in silence, and the other toasts were "Floreat Etona," proposed by the Provost and responded to by the headmaster, and the "Guest," proposed by the Vice-Provost.

Between the speeches the college choir, under the direction of Dr. Ley, the Precentor, sang carols and part songs, and the choristers of the Lower Chapel presented the St. Nicholas play after the Boy Bishop (C. A. Ridley) had saluted the Prince.

An ephemeral entitled "The Street Singer" (price 1s.) was published on Founder's Day. It contains 36 pages of stories and verse, all written by present Etonians, and is well above the average of such publications, the poems and parodies especially having distinct merit. On the cover is an excellent drawing of a local street singer.

WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED

ETONIANS IN THE AIR SERVICE

A memorial to 74 Old Etonians who lost their lives while serving with the Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Naval Air Service, and the Royal Air Force during the War was unveiled on Saturday by Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond, Chief of the Air Staff. The memorial consists of an alabaster tablet, on which the names are inscribed under the Service crests, and has been erected in the college cloisters directly under Lupton's Tower. It is inscribed: "In memory of Etonians who gave their lives while serving with the Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Naval Air Service, and the Royal Air Force during the War." At the foot of the tablet is the text: "I bare you on eagles' wings and brought you unto Myself" (Exodus, xix. 4).

The Provost, the Vice-Provost, the Headmaster, and the Lower Master met Sir John Salmond at the chief entrance to the college and walked in procession to Lupton's Tower. Among those present were:—

Air Vice-Marshal Borton, Air Vice-Marshal Holt, Wing Commander Sutton, Mr. Maurice Baring, Mrs. Barrington Kennett, Mr. T. Purdey, Colonel E. W. Powell, and Mr. T. J. Arbuthnot, members of the Memorial Committee; Mr. Patrick Alexander, the Rev. F. M. Hargreaves, the Rev. B. W. Harvey, the Hon. Mrs. Alington, Mrs. H. Broadbent, Mrs. Rhys Davies, many of the parents of those who fell, and a number of Old Etonians.

SIR JOHN SALMOND said that men were not dead who fell in high courage and in a great cause. They lived for those who remained and for those who followed, as a great example and a grand inspiration. Their spirit transcended our earthly struggles and remained a shining beacon to our endeavour. Eton was honoured once more, as she had so often been honoured before, by the spirit of those who had passed to immortality for the sake of their King and their country.

The PROVOST, accepting the tablet in the name of the School, said it was a worthy, beautiful, and lasting memorial of some of Eton's most gallant sons. The day on which the School received it was a fitting one; and the place chosen for it was likewise fitting. Facing these names were the names of their brothers in service—nay, even of brothers in blood—and they were in the very heart of Eton. Through that gateway how many passed and repassed to play and to work at the calling of the old chime. Those stones were trodden by their feet whom they commemorated; on those courts, day after day, their eyes rested. From a sheltered life there they rose into one of larger scope, and thence into yet another which was without bound or ending.

Four trumpeters of the Royal Air Force from Uxbridge sounded the Last Post.

ST. NICOLAS COLLEGE

OBSERVANCE OF THE PATRON SAINT'S DAY

St. Nicolas Day (December 6) was kept at the college which bears his name, and which has been established at Chislehurst for the study of Church music.

In the morning the Holy Eucharist was sung by the choir of resident choristers and students in training as choirmasters, &c., to music specially written for the festival by the Warden, Dr. S. H. Nicholson. The Rev. G. H. Salter, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, and honorary chaplain to the college, was the celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. L. H. Nixon, Precentor of Westminster, and the Rev. N. De Langdale, chaplain of the college. The Dean of Windsor was the preacher.

Guests were entertained at luncheon, after which the WARDEN, reporting on the second year of the college's activity, said that the increase in the number of students had necessitated an increase in accommodation. An additional house had been purchased, to which the choir school and himself had been removed. The purchase was a rash one because the financial position is still very precarious, but the council believes that success depends on the efficient working of the college, and that this, like previous ventures, will be justified by results. He announced that the gift of £1,000 had been made for a new organ. A permanent chapel is among the most pressing needs of the college. Already the students of St. Nicolas have won distinctions outside its walls. Mr. J. H. Long (Archbishop's Scholar) has been appointed organist and choirmaster of Merton College, Oxford, and Mr. J. L. G. Hewitt obtained the Lafontaine prize for the best all-round work at the organ in the last Fellowship examination of the Royal College of Organists. The prize of the Worshipful Company of Musicians, granted for the best year's work in the college, has been awarded to Mr. J. Knight.

After Evensong, sung to Gibbons in F, with Stanford's anthem "Glorious and Powerful God," the choristers gave a spirited performance of a comic opera, *The Boy Bishop*, which Dr. Nicholson wrote some years ago for the choristers of Westminster Abbey.

COLLAPSE OF SEVEN PERSONS AT A MEETING

At a meeting of the Southend Provincial Lodge of Past Grand Masters of the Independent Order of Oddfellows at Shoeburyness on Saturday night, 24 of the 33 persons present suddenly became ill and were unable to leave for some time. Grand Secretary Halmshaw had just advanced to the middle of the room to give the usual sign for dismissal when he tottered and fell. Immediately six other members who had just stood up collapsed. Mr. A. E. Innell, proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel, where the meeting was held, said afterwards that the gas radiators were alight, and the windows and doors of the room were closed. It was a very cold day, and the windows were kept shut to avoid a draught. There was a ventilator in the room, but it was shut off during the proceedings. Apparently the trouble was caused by fumes from the radiators.

REMODELLING OF PADDINGTON STATION

Gangs of men, working against time, relaid a large section of the railway line at Paddington Station yesterday, and the work was carried out without delay to the 100 trains entering and leaving the station, although, as the normal signalling system had to be suspended while the work was in progress, trains were escorted in and out by men with coloured flags. The work, which had to be completed in 12 hours, is part of a £1,000,000 scheme for remodelling the station and its approaches, which was begun last May. The relaying of the line—1½ mile in all—will straighten out the sharp curves of the line into the station.

ROUND THE SHOPS

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The jewel gift is always one of the most acceptable, as it has a lasting value which makes it a present of more permanence than less costly things. Such presents and presents of silver plate, however, are both less costly this year as many of the materials have fallen in price as compared with last year.

The influence of modern design is seen in the settings of many new pieces of jewelry, notably in rings, bracelets, hat ornaments, and necklaces.

The GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, 112, Regent-street, have lovely things in many sections of their house which would make perfect presents for people of varied tastes. In their Christmas catalogue (which will be sent on request) they have a list of revised prices, compiled so that the public can see that falls in the market prices of such things as platinum and silver and the fall in cost of production have been passed on to the customer. As usual, the magnificent collection of pearls and jewelry makes its appeal to those who can afford to give costly presents. There are pearl necklaces from £5 to £10,000, the latter being the finest matched orient of perfect shape and colour. The Add-A-Pearl necklace, which is a favourite with fathers and mothers beginning a necklace for a young daughter, shows the effect of the new prices, and begins at £4 7s. 6d. for a nice small pearl on a fine chain. Among the modern jewelry is a superb necklace of carved emeralds, which costs £4,950. Modern hat brooches are in unusual designs. A floral basket of carved and coloured carnelians set with diamonds and platinum costs £150; a carved emerald mask set in diamonds and platinum is £67 10s., and there are pretty hat clips in gold with fancy stones, such as quartz topaz, at £3 3s. Turquoise, which is so fashionable this year, is shown in a number of fine necklaces of perfect colour from £8.

BRADLEY'S, Chepstow-place, are showing a new skating redingote in their tailor-made department. It is in charmelaine in two colours. The top is in the new shade that is described as hunting pink, and it has black effects which appear in long cuffs and facings set in scallops where it buttons down the front. The skirt is black with plenty of fullness, and in its seamed style the frock is very becoming. A new ski-ing suit is in a lovely shade of blue in proofed gabardine; the coat is made with some new details and has smart pockets, and the trousers have a wide top. New suits are interesting and there is a black silk marocain coat and skirt which is pin-tucked all over and has a neat belt at the waist. In a tiny check there is a black-and-white worsted suit made with a high-waisted effect and finished with a pique collar. A costume made with a full-length coat is in geranium hopsack in a very soft new weave; the coat is trimmed with black galliac and has long pointed incrustations of the material.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE'S, Oxford-street, have a number of good suggestions for presents for men in their men's department at the left as one enters. There is a handsome pyjama case in soft glacé leather, which costs 14s. 9d., and a dressing case which is collapsible, and contains a complete shaving outfit, at 30s. All silk pyjamas in guaranteed colours in soft shades are 35s. 6d., and there are sets of ties and handkerchiefs in fancy crêpe de Chine, the ties lined silk, which are selling well in subdued colours, of which blues and fawns are favourites; they cost 15s. 6d. the set. Evening handkerchiefs in sheer linen, with a new idea in a cut-out initial in black and white and with a hand-rolled hem, are 14s. 6d. for a half-dozen. Plain white crêpe de Chine evening handkerchiefs are from 4s. 6d. each to 10s. 6d. In the glove department there is a big demand for evening gloves as presents for women.

JAEGERS, Oxford-street, have a number of health-keeping and also smart novelties. There is a motoring coat in a Raglan style which is described as "being made from the hair of wholly benign and indulgent camels," and is in sizes to suit both sexes and all ages, and costs 199s. 6d. A jumper of flecked angora "as soft as a kitten's ear" is made with mitten sleeves, ribbed hips, and a bow bound with faille at the neck, and has tiny black and white flowers knitted into the fabric; it costs 45s. Jester slippers in wool plush in "hilarious" colours are 24s. 6d. A reversible woollen rug is 65s., and a waistcoat for a man with an abundance of pockets said to be modelled on the most "sprucemaking" lines is 75s.

THE LONDON GLOVE COMPANY, Cheapside and New Bond-street, have practical gifts for Christmas which are sure of finding acceptance. Now that long evening gloves have become fashionable this makes a gift which is specially welcome this year. There are washable suede gloves in beige and biscuit shades with three pearl buttons at the wrist in 12 button length at 8s. 11d. a pair, and there is a new 10 button length washable suede with one small round pearl button at thewrist in pale pinky or mauvy beige shades at 13s. 11d. a pair. Mousquetaire washable suede are a very popular style, and there are fine quality French washable mousquetaire gloves with three pearl buttons at the wrist in beige, biscuit, or flesh shades, and also in black and white in 12 button length, at 13s. 11d. a pair, and in 16 button length at 16s. 11d. The same gloves in white only, in 20 button length, cost 19s. 11d. a pair.

MARGARET MARKS, Knightsbridge, is holding her annual pre-Christmas sale beginning today, when she is clearing her entire season's stocks at big reductions. All her six guinea garments, coats, suits, and dresses are reduced to £3 10s., and in the 10 guinea section everything is marked down to £6.

PARROT DISEASE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPORT

The Ministry of Health has issued a report on "A disease of Parrots communicable to Man (Psittacosis)" by Drs. E. L. Sturdee and W. M. Scott. These investigators found that most of the cases of psittacosis which occurred in this country and abroad were associated with Brazilian parrots, but African grey parrots had been the agents in some instances, while in three cases budgerigars (love-birds), and in one case a canary, had been involved.

In the Argentine infection had occurred from thrushes; in the same country one case had been traced to an Italian Cardinal bird; two cases associated with canaries had been reported from the United States.

Persons in the bird trade enjoy an apparent immunity, but this may be due to the possession of an immunity acquired as the result of an early attack of the disease. Young children are less susceptible than adults.

The conclusion is stated that the actiological agent of psittacosis in parrots is a virus which cannot be cultivated on ordinary media, and which is capable of passing through some of the more porous filters. The presence of a filterable virus in human beings suffering from psittacosis has been demonstrated, and it has been possible to transmit the disease to susceptible animals. Among these must be classed parrots, budgerigars (less than parrots), hens (less than budgerigars). Attempts to infect pigeons, greenfinches, and linnets failed. Mice could be infected; guinea pigs could not be.

BECKENHAM TO NORWOOD BRANCH LINE

PLEA FOR REOPENING

Bromley Town Council are joining in the representations that are being made to the Southern Railway Company with regard to the reopening and electrification of the disused branch line between Beckenham Junction and Norwood Junction. The Beckenham Urban District Council have already written to the company in support of the application.

As stated in *The Times* last Monday, passengers to the South Coast were formerly enabled by this branch line to join main line trains at Norwood Junction or East Croydon, thus avoiding the necessity of travelling to Victoria. The line was closed during the War.

It was stated by an official of the Southern Railway on Saturday that the matter was still under consideration and no decision has yet been reached. The proposal was a fairly big undertaking, and it was unlikely that the company would embark upon a scheme involving the expenditure of a good deal of money unless it appeared justified by the possible results.

OLD BAILEY CALENDAR

The calendar for the December Session of the Central Criminal Court, which opens tomorrow, is lighter than usual. It contains the names of 61 persons for trial and sentence, but several more cases will be added. There is only one charge of murder, while crimes of violence are fewer than in preceding sessions. There are two cases of blackmail, three of commercial fraud, seven of bigamy, one of coining, and two of possessing forged banknotes. One of these cases is that from West Ham, where three men and a woman are charged with having in their possession apparatus for making banknotes. Mr. Justice McCardie will take the cases in the Judge's list.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

DR. INGE ON LANGUAGE OF DEVOTION

An address on "Science and Religion" was broadcast by the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Inge) from London yesterday afternoon. In the course of it the Dean said:—

Within the last hundred years the advance of science has been bewilderingly rapid; but the Church has learned its lesson and has lightened the ship by throwing over many antiquated traditions, and the educated Christian has accepted Copernicus and Galileo and Newton; he has accepted Darwin; he has accepted Jeans and Eddington; he is prepared to accept Einstein if he could understand him. He has surrendered the geographical heaven and hell, perhaps without fully realizing all that that surrender implies. . . . There is no law of progress, and there is no universal progress. At some almost inconceivably distant date all life on our planet will be extinct. But we have a long enough lease to try every experiment, and it is quite possible that the future of mankind may be far more brilliant than the past. Our future, perhaps for a million years, is in our own hands.

Science is not unfriendly to religion, though some scientists undoubtedly are; and theology has learned much, and unlearnt more, from science. . . . The only proof of religion is experimental. There are three stages in the spiritual life—faith, knowledge, and love. Faith is a venture, a resolution to stand or fall by the noblest hypothesis, a decision because right is right to follow right, in the scorn of consequence. But what begins as an experiment ends as an experience. Our venture is found to work; more and more we learn to know Him on Whom we have believed. And so the best men and women—not all of us, by any means—reach the third stage, described by Clement of Alexandria. The first change is from unbelief to faith; the second from faith to knowledge; and knowledge, as it passes into love, unites the knower with the known. He who has reached this stage is equal to the angels.

UNANIMITY OF THE MYSTICS

There is nothing unscientific in following the experts, the explorers of the high places of the spiritual life, when they tell us what they have found. I know nothing more remarkable than the unanimity of the mystics, ancient, mediæval, and modern, Protestant, Catholic, and even Buddhist or Mohammedan, though the Christian mystics are the most trustworthy. They are rather incoherent, because language was not made to describe their experiences; but they have quite clearly "been there"; they testify that which they have seen. If we object that we have not seen anything of the kind ourselves, let us ask ourselves candidly: Have we deserved it?

And since we have lately had suggestions that we may have religion without a personal God, or without a God at all, it is worth noticing that all the saints are convinced that their devotions are not mere spiritual dumbbell exercises or soliloquies. They are sure that they come into real communion with a Divine Spirit, who hears their prayers. It is unscientific to disregard such testimony. . . . I wish our scientific friends were more ready to recognize that the natural language of devotion is poetry, not science. Poetry has its own way of conveying the truth, higher truth it may be, than can be expressed in the language of science, but at any rate a different way. A man who interrupted a violin solo by saying "That fellow is only dragging the tail of a dead horse across the entrails of a dead cat" would be a nuisance. So is a man who wants to bring a test tube to a Catholic Eucharist. The faithful often use very materialistic language, I know; but the Sacrament is a sacred drama for them, and they don't want to have their attention called to the stage properties. Even the main doctrines of our faith—the risen and ascended Christ on God's right hand—the future life and the abodes of bliss and woe—are all pictorial and symbolical. They are true in their context, not when they are taken out of it. This is what the vulgar rationalist never understands. For him life is as common and as free from mystery as a Bank Holiday crowd.

PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH

NEW B.B.C. DECISIONS

In order to maintain consistency in the pronunciation of broadcast English, the British Broadcasting Corporation has issued to its announcers a further list of the most recent recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Spoken English, which was appointed in 1926.

It is interesting to note, however, that since the publication by the Advisory Committee of its first booklet, "Broadcast English I.," some revisions have been made. In a new edition of the first booklet, which is to be published next year, a few of the original decisions have been altered, after very careful consideration of the criticism received during the last two years. "Decadence" and "immanent" are to have their stress accent on the first syllable. "Fragile" is to come into line with "fertile," "futile," and "docile," and be pronounced with a long "i" in the last syllable. "Iodine" is to be "eye-o-deen," and will take its place with "chlorine," "bromine," "fluorine," "glycerine," leaving "turpentine" in splendid isolation. "Garage" is, it is stated, to have letters of naturalization conferred upon it, and may henceforth be used to rhyme with "carriage" and "marriage." "Barrage" must evidently remain in quarantine for another generation or so. "Iddyll" has to confess defeat; it has had to yield, Mr. A. Lloyd James, the honorary secretary of the committee, says, to "eyedill."

At its last meeting the Advisory Committee also decided to begin collecting information about the pronunciation of British family names—Christian and surnames. Many of these are not recorded in any dictionary. "Many of them look so odd that most of us are afraid," Mr. James says, "to try them unless we really know how they should be spoken, and many of them are pronounced differently in different families. 'Cholmondeley,' 'Marjoribanks,' and others have become bywords; but there are many others which cause uncertainty, and any information that those interested may care to send to the committee will be very welcome."

Referring to the word "reveille," Mr. Lloyd James says:—"There is mystery even about the soldiers' pronunciation of this word. Is it 'revälly' or 'revélly'? It rhymes in a popular song with 'valley' and 'rally'; and then, again, Mr. Robert Graves rhymes it with 'Gemelli.'" The committee provisionally recommends "revélly." Mr. James also asks whether it is vulgar to pronounce "threepence" as "thruppence." "Thrippence" and "threppence" are recorded in the Oxford Dictionary, while Professor Daniel Jones recognizes "thruppence" also in his Pronouncing Dictionary.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

The pronunciations most recently recommended are as follows:—

Adobe	Ádóby
Apostle	Apóssle
Avoirdupois	Avverdépóize
Bulwark	Bull-wirk
Citation	Sytáyshon
Contribute	Contríbbute
Distribute	Distríbbute
Endemic	Endémmik
Epistle	Epíssle
Formative	Fórmative
Heron	Hérron ("e" as in "get")
Jugular	Júg-ewlar
Liqueur	Likkúre
Long-lived	Long-livved
Manifold	Mánnifóld
Mediocre	Médiócre
Mediocrity	Mediócrity
Molecule	Mellekule
Quaff	Kwoff
Quagmire	Kwágmyre ("a" as in "hat")
Reveille	Revélly
Short-lived	Short-livved
Simultaneous	Simmultáyneous
Sleight	Slight
Solo (Plural of)	Solos, but Soli in musical directions
Sycophant	Síkkofant
Threepence	Thrippence ("e" as in "get")

PROPER NAMES

Angora	Place Name: Ángóra Adjective: Angóra
Argentina	Arjentéena
Argentine	Árjentyne
Covent Garden	Kóvvent Gárden
Kenya	Kéenya

FOREIGN WORDS

A Priori	Áy Pry-ór-eye
Sine die	Synee dyee

News in Brief

A landslip obstructed the Southern Railway line between Newport and Cowes on Saturday, and passengers were conveyed by omnibus.

Mr. Herbert Sanders-Clark has been elected Master of the Haberdashers' Company and Mr. W. S. Cutler Master of the Makers of Playing Cards' Company.

Mr. S. E. Longbottom, now Assistant Clerk at Guildhall Justice Room, has been appointed to a similar position at the Mansion House, in succession to Mr. Wallace Thoday, who has been promoted.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham yesterday opened a new pavilion at the flying ground of the Midland Aerial Club at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, thus marking the club's coming-of-age. It has a membership of 450, with 150 flying members and 70 certificated pilots.

Many postmen in uniform were among those who attended the funeral of Mr. W. J. Baker, M.P., for Bristol, East, at the West Norwood Crematorium on Saturday. Mr. Baker was the assistant general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers. The Prime Minister was represented by Mr. P. Smith, M.P.

For the first time since the War there will be a reunion dinner of R.E. dispatch riders, which will be held in London in the early part of the New Year. Names and addresses of those wishing to attend should be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. Ernest R. Gilbert, 14, Holborn, E.C.1.

Mr. Gervase Wood has been elected a member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Cripplegate Within in succession to Mr. H. E. A. Twyford, now an Alderman. Mr. F. W. Brundle, after a contest in the ward of Cripplegate Without, was elected in place of his father, who retired.

An open verdict was returned on Saturday at an inquest on the body of Colonel George Francis Henry Le Breton-Simmons, 66, of Gilbury, Lostwithiel, who was found decapitated on the Lostwithiel-Fowey Railway line on Friday. Dr. F. H. Rudge said that Colonel Simmons had complained of attacks of dizziness, and might have had an attack while walking along the line. There was no evidence of financial or other worries.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The directors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, invite tenders for 4,000 cold drawn weldless steel boiler tubes. (p. 1)

Notice is given that the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has prepared a map determining the extent of the River Thames above Teddington Lock catchment area, and showing that part of the channel of the river which is to be treated as the main river for the purpose of Part II. of the Land Drainage Act, 1930. (p. 2)

A reward of £50 is offered in respect of a quantity of stolen silver and *objets d'art*. (p. 1)

A legal officer is required by the R.A.F. for duty connected with Courts-martial and as a lecturer in Air Force law. (p. 3)

The London County Council invites applications for the position of headmistress of Eltham Hill School, Eltham, S.E.9. (p. 3)

The trustees propose to grant a lease of certain property of the Charity of Sir Richard Whittington under the management of the Mercers' Company. (p. 2)

NEW WARSHIPS' NAMES

It was announced by the Admiralty on Saturday that the ships of the 1930 new construction programme have been given the following names:—

CRUISERS (Leander Class).—Neptune, to be built at Portsmouth; Orion, at Devonport; and Achilles, by contract.

DESTROYER LEADER.—Duncan, at Portsmouth.

DESTROYERS.—Defender, Daring, Diamond, Delight, Dainty, Diana, Duchess, and

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(Editorial Rooms), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

IT'S GOOD FUN BEING BUSY

By CALLISTHENES

You do not often meet a person who dislikes being busy.

He may have a querulous tone when he says: "I'm far too busy"—but it is a defence against new demands on his time. In his heart he knows he likes being busy—likes it better than almost anything else in the world. He is secretly quite sure that they who are not as busy as he cannot be as happy as he.

That is why December is one of the happiest months in this Store: it is one of the busiest.

If anyone wants to see a Store that is thoroughly enjoying itself let him pay us a visit.

There is pleasure in being in a busy place even as a looker-on. It is good to see a tremendous organization at full stretch, every part of it doing its full share, every part fitting in with every other, all its energy exerted and not a moment of it misdirected. It is good to picture hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of merchandise arriving in Oxford Street, to see it displayed, to watch it being sold, carried away or sent to the dispatch department, and to know that not many hours will pass before it reaches thousands and thousands of homes.

It is like watching Niagara or standing in the engine-room of a speeding battleship.

And if it is good to watch, it certainly is good to share in. We in this House find it exhilarating.

To give service and satisfaction to all these thousands of men and women was the purpose in the creation of this Store, and when we see them arrive from all parts of Southern England, when we are able to welcome them, to fill their day with interest and enjoyment, to provide them with Christmas goods even better than they had hoped for and at even lower prices, we get the pleasure that comes to any organization which feels that its purpose is being fulfilled.

Shopping is one of London's social pleasures. It loses much of its interest if it is done in solitude. Like Ascot or Drury Lane or a by-election, its enjoyment must be shared with others or its flavour disappears. It is always the more the merrier in a Store with a competent organization.

Working as a member of a great commercial institution is also a social joy. There are few finer pleasures in the world than strenuous, spirited, and successful team-work.

That is why it is good fun to be busy: it makes for a brighter comradeship among all who share in it; it means that there is spread among all who visit the Store a deeper sense of enjoyment and seasonable good will.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Say a whisky and Perrier No comparison.

MUSIC THIS WEEK

NEW WORK BY SCHONBERG

A new work by Schönberg, the symphonic poem "Pelleas and Melisande," will be performed for the first time in Britain at the B.B.C. concert on Wednesday, when Herr Hermann Scherchen will conduct. What is claimed as the first performance here of Bruckner's Mass in F minor for soli, chorus, and organ will be given at the church of St. Alban the Martyr, Holborn, on Thursday night. Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* will be sung in its entirety by the Bach Cantata Club on Wednesday. Bach's *Magnificat* will be sung by the Bach Choir at the concert of the L.S.O. to-night. Opera will be performed throughout the week at Streatham Hill by the Covent Garden Opera Company; the opera at the Old Vic is *Tannhäuser*; at the Royal College of Music two operas by Nicholas Gatty will be performed on Wednesday and Thursday—*Prince Ferelon* and *King Alfred and the Cakes*, which is new; Anthony Collins's *Catherine Parr* will complete a triple bill.

TO-DAY.—The programme of the L.S.O. (Queen's Hall, 8.15) will consist of works by Bach and Mozart; Dr. Adrian Boult will conduct; in addition to Bach's *Magnificat* Miss Vronsky will play his F minor piano concerto. Piano recitals will be given by Miss Irene Scharrer (Wigmore Hall, 8.30) and by Miss Gwendoline Parke (Grotrian Hall, 8.30), both of whom will include Beethoven's late sonata in A flat in their programme. The London Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Anthony Bernard, will play at the third concert of the New English Music Society (Aeolian Hall, 8.45), when Professor Wührer will play a piano concerto by Haydn.

TO-MORROW.—Miss Sonia Moldawsky will give a recital of works for violin by Russian composers (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

WEDNESDAY.—The B.B.C. programme at Queen's Hall (8) will include Beethoven's *Grosse Fuge* for strings and the C minor piano concerto played by Mr. Lamond in addition to Schönberg's new work. Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* will begin at 6.30 at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and will be performed in two sessions with a dinner interval of an hour between. Miss Betty Humby will give a piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

THURSDAY.—Miss Ella Arengo will give a song recital (Wigmore Hall, 5.30). Mr. John Pritchett will give a piano recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.30) at which, with the aid of Miss Ruth Gill at a second piano, he will give the first performance in London of Gershwin's piano concerto. The Andrey Chapman Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Frank Bridge, will give a concert at the Northampton Polytechnic, Clerkenwell, at 8, when Mme. Adila Fachiri will play Beethoven's violin concerto and Schubert's C major symphony will be played. Bruckner's Mass at St. Alban's, Holborn, will be sung at 8 o'clock. The National Provincial Bank Musical Society will give a concert at Queen's Hall at 8.

FRIDAY.—The programme of the Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty (Queen's Hall, 8.15), will consist of Beethoven's seventh symphony, Strauss's *Ein Heldenleben*, and Rachmaninoff's second piano concerto played by Mr. Moiseiwitsch. Miss Engel Lund will give a recital of folk songs of Germanic origin at Cecil Sharp House, Regent's Park-road, for the English Folk Dance Society, at 8.45. Misses Beatrice Beaufort and Janet Christopher will give a recital of songs and duets (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Miss Catherine Walker and Mr. Augustus Lowe will give a joint song and piano recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.30). The last concert of the Guild of Singers and Players will be given at Conway Hall (8.0).

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

TWO NEW COMEDIES

Among the plays to be produced in London this week are two new comedies—*A Marriage Has Been Disarranged*, by Mr. Leonard Ide, and *To See Ourselves*, by Miss E. M. Delafield.

The first of these to be seen will be Mr. Ide's comedy, which he describes as "the chronicle of a family." This will be produced by Mr. Leon M. Lion at the Royalty Theatre to-morrow night. The family in question is headed by Princess Sazanoff, the English widow of a Russian prince. The story deals with the actions and reactions of the various members of the family when they find that Irene, the eldest daughter, may not always want to carry them comfortably through life. Miss Mary Newcomb will appear as Irene, with Lady Tree as her mother, the Princess Sazanoff. Others in the cast will be Mr. S. J. Warmington, Mr. Algernon Mills, Mr. Brian Aherne, Mr. Marcus Barron, and Miss Mary Hinton. The action of the piece takes place in the drawing-room of the Sazanoff house near Constantinople. Miss Delafield's play, which will be given at the Ambassadors Theatre on Thursday, is a light comedy concerning a middle-aged couple living an ordinary, humdrum life in Devon. Mr. Nicholas Hannen and Miss Marda Vanne will appear in the principal parts, supported by Mr. Maurice Evans and Miss Helen Spencer.

There will also be a change of programme at the Gate Theatre to-morrow, when Mr. Peter Godfrey and Mr. Charles N. Spencer will present *Happy and Glorious*, a play in 16 scenes by Mr. Wilfrid Walter. The author, who is well known as an actor, describes his play as "a review of modern life from suffragette days to the present time." The first and last scenes are on the downs, while others are Trafalgar-square, a shop window, an Army parade ground, a trench in France, a *café* "behind the lines," a tea-shop, and a consulting-room. There are only two in the cast—Mr. Wilfrid Walter and Miss Miriam Adams—both of whom will play a number of different characters during the performance.

Mme. Lydia Lopokova's programme at the Arts Theatre from Wednesday next to the following Tuesday will comprise:—Prologue: "The Young Man and the Preacher" (from the Authorized Version); "A Lover's Complaint," by Shakespeare; a *ballet, Follow Your Saint*, with music by John Dowland; a scene from *Comus*; the Debate of the Infernal Peers from "Paradise Lost"; and dances on a Scottish theme with music by William Boyce. Mme. Lopokova will be assisted by Mr. Harold Turner and Mr. Frederick Ashton, and the producer will be Mr. George Rylands.

On Wednesday the London Theatre Company will present themselves at the Little Theatre in *Caviare*, described as "a *revue* without a chorus." It will be produced by Miss Ellen van Volkenburg, who has adopted many ideas submitted to her by the company.

The next production by the Swanage Repertory Players will be *The Cathedral*, a stage version of Mr. Hugh Walpole's novel, which is to be produced at the Players Theatre to-night. The Embassy Theatre Repertory Company are also to present themselves this evening in a new and original play by Mrs. Agatha Christie, entitled *Black Coffee*. Mr. Alec Rea and Mr. A. R. Whatmore, of the Embassy Theatre, also intend to organize in connexion with the Swiss Cottage theatre an Embassy Playgoers' Association, to which an annual subscription of 2s. 6d. will entitle members to a rebate on the price of tickets in all parts of the theatre at every week-day performance (*matinée* performances excepted); a voice in the selection of plays; and the right of admission to performances which it is intended to give every Sunday evening. A meeting to discuss the scheme in full will be held at the Embassy Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, with Sir Nigel Playfair in the chair.

AN "ALL-STAR" MATINEE

A special "all-star" *matinée* will be held this afternoon at the London Hippodrome in aid of the Denville Hall, a home for aged members of the theatrical profession. The contributors to the programme will include Sir Gerald du Maurier, Miss Evelyn Laye, Mr. Leslie Henson, Mr. Sydney Howard, Mr. Bobby Howes, Miss Mireille Perrey, Sir John Martin Harvey, Mr. Noel Coward, Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Miss Cicely Courtneidge, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Baliol Holloway, Dame Madge Kendal, Miss Joyce Barbour, and Messrs. Jack and Claud Hulbert. The performance will consist of complete sketches, songs, and excerpts from the plays in which the various artists are at present appearing.

The next production by the Board of Education Cooperative Theatre will be *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, which will be performed at Guildhall School of Music to-morrow night and on Wednesday evening. The producer will be Mr. H. W. Hazlewood.

Miss Evelyn Laye will make her last appearance in *Bitter Sweet* at the evening performance at His Majesty's Theatre on December 20. Mr. Cochran is then giving the company a holiday until the Boxing Day *matinée* performance, when Miss Peggy Wood will return to the cast.

Miss Ilse Bois, the well-known German impressionist, will appear for the first time in England at the Coliseum this week, in a programme including impressions of a stage queen, a Chinese conjurer, a French vamp, and a music-hall artist of 30 years ago. Her performance will be given in English. Other contributors to the programme include Mr. Albert Sandler, Mr. Desmond Jeans, in a new boxing playlet by Mr. Dion Titheradge, entitled *Put 'Em Up*; Mr. Randolph Sutton, and Messrs. Scott and Whaley. The Palladium programme is headed by Sir Harry Lauder, supported by Rebla, the juggling comedian, and Messrs. Naughton and Gold.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*The Cathedral*, Players; *Black Coffee*, Embassy.

TO-MORROW.—*A Marriage Has Been Disarranged*, Royalty; *Happy and Glorious*, Gate.

WEDNESDAY.—*Caviare*, Little; Mme. Lydia Lopokova, Arts.

THURSDAY.—*To See Ourselves*, Ambassadors.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW FELLOWS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, DEC. 7

At University College the Edwin Arnold Memorial Scholarship for the encouragement of the study of an Oriental language has been awarded to Mr. David Walley, B.A., scholar of Jesus College and probationer in the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Walley, who was educated at Swansea Grammar School, took a first class in Honour Mathematical Moderations in 1928 and a second class in the Honour School of Mathematics in 1930. He was placed sixth in the list of successful candidates in the examination for the Indian Civil Service held last August.

The following elections to and recommendations for scholarships have been made at St. John's College:—R. H. Adams (Classics), A. F. Gardner (Hebrew), H. P. C. Harvey, (Science), C. M. C. Hendtlass (Classics), C. Mitchell (Andrew Scholarship in Modern History (from Merchant Taylors' School), J. J. Noddige (Tonbridge School) (Classics), H. H. Harker (Bristol Grammar School) (English), and J. W. Linnett (King Henry the Eighth School, Coventry) (Science).

CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 7

At Trinity College the following have been elected to Fellowships:—A. S. Besicovitch and L. Wittgenstein.

THREE CHOIRS FESTIVAL

The preliminary programme of the Three Choirs Festival, which will be held at Gloucester from September 6 to 11, 1931, under Mr. Herbert Sumsion, has been drawn up. The festival will open with *Elijah* and end with *Messiah*. On the second day the *B minor Mass* will be given in the morning, there will be no afternoon performance, and in the evening a secular programme of modern English works will be given in the Shire Hall. Among these are Vaughan Williams's "Job" suite, first produced at the Norwich Festival, a Sinfonietta by R. O. Morris, a Gigue arranged from Bach by Holst, Howells's "In Green Ways," and two works by Elgar, who will also be represented in other programmes of the festival by *The Dream of Gerontius*. Holst is also well represented by an organ concerto and the *Hymn of Jesus*. A new work by Robin Milford, *A Prophet in the Land*, will be given on the third day, as also will a Bach cantata and Brahms's *Requiem*.

THE VENTURERS' SOCIETY

"KARL AND ANNA"

By LEONHARD FRANK. Translated into English by HENRY DUNSCOMBE

Karl	HENRY OSCAR
Richard	ROGER LIVESEY
Anna	ISOBEL ELSOM
Russian Sentry	RICHARD CAREY
German Prisoner	E. HOWARD TEMPLETON
German Prisoner	GEORGE MORE O'FERRALL
Russian Soldier	AMBROSE DAY
Russian Instructor	REVNER BARTON
Marie	ANGELA BADDELEY
Marie's Sister	EMME DUFF
Her Husband	JOHN H. MOORE

Nothing demonstrates more clearly the qualities peculiar to Herr Leonhard Frank's writing than a consideration of his play as it might be if any method but his own were applied to it. Without his selective austerity, without his brilliant power to omit, the piece might well be a sentimental melodrama, for its theme is an invitation to falseness and extravagance.

Richard and Karl are two German prisoners in Russia. In that "immense solitude"—it is one of half-a-dozen phrases that ring untrue in the translation—Richard, naturally a man of profound reserve, describes his wife, Anna, to his companion, telling him all there is to be told of her and of their home. Karl, aided by his own constructive intuitions, becomes imaginatively familiar with this woman he has not seen; he loves her, feels that he has always loved her and that all their lives he and she have been waiting for each other. He escapes from Russia, returns to Germany and, going to Anna, compels her to recognize him as her husband. At first she denies his identity with Richard, and her reason is, indeed, never persuaded to it: but his knowledge of a thousand little things that none but her husband could know is received by her as a mystery, not a deception, and his love for her transforms him in her eyes. She is not, on the naturalistic plane, unaware of the difference between the two men, nor, on the same plane, is she self-deceived. But, believing Richard to be dead, she calls Karl by Richard's name, accepts him as in truth her husband, and discovers, in her love for him, a development, not a betrayal, of her earlier and less passionate affection. Time passes and Richard returns. Anna clings to Karl, who has become a part of her life and the father of her child; and it is the supreme merit of Herr Frank's story that he shows her adherence to Karl, not as a lustful preference, not as a selfish or callous choice, scarcely as a choice at all, but as an inevitable thing. Life has moved on in Richard's long absence, carrying with it a woman the integrity of whose character is never for an instant in doubt.

Observe now Herr Frank's method of obtaining this effect—of establishing as a fact Anna's acceptance of Karl without denying the mystery inherent in it, and of maintaining the truth and artistic justice of his ending. He is extremely careful for the probabilities on the plane of common experience. The power of Karl over Anna is no airy fantastication; it is supported by an accumulation of detailed knowledge. He knows that the ottoman has been moved, that the curtains are new; he asks for the three-pronged fork with which Richard used to eat; he recalls from the past things that Anna herself has forgotten. Perhaps Herr Frank, by insisting on these things, takes something away from the mystery of Anna's love; if so, it is the only faltering of his selective power. Having established the common credibility of his story, he illuminates its spiritual aspects, not with continuous light, but with shafts of extraordinary brilliance. So economical is his technical method that we seem at first to have notes for a play, not a play itself, but the "notes" soon emerge as the gold from which all irrelevance has been marvellously washed away. Although Mr. Henry Oscar, Mr. Roger Livesey, and Miss Isobel Elsom gave extremely accomplished and moving performances, a part of the audience seemed a trifle restless. Can it have been because so large a theatre as the Piccadilly is not appropriate to this play, or does Herr Frank's economy produce an impression of bareness on some that are unfamiliar with it?

THE MASSES STAGE GUILD

"IN ABRAHAM'S BOSOM"

By PAUL GREEN

Puny Hunnycutt	HARRY CROSMAN
Rod Gaskins	J. W. ALEXANDER
Lije Avery	JEFFERSON CALDWELL
Abraham McCranie	JOHN PAYNE
Colonel McCranie	ARTHUR BRANDEP
Lonnie McCranie	RUSSELL SEDGWICK
Goble McAlister	GRACE WALKER
Muh Mack	SELMA VAZ DIAS

A tragic aspect of negro life in North Carolina is the subject of Mr. Paul Green's play. The negro whose history he relates in half-a-dozen scenes wars steadily throughout his life against the stupidity of his own people and the cupidity of their white oppressors. He has only one weapon—a smattering of book knowledge—and the struggle brings him nothing but affliction. Fate spares him nothing in so far as he represents his race, and the author adds to his hero an untimely, disastrous marriage, a spiteful mother-in-law, a worthless son. It is a gloomy play and an unimpressive one, for we cannot distinguish clearly enough between the particular case which the author is making and the general. No doubt much of this confusion was due last night to the weaknesses of the acting and of the production. The play was rather recited than acted, and much of the recitation was inaudible. Moreover, Mr. Gibson Cowan, who produced the play, so darkened the stage that the faces of the actors were at critical moments quite invisible.

GREEN ROOM RAG

A SPIRITED ENTERTAINMENT

The Green Room Rag at the Strand Theatre last night moved with a smoothness that suggested many months of rehearsal and was animated by a spirit that suggested, with perhaps rather more truth, that the whole production was a labour of enthusiasm and of love.

Sir Gerald du Maurier appeared in a playlet by Mr. J. H. Roberts which caused him some justifiable annoyance, for no one, after all, likes to play the part of an elderly solicitor who, after frightening an entire family, including so formidable a personage as Mr. Felix Aylmer, into fits over the contents of a deed-box, is himself stricken with horror on opening it without knowing exactly what the box *did* contain—and Mr. Roberts admitted cheerfully from the audience that he had not the faintest idea. Managers cannot now plead that they do not know how to produce an "all-British musical comedy for an all-British public," for the method was clearly demonstrated last night. You ransack Geneva for an international committee and uphold British principles by insisting that the chorus shall shout "Hurray, hurray," on every conceivable occasion. On some such lines, at any rate, was *Just A Country Girl* produced, and a very fine musical comedy it was, with Mr. Leslie Henson as a struggling young English artist with an unfaltering command over the latest slang and step-dances from New York and the rest of the cast airing their hybrid nationalities in song and gesture before an admiring chorus of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The intention of the satire may have been tinged with bitterness, but the satire itself was uproarious fun.

At the annual supper and ball of the Music Hall Ladies' Guild, held at the Savoy Hotel last night, it was announced that Miss Gracie Fields and her husband, Mr. Archie Pitt, had given a house and grounds at Peacehaven as a home for orphan children. The house, which was formerly the home of Mrs. Fields, will accommodate 10 or 12 children.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 18

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MASTER YEHUDI MENUHIN

A boy of 14 who can play the violin as Master Yehudi Menuhin played at the Albert Hall yesterday afternoon is entitled to be called a prodigy, for his technical mastery is of such assurance as could not be achieved even by a talented player who practised assiduously for many years. And he has too, even as his agents claim for him, a keenness of musical perception such as few prodigies possess. His programme wisely contained nothing that demanded emotional experience, but it began with Bach's Solo Partita in E, which showed that he asked to be judged by the ordinary standards of serious musicianship. His tone is pure, his intonation impeccable—the double stops were a joy to the ear, his phrasing is clean, and the articulation in passage work unusually distinct. Mendelssohn's violin concerto provided several instances of the last virtue, notably the arpeggios across the strings in the first movement. Schubert's Rondo Brillant testified to his rhythmic control. But perhaps the most vivid experience of the recital was the opening partita, in which the purity of his playing was more easily to be appreciated for being unaccompanied. If Master Menuhin can keep his virginal approach to the music and his straightforward boyish attitude to interpretation while he is developing emotionally, the prodigy will some day be a great violinist.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

On Friday night Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducted an orchestral concert at the R.C.M. in which the chief event was the performance of John Ireland's pianoforte concerto, lately produced at the Promenade Concerts.

Its solo part was played by Miss Helen Perkin, the young and brilliant scholar of the college who produced it. Indeed it was written for her and as a result of the composer hearing her play another modern work at an earlier college concert. That fact may account for the feeling which the concerto gives us that the composer has put some pressure on himself to work up his ideas to that standard of virtuosity which seems to be the natural inheritance of the young. These young people who can do everything with a piano must be given everything to do.

In the almost solemn opening, the melodious slow movement, and the haunting Brahms-like second theme of the finale we get hints of the John Ireland who was himself a Royal College student in the nineties. But life has become more strenuous and motor-driven. A composer must keep pace with the times. John Ireland does more than that, he soon manages to set the pace for the young. Miss Perkin, we understand, is his pupil in composition. If she continues in the race what pace will she be trying to set for the youngsters of 1960? Before the concerto Elgar's "Cockaigne" overture was admirably played. It is music of the last generation. It pictures a London in which the hansom-cab was the fastest vehicle. The one drawback to its performance was that the young players cannot generate an energy which still admits of leisure. Probably Dr. Sargent can scarcely recall the thrill of a fast drive through London streets in a hansom.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall), BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS opens Mon., Dec. 22. Daily, 2.30 & 7.30. (3 Shows Boxing Day & Dec. 27, at 2, 5.30, & 8.30.) BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN. Riv. 2727.

ART EXHIBITIONS

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by ROBIN WALLACE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats., till 1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. CONTEMPORARY FLOWER PAINTERS.
2. HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.—W. EGGINTON, R.I
3. FOUR IRISH ARTISTS.
4. BRANGWYN and other ETCHERS.
148, New Bond-street. Admission free. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

R.W.S.—ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS. Daily 10-5. Last Week. 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

SECOND EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by *THE EAST LONDON GROUP.* ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD., 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6 Sats., 10-1.

GRAHAM GALLERY. 72, New Bond-st., W.1. Glebe-Chelsea Pottery Models by A. Madeline Raper and Paintings by Zabelle C. Boyajian. Dec. 8th-13th.

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S *"VENICE."* Paintings and Water-colours, also Colour Drawings illustrating "Red Magic," &c., by KAY NIELSEN. **LEICESTER GALLERIES,** Leicester-sq. 10-6.

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.

THE SPORTING GALLERY, 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd. Drawings by **CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS.** 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-colours, and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO. *WOODCUTS IN COLOUR.* 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS. Complete Works. **ABDY GALLERIES,** 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square. 10.30-6. Sats. 10.30-1.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.—GROUP of ELEVEN PAINTERS and SCULPTORS. WATER-COLOURS, by NAN WEST.

WERTHEIM GALLERY. CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and Modern Water-colours, Lithographs, glass and silk pictures; Sculpture.—3-6, Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st. Pottery, Stoneware and Hard Porcelain by Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES VYSE. Admission and Catalogue Free.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Sessions commence 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. "MYSTERY OF LIFE," the Progress of the World. Also "NIGHT BIRDS."

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5328. Con., 1-11. Tom Walls, Yvonne Arnaud, Mary Brough in "ON APPROVAL"; 1, 3.50, 6.40, 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. WARNER BAXTER & Myrna Loy in "RENEGADES"; Daily at 1.5, 3.45, 6.25, and 9.5. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D.Mail. 4 MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Craziest Show in Town! with Lilian Roth. All thg. Day. 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sun., 4 o'c., 8.45. "A. Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2/-. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to midnight. JOHN GILBERT and WALLACE BEERY, the he-man team that will win the laugh and thrill championship in "WAY FOR A SAILOR." From 11.30 to 1.0. ANY SEAT (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All Talking Comedy—WILLIAM HAINES in "THE GIRL SAID NO." RIN-TIN-TIN in "ON THE BORDER."

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 6d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. 2-11. Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE." 2.55, 5.8, 7.24, 9.10. Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. GLADYS HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Comic Relief in "A WARM CORNER"; 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "A Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544). Continuous 12-11. 2,000 Seats at 1s. between 12-1. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE"; 12.40, 3.40, 6.20, 9.20. Stage: DE GROOT, &c.

PLAZA. GARY COOPER, Betty Compson in Rex Beach's "THE SPOILERS," with Harry Green, Wm. Boyd. Cast of Thousands! Greatest Outdoor Epic of Love and Courage! All Talking! Chester Conklin in "Cleaning Up." Mirthquake Stage: "The Enchanted Staircase." Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON and JAMES SIMPSON Present with Sound and Dialogue "DASSAN." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch.—Clifford Mollison and Dodo Watts in "ALMOST A HONEYMOON." Daily at 2.35, 5.55, and 9.15. Also "THE LADY WHO DARED," at 1.10, 4.35, and 7.55. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Picc.-circ. (Reg. 2588.) Daily Conrad Nagel, Basil Rathbone in "A LADY SURRENDERS." It's a great picture. 12, 2.20, 4.50, 7.15, 9.40. Second Great Week.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone: Holborn 3709. WILLIAM HAINES and Leila Hyams in "THE GIRL SAID NO"; ROBERT ARMSTRONG in "Dumb-bells in Ermine"; Mickey Mouse.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 MINUTES." See and Hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily at 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, and 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Cartoon, &c., &c.

OPERA

STREATHAM HILL THEATRE. (Streatham 4700.) FOR TWO WEEKS. *COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.* THIS WEEK. Evenings at 8. Monday: [illegible]. Tuesday: FLEDERMAUS. Matinee, Wed.: LA BOHEME. Wed. Eve., FAUST. Thursday: TOSCA. Friday (at 7): MADAME BUTTERFLY. Matinee, Saturday: LOHENGRIN. Saturday (Evening): DIE FLEDERMAUS. RIGOLETTO.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611. MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.30. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats. MON and SAT., 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S "EVER GREEN." A Musical Show. By Benn Levy. Lyrics Lorenz Hart. Music Richard Rodgers.

"MR. COCHRAN EXCELS HIMSELF. "EVER GREEN"—HIS GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW YET. "STARS AND SPLENDOUR." —*Evening News.*

JESSIE MATTHEWS—"A great little actress."—*Evening News.*

JOYCE BARBOUR—"Greatly enhanced this spectacle by her dancing."—*The Times.*

"The subtle humour of JEAN CADELL."—*Evening Standard.*

MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.30.

"SONNIE HALE gets better and better . . . a real actor."—*Daily Herald.*

"The comic genius of LEON MORTON."—*Morning Post.*

"ALBERT BURDON took the fancy of the audience."—*News Chronicle.*

MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.30.

"The exotic dancing of JEAN BARRY and DAVE FITZGIBBON."—*Glasgow Evening News.*

"The astonishing acrobatics of CARLOS and CHITA"—*The Times.*

"Several sure-fire song hits by RODGERS and HART."—*Daily Mirror.*

"BENN LEVY, who wrote the book, has supplied something more than the framework for a good display, as one anticipates of a dramatist of his calibre."—*Evening News.*

MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.30.

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in "MARRY THE GIRL." By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Thurs., 8.30. Mat., Sat., 2.30. "TO SEE OURSELVES." By E. M. DELAFIELD. Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

ARTS THEATRE. (Tem. 7544.) Eight Public Performances EVD. NEXT, at 8.45, to TUESDAY, Dec. 16. Matinees Friday Next and Monday (15th), at 2.45. *LOPOKOVA and COMPANY* in a Masque of POETRY, MUSIC, and DANCING. Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 8056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30. "ON THE SPOT." By EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON. JANET MEGREW. W. CRONIN-WILSON. BEN WELDEN. EMLYN WILLIAMS. DENNIS WYNDHAM. GORDON GORDON. GILLIAN LIND. Prices, 12s. to 2s. 6d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978. EVENINGS, at 8.30. *TWELVE HOURS.* By John Willard. Mats., Tuesday and Friday, 2.30. "CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

CRITERION. 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3846.) THE IRISH PLAYERS in famous Farcical Comedy. *GENERAL JOHN REGAN.* By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM. "UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. NIGHTLY, 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON presents *"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."* A New Musical Comedy. IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2178.) *ALADDIN.* Julian Wylie's Pantomime. Christmas Eve, 7.30, and then Twice Daily, 2 & 8. Box-office Now Open. 10 till 10.

DUCHESS, Charing-cross, Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 6888. TUESDAY, Dec. 16, at 8 (subsequently 8.30). Mats., Thurs., Sat., and Boxing Day, 2.30. *JANE'S LEGACY.* A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS. (Author of "The Farmer's Wife.")

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.45. MON., WED., SAT., 2.15. *"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."* THE SENSATION OF LONDON. EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.) *"BLACK COFFEE."* EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

FORTUNE (People's Theatre). 8.30. Pop. prices *THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.* Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. (All Star Cast. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 8991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinee, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30. *"THE LOVE RACE."* STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF. MADGE ELLIOTT. CYRIL RITCHARD. Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinees, THURS and SAT., 2.30. *"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."* THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724. In association with MAURICE BROWNE. LEON M. LION presents *"STREET SCENE."* By Elmer Rice. (100th Performance.) Extra Mat. Boxing Day. No perfs. Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

GRAFTON. Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.) Sat., Dec. 20th, at 8. Mats., Mon., Wed., Fri., 2.30. *CHRISTMAS SEASON.* Edwardian Version of CINDERELLA. Songs and Costumes of the times. (Box office, 10 to 6).

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030. EVERY EVG. 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. *THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.* A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE. MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London. EVGS., 8.15. WED., THURS., SATS., 2.30. Herbert Clarke and Jack Waller in Association with Miss Empress, Ltd., present BOBBY HOWES in *"SONS O' GUNS."* (POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.) With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c. Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 9043.) DEC. 19TH: "MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS."

HIS MAJESTY'S. Opera. Gerrard 0606. Proprietor: Joseph Benton. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents EVELYN LAYE in *"BITTER SWEET."* An Operetta by NOEL COWARD. IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY. Commencing Monday, Dec. 22, and Daily, 2.15. *WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.* Box-office (Hol. 3567) and all Libraries Now Open.

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Imperial and Foreign News

NEW ZEALAND FINANCE

A HOUSE IN ORDER

(FROM OUR NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENT)

By adjusting expenditure to a lower national income the New Zealand Parliament has contrived to put its house financially in order. Soon after he became Prime Minister Mr. Forbes issued a forecast of finances for 1930-31 which revealed prospective decreases in revenue and increases in expenditure aggregating over £3,000,000. Parliament had to convert this prospective Budget deficiency into a balance.

The conditions were far from favourable to a bold retrenchment policy. The Government were without a majority. In the previous session they had retained office chiefly by favour of the Labour Party; but Labour in New Zealand has a spending policy and its ideas on economy are mostly either vague or hostile. From the Reform Party greater support might have been looked for, since the Finance Minister of the Reform Government, Mr. Downie Stewart, had always urged prudence in spending. But the Government reliance on Labour support had forced the two moderate parties apart and magnified minor points of difference.

When Parliament assembled it was doubtful where the Government would turn for the help essential to the adoption of a balanced Budget. Eventually the Government, by compromise, obtained that support, largely from Labour. To some parts of the Government policy Labour objected strongly, but it did not carry opposition to extremes, fearing that such a course would result in the return of the Reform Party to office.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

To balance the Budget the Government resorted in part to higher taxation and in part to economy. In the Budget Mr. Forbes set out to make good £1,684,000 of this deficiency by savings and the balance by taxation. On the savings side the principal items were:—£280,000 road subsidies and highways construction interest transferred from the Consolidated Fund to the highways account to be met out of an increase of 3d. a gallon in the petrol tax; £450,000 from increased railway charges and railway economies; £388,000 reduction in departmental votes.

Of the departmental reductions the greatest cut was in land defence, reduced from £454,828 to £275,000 by the suspension of compulsory military training. It was to this proposal and to the highways finance changes that the greatest opposition was shown. In defence economy, however, the Government had the wholehearted support of Labour, which has long opposed compulsory training for pacifist reasons. The Reform Party could do no more than express its objections and extract from the Government the statement that the suspension of training did not yet mean the permanent abolition of the training system. The objection taken to the highways finance adjustments was that if direct payments by motorists were increased through higher petrol taxation, the funds should not go indirectly to the relief of national revenue but to the relief of rural rating. The Government finally carried their proposal by compromising for a petrol tax increase of 2d. a gallon. This makes the tax now 6d. a gallon.

The new taxation proposals were framed to yield approximately £1,600,000. Half of this was to be obtained through the Customs tariff by a complicated revision of duties. The main points were:—An addition of 5 per cent. to the duties on most foreign goods, a surtax of nine-fortieths of the existing duty on all dutiable goods except certain highly-rated commodities (replacing a 2 per cent. primage duty), and a special *ad valorem* tax on cinema sound films (with preference to British films) to be levied on the actual rental returns.

PREFERENCE CRITICS

In support of their proposals the Government claimed that the alterations would give increased preference to British manufactures and some additional protection to local industries, and would not press heavily on industry or consumers. The alterations were not all received with enthusiasm. Labour thought they would raise the cost of living and Reform urged also that they were unscientific. But the changes were approved after minor concessions had been made.

For the balance of the needed revenue the Government relied on a 10 per cent. increase in the income-tax, the withdrawal of a 5 per cent. land-tax concession, and increases in stamp and death duties, the amusement tax, and the bank-note tax. To these proposals there was no effective opposition.

When these Budget proposals were passed, however, the Government's task was not finished. Arrangements had been made to balance the national accounts, but there was no permanent reorganization of the nation's finances. The Budget examination and discussion had revealed several sources of weakness—the steadily rising proportion of the revenue absorbed by permanent charges; the threatened heavy loss if £51,000,000 of railway capital failed to earn interest; and the heavy cost to the nation of motor transport.

On a month's work at high pressure before Mr. Forbes left to attend the Imperial Conference none of these issues had been faced; but Mr. Forbes left with the understanding that his Government would not be defeated in his absence, and had undertaken that contentious legislation would not be submitted after his departure.

There was disappointment, however, when the Session ended without a definite policy having been approved for railway reorganization and transport control. A Royal Commission had recommended that non-political control of the railways should be established by the appointment of a board of business directors, on a plan similar to that adopted by the Canadian National Railways. The Commission recommended also the curtailment of services on many branch lines, a revision of the railway tariff, and numerous operating economies. Here a definite lead was given, but the Government did not hasten to take it. The Reform Party supported non-political control; the Labour Party opposed it. The Government gave no clear statement of their policy. They would not adopt the whole of the report, said the Minister of Railways, but he added that it was intended to give effect to the main proposals for tariff revision. He spoke strongly in disapproval of the recommendation for a board of directors.

The Select Committee on Railway Construction reported at the end of the Session that it had been unable to complete its investigation, but three Reform members of the Committee submitted what was in effect a minority report recommending that work should be stopped immediately on three lines pending further investigation. On transport the Government tabled a valuable report from the Transport Department emphasizing the urgent need for control as a means of introducing co-ordination; but the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Ransom) held that the Government were debarred by the party truce from introducing legislation for this purpose.

Thus nothing definite was achieved on either of the most urgent issues—railways or transport control. One cannot blame the Government greatly for the failure. It was attributable rather to the constitution of the House—three fairly even parties, making a balanced policy essential or at least safe. With a party truce to be observed the balancing was a doubly delicate operation. The postponement of such important decisions leaves much to be done in the 1931 Session (the final Session of the present Parliament), and the prospects are not bright. Hopes of party cooperation are slight. All that can be said is that party dissensions have not been permitted to obstruct the adoption of a Budget which will, with care, assure the balancing of the national accounts.

DISARMAMENT

GERMAN POLICY AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 7

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, which now meets under the chairmanship of a Nazi Deputy, Dr. Frick, recently passed a resolution requesting the German Government to withdraw the German delegation from Geneva and to leave only an observer there. The reason given was "the refusal, as established by the representative of the German Republic himself, of the majority of the members of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission to fulfil their disarmament obligations."

Such resolutions have no effective force and their main importance is that they are a part of the general "tendency" in foreign politics which began after the evacuation of the Rhineland and was intensified after the elections. This is concerned with three main questions: a moratorium for Reparation payments, as a first step towards the revision of the Young Plan; the revision of the Polish frontier; and general disarmament. With regard to disarmament, Count Bernstorff's attitude at Geneva reflects official policy, as expounded recently by the Foreign Minister. This policy is based on the claim that the obligation of the other nations to disarm, after Germany has been disarmed, is unescapable.

For Germany, it is argued, the invitation to accept a clause in the Draft Convention reaffirming her adherence to the disarmament obligations of Versailles could be considered only if it entailed an equal measure of disarmament for the other Powers. There seems little disposition to consider objectively what the Commission has achieved. Such contributions to land disarmament as are contained in the Draft Convention, indeed, are dismissed as worthless. It is argued that the progress made is, at any rate, not enough to render worth while such compromises as that thought to have been made by the British Delegation in accepting the exclusion of trained reserves from the computations, and the line taken by Lord Cecil is criticized as inconsistent with the speeches of Mr. Henderson.

THE DRAFT CONVENTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, DEC. 7

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference sat for four hours yesterday to examine the second part of the historical report dealing with effectives and materials which is to accompany the Draft Convention. It is hoped that the Commission's work will be finished on Tuesday.

Once again the Soviet delegate—this time M. Lunacharsky—expressed dissatisfaction with the work accomplished. He announced his intention of making, before the close of the meetings, a declaration on the general attitude of the Soviet Government towards the work of the Commission.

The chairman, M. Loudon, agreed to an oral statement by the Soviet delegate, but informed M. Lunacharsky that such a statement would not be annexed to the report.

Count Bernstorff, the German delegate, again insisted on prominence being given to the fact that the Draft Convention had been adopted by a majority, and not unanimously. He also asked for the insertion of a statement that the German delegation reserved the right to submit to the Disarmament Conference any proposal of a nature to realize the German views on the reduction of armaments as already set out in a German memorandum.

The third part of the report will be examined on Monday evening.

CHINA AND WIRELESS

NEW SHANGHAI STATION OPENED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, DEC. 7

The wireless station in the environs of Shanghai, which has cost China over $500,000, was ceremoniously opened yesterday, and is now open to traffic with the United States. Greetings were exchanged between Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Hoover, and between other prominent personages in each country.

The new station is a trump card that China has played in the long-drawn negotiations with the cable companies whose rights expire on December 31. The companies' trump is the fact that China owes them nearly $5,000,000 as their share of dues which China has collected but has not handed over. China looks forward to the time when her own radio establishments will supersede cable telegraphy altogether, but a lot of water will have come down the Yangtze before the well-tried services of the Eastern and the Great Northern can be dispensed with.

U.S. FILM FUSION

SALE OF PATHE PROPERTIES

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The announcement is made here of an agreement for the sale by Pathé Exchange, Incorporated, of the Pathé studios in Culver City, California, and other properties, to the Radio Keith Orpheum Corporation. The transaction will give the latter control of the Pathé studios, the Jersey City film-printing laboratories, Pathé News and Audio Review, and all Pathé's distributing facilities and exchanges throughout the United States and Great Britain.

The Pathé news organization, as well as the *personnel* of the studios, exchanges, and other units acquired, will be retained by the R.K.O. Corporation, which also takes over Pathé's cinema picture producers, directors, and principal players, and acquires certain pictures which Pathé has now completed, besides a cash consideration to Pathé, the amount of which is not disclosed.

Pathé participates in the earnings of certain Pathé pictures acquired by the R.K.O. and the latter is to distribute for Pathé's account other pictures already produced. The transaction does not include Pathé's interest in the stock of the Dupont-Pathé Film Manufacturing Company, which, with various other assets is being retained by Pathé. The directors of both companies have approved the agreement, which will be submitted to Pathé stockholders at a special meeting to be held early next month.—*Reuter.*

SAIGON TO MARSEILLES FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 7

The French airmen, MM. Lalouette and Goulette, who recently made a record flight from Paris to Saigon, arrived at Marseilles yesterday with M. Pasquier, Governor-General of French Indo-China, as a passenger. They were prevented by heavy fog from continuing their journey to Paris. The return flight from Saigon to Marseilles was made in five days and 16 hours.

*** MM. Goulette and Lalouette arrived at Saigon on November 13, having flown the 7,100 miles from Paris in five days, three hours and 45 minutes.

BRUNING CABINET'S TRIUMPH

REFORMS ENDORSED BY REICHSTAG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 7

The Brüning Government yesterday obtained from the Reichstag parliamentary absolution for its action in superseding Parliament. It emerged from all votes with a satisfactory majority, and the Reichstag saved its face by endorsing measures which would almost certainly have been re-enacted without its help if it had revoked them. It was, for Dr. Brüning and his colleagues, the crowning triumph of a long season of unremitting labour, the driving force of which has been the belief that the reforms were essential in the interests of the country and of a long-sighted national policy that must be enforced, with Parliament if possible, but in the last resort without it.

After the House had referred the 1931 Budget to committee, the vote was taken on the National-Socialist, Nationalist, and Communist motion to repeal the Presidential decree of December 1. This decree, imposed on the eve of the Reichstag meeting when a parliamentary majority was seen to be uncertain, enacts the financial and economic reforms announced on September 30. It reduces the salaries of national, State, and municipal officials by six per cent.; sets the limit of Budget expenditure for 1931-32 and 1933 at £50,000,000 less than 1930; precludes the unemployment insurance fund from receiving further Budget loans; adds new Customs increases to those already decreed this year for the protection of German agriculture; and enacts other drastic reforms over which the Reichstag, if it had taken them piecemeal, would have wrangled for months. Yesterday it swallowed the decree at a bite, rejecting the repeal motion by 292 votes against 254. Only the Agrarian Landvolk, which is incalculable, and the Economic Party voted with the co-authors of the motion.

Economic, Nationalist, and Communist motions expressing lack of confidence in the Government were then jointly rejected by 291 votes against 255. A Communist motion for the repeal of the July decree, which imposed emergency taxes and levies now prolonged by the new decree, was rejected by 307 votes against 235. This decree was repealed in July by the Reichstag, which was promptly dissolved in consequence, and was therefore indirectly responsible for the election of September. After the dissolution the decree was re-enacted. The whole action of the Government, taken with the support of President von Hindenburg under the emergency powers of Article 48 of the Constitution, has therefore been endorsed by the Reichstag, and the outward semblance of Parliamentary rule preserved.

HERR CURTIUS'S REPLY

A direct vote of confidence in the Government was avoided. The Nazis had introduced such a motion, in the hope of making trouble, but the House decided by 298 votes against 233 that a motion the authors of which did not intend to vote for it was inadmissible. The debate was lively. The violent and exaggerated language of the Nazi and Nationalist Press on foreign questions was echoed in speeches from the right of the House. A Socialist speaker referred to a Nazi Deputy, Herr Heines (who was advertised by his party during the election as a "Feme murderer"), and said the deed for which Herr Heines was tried had been described as particularly abominable. The Nazis shouted, "Just the same thing is going to happen to you." Baron von Freytagh-Loringhoven, a Nationalist Deputy, who is usually put forward by his party to speak on foreign affairs, and whose views in that direction are contained in the phrase, "The word 'understanding' must disappear from the dictionary," made a violent attack on German foreign policy.

This drew a reply from Herr Curtius. An ironical reference to "the methods of Herr von Freytagh-Loringhoven which we have in the course of years come to know so well," was received with cries of "impertinence" and "disgraceful" from the Right.

Herr Curtius repeated that the great work of reform before the House was "the essential condition for any successful foreign policy." He was not prepared to agree, at this moment, to a general foreign debate (for which the Right parties are pressing hard). They could do more useful work by discussing foreign questions privately in the Foreign Affairs Committee than by publicly passing inflammatory motions. He proposed a general debate after the League Council meeting at Geneva early in the new year. Referring to one of the "inflammatory motions" passed under Nazi and Nationalist pressure by the Foreign Affairs Committee—that urging the non-ratification of the German-Polish Liquidation Agreement and the breach of all trade and other negotiations—Herr Curtius said the Liquidation Agreement protected 80,000 Germans across the frontier. "You would be surprised," he told the Right, "to know what the representatives of the German minority in Poland will say about your senseless motion."

UPROAR IN NEW YORK CATHEDRAL

BISHOP AND "COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 7

A disturbance, in which police and detectives had to intervene, occurred this morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, where a congregation of more than 3,000 had assembled in consequence of a controversy between Bishop Manning and Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver, over the subject of "companionate marriage."

About a fortnight ago Bishop Manning wrote to the New York Churchmen's Association demanding that it should withdraw an invitation it had sent to Judge Lindsey to address the association on the subject of "companionate marriage." The association refused to do so, and heard Judge Lindsey on Monday night. Bishop Manning then announced that he would deliver a sermon in the Cathedral this morning, entitled "A Message to the Diocese as to certain issues now before us and as to the meaning of so-called companionate marriage." Judge Lindsey said he would be there, too.

At this morning's service detectives mingled with the congregation and stationed themselves near Judge Lindsey, who took up a position immediately behind a Press table. Hardly had Bishop Manning begun the Benediction after his sermon, in which he denounced Judge Lindsey's ideas as unclean and un-Christian, when the Judge leaped on the Press table and began shouting at Bishop Manning, demanding five minutes to refute "the lies" levelled at him. Members of the congregation began to shout, urging those in front to kick the Judge and throw him out. Detectives removed the Judge from the Cathedral and took him to the police station, where, in the absence of anyone willing to charge him with disorderly conduct, he was released and ordered to appear in Court tomorrow morning.

GEORGIAN EX-MINISTER SHOT IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 7

M. Ramichvili, the former Minister of the National Government of Georgia in Paris, was assassinated as he alighted from his motor-car in the Place d'Italie this afternoon.

A Georgian workman named Tchanukvadze, who had been hiding behind a hoarding, stepped forward and fired at M. Ramichvili with an automatic pistol at point-blank range. Two bullets struck M. Ramichvili, one of them in the heart, and he collapsed and died immediately. His assailant tried to escape, but was seized and arrested. He is alleged to have said that he acted from political motives.

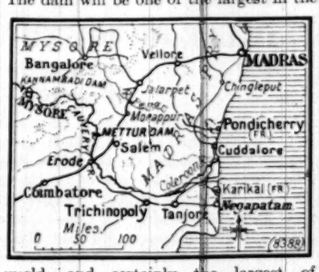
M. Ramichvili, who was 50 years old, was in the habit of attending the Sunday meetings of the Socialist-Democratic group of the Georgian Colony in Paris, and he was arriving at one of its meetings when he met his death. He was a staunch opponent of Soviet activities in Georgia, and he is believed to have been threatened by Communist agents more than once. He leaves a widow.

A GREAT DAM IN MADRAS

PROGRESS OF THE METTUR SCHEME

(FROM OUR MADRAS CORRESPONDENT)

Striking progress has been made in the building of the dam at Mettur, on the Cauvery river, 100 miles north-west of Trichinopoly and 180 miles south-west of Madras. The work began five years ago, and will be completed four years hence. The dam will be one of the largest in the



world, and certainly the largest of British construction. The reservoir to be formed after the dam is built will have a capacity exceeded only by two other reservoirs in the world.

The dam will consist of 1,852,000 cubic yards of masonry, weighing 3,200,000 tons. The reservoir will extend over 40 miles north of the river, with a circumference of about 100 miles, and will have a capacity of 93,500,000 cubic feet. The over-all length of the dam is 5,300ft. The maximum height of the storage level is 220ft. at a point 500ft. away from the river on the right flank. When the Klannambadi Dam in Mysore and the Mettur Dam are in full commission about 80 per cent. of the Cauvery flow will be usefully employed. The Kannambadi and Mettur reservoirs will also have an absorptive effect on floods.

Two great towers, each capable of pouring 1,660 tons of concrete in a day of 10 hours, are in full commission. These towers, which are 306ft. high, weight about 1,400 tons and travel along rails on the downstream point of the dam, and can build a length of 126ft. up to the full height without moving their position.

While the work on the Mettur Dam itself is proceeding, canal excavation is being carried out by two exavators in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. When complete the Mettur scheme will add 301,000 new acres of irrigation, of which 43,000 will be obtained by a 10-mile extension of an existing Tanjore canal with 86 miles of distributaries; and 258,000 acres will come under a new canal 67 miles long with 529 miles of distributaries.

It is expected that the dam will be finished by the end of 1933, after which a year will be needed to dismantle the plant.

Picture on page 16.

EXTENSION OF INDIAN AIR LINES

SCHEME TEMPORARILY HELD UP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, DEC. 6

The Government of India has decided to abandon temporarily its intention to cooperate in the organization and running of an air service from Delhi to Rangoon. The decision may be regarded as reflecting the effect on Indian public finance of the trade depression arising from world causes, aggravated by domestic political agitation.

The Government of India has since Imperial Airways began its mail service to India undertaken itself the conveyance of mails and passengers to places beyond Karachi, the terminus of the Imperial Airways service. The Government, which had no machines for this internal service, chartered two aeroplanes from Imperial Airways for use in the initial stages, and this is the present arrangement. The Government's future programme provided for the inauguration at the end of this month of a service from Karachi *via* Jodhpur, Delhi, and Allahabad to Calcutta with its own aeroplanes.

The whole undertaking is now held up on financial grounds. The initial expenditure on the machines needed would be about £40,000. To make the service thoroughly effective night flying would be necessary, and a special ground organization would be required. Its provision would involve a further expenditure of approximately £45,000. The general question will engage the attention of Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, on his return to Delhi in the near future.

TREASURE DISCOVERED AT POMPEII

PLATE AND JEWELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAPLES, DEC. 7

An exceptionally important archaeological find is reported from Pompeii by Professor Majuri.

It consists of a valuable silver table-service and a rich collection of jewelry deposited in a wooden case. The table-service is for four persons, and includes cups, tumblers, carved silver vessels decorated with scenes representing the Labours of Hercules, a number of spoons in two sizes, a silver mirror, a scent bottle, and a large silver jug. Among the jewelry are two gold bracelets, three pairs of ear-rings, 13 gold rings, three silver plates with decorations in relief in the centre, two small gold necklaces, a gold brooch, a necklace and some more earrings adorned with precious stones. In addition 46 coins have been found—13 of gold and 33 of silver—some Republican, the rest Imperial.

This find is compared to that of the "Boscoreale treasure," now in the Louvre, which was found when the Villa Prisco at Boscoreale was being excavated during 1893-4.

The new treasure was found in a house, previously considered of only minor interest, called "No. 4, Via dell' Abbondanza," where a statue of Apollo and a number of beautiful frescoes, including a portrait of a man which is believed by some people to be Virgil, were found some time ago.

COMMUNIST FORCES IN CHINA

GOVERNMENT'S CAMPAIGN OF SUPPRESSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, DEC. 7

Chiang Kai-shek was appointed Acting Minister of Education yesterday, pending the arrival of the new Minister from France, and immediately proceeded up-river to assume the direction of the operations against bandits and Communists. As a preliminary measure he has offered to pardon all who renounce Communism and lay down their arms. He states that 300,000 troops, 20 gunboats, and 30 aeroplanes will be employed in the campaign of suppression.

It is reported from Nanking that the Chinese-Soviet negotiations in Moscow will be resumed forthwith, and that subjects additional to those concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway will be discussed. For this purpose the Nanking Government will send judicial and commercial experts to reinforce its delegation. It thus appears that China has agreed to negotiate on the basis of the Haborovsk Protocol.

CHANGES IN BRAZIL

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR SAO PAULO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 4 (delayed)

Following upon the resignation of the Chief of Police from the Provisional Government of the State of São Paulo, the other members have now resigned, and a new Government has been constituted as follows:—

Senhor ARTHUR NERVA ..	Interior
DR. FLORIVALDO LISBOARES	Justice
GENERAL MIGUEL COSTA ..	Public Safety
Senhor MARCOS DE SOUZA DANTAS ..	Finance
Senhor ARTHUR NAZARRO DE ANDRADE ..	Agriculture
Senhor ALBERTO DE OLIVEIRA COUTINHO ..	Communications
DR. LUIZ DE ANHAI MELLO	Prefect

I understand that the appointment of Colonel João Alberto as Federal Interventor in São Paulo has given little satisfaction to the representatives of the Party of Liberation in the Provisional Government, who openly opposed the choice. Dr. Assis Brasil is said to have declared that if the present Federal Interventor in that State were not removed from his post within a fortnight and a Paulista appointed to succeed him he would resign his post as Minister of Agriculture in the Federal Cabinet. This was not intended as a threat or an act of opposition to President Vargas's Government, but as an indication that he was convinced that the principal objectives of the Revolution would suffer.

Rear-Admiral Isaias Noronha, the Minister of Marine, although he wished to resign owing to ill health, has been persuaded to remain in office.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, the Federal Minister of Justice, in warning the editor of the *Correio da Manhã* that its attacks upon General Bernardes would not be tolerated, declared:—"I, General Juarez Tavora and Colonel João Alberto are the Generals of the Revolution, but General Bernardes is its Marshal."

FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA

MR. BEATTY'S PROPOSALS FOR GOVERNMENT AID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 7

Mr. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a speech delivered on Friday at London, Ontario, made some proposals for the relief of Western farmers.

In recent years, Mr. Beatty said, relief had been given in various forms for the disabilities of the manufacturing interests, of the fruit and dairy farmers, and of the Maritime Provinces, and direct financial aid had been provided for the urban unemployed. Assistance for Western farmers suffering from unforeseen and unavoidable difficulties would therefore be a simple act of justice. The Prairie Provincial Governments were, owing to their knowledge of local conditions, the best adapted to provide such relief, but owing to their pledging of credit as security for bank loans to the wheat pools they might need federal assistance.

The Dominion Government would give useful aid if it would assume part of the obligation of the Prairie Governments in connexion with the crop of 1929, on the understanding that the Provincial administrations would use this release of credit to assume the full burden of relief for their citizens. He would, however, only have the Dominion Government undertake obligations equivalent to the necessary relief expenditures. Such aid should not be construed as special assistance to members of the wheat pools, and the Government should not interfere with the normal course of wheat marketing.

SAVOY FREE ZONE

HAGUE COURT'S ORDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, DEC. 7

At a public sitting of the Permanent Court of International Justice yesterday the Court made an order in the case of the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex, which was submitted to it under the special Franco-Swiss Agreement of October 30, 1924. The Order was carried by six votes to six, the president giving the casting vote.

After deciding certain points of law, the Order grants to the parties concerned a further period, to expire on July 31, 1931, to settle between themselves the matter of importations free of duty or at reduced rates across the Swiss Federal Customs line and also any other point concerning the régime of the Free Zones. At the expiration of this period, which may be extended by the President of the Court, the Court will deliver a judgment which will either embody the agreement between the parties or be confined to the decision of the point of law. The Order, among other things, refers to the fact that Switzerland might, if she had wished, have renounced her right to the zones in the negotiations with France; but it does not follow that the Court enjoys a similar freedom. But though the settlement which, under the terms of the special agreement, the Court is to prescribe, must respect the rights of Switzerland in the Zones, it must also respect the sovereignty of France over these territories, and this sovereignty is complete and unimpaired subject to the limitations arising from the old treaties, which limitations must be construed restrictively. It follows from this that France is entitled to have at the political frontier of the Zones a police cordon, and to collect there, upon certain products, fiscal charges similar to those levied on the same products manufactured in France; this right, however, must not be abused, but the Court cannot presume such abuse. It also follows from this principle that in its judgment the Court cannot without the consent of the French Government modify the territorial delimitation of the Zones or the power of French administration in these territories as proposed in a draft settlement submitted by Switzerland.

Switzerland's right to the maintenance of the zones having been recognized, the settlement designed to bring the régime in the zones more into harmony with present conditions will have to be sought by way of the regulation of the exchange of goods between the regions concerned and by the institution of exemptions from import duty into Switzerland. But under the Special Agreement of 1924, should the judgment contemplate importation free of duty, the conditions of such importation can only be settled with the consent of the two parties. This consent cannot be given after the Court's judgment, but there is nothing to prevent the Court from embodying in a judgment an agreement previously concluded between the parties; in other words, from delivering judgment by consent. At the present time no agreement exists. In these conditions, if the Court were now to render its judgment, it would have to confine itself to answering the legal questions relating to the execution of Article 435.

"RACKETEERING" IN NEW YORK

A WAR OF WINDOW-CLEANERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 7

The latest form of "racketeering" to engage the attention of the Committee of Public Safety is one which involves the window-cleaning business here.

It is now suggested publicly, as has long been said in private, that the window-cleaners on the skyscrapers of Manhattan, whose belts and supports give way suddenly and precipitate them to their death, are not always victims of accident, but rather casualties in a widespread guerrilla warfare between "racketeering" firms of window-cleaners. The Grand Jury as a result has voted an indictment accusing a number of people in the window-cleaning business of oppression, coercion, and conspiracy.

Telegrams in Brief

M. Junian, the RUMANIAN Minister of Justice, has resigned, and will be succeeded by M. Raducanu.

Lord Amulree has sent his thanks to General Balbo, the ITALIAN Air Minister, for the help given to Miss Spooner and Flying Officer Edwards after their accident near Belmonte.

Dr. Seipel, former Chancellor of AUSTRIA, whose health has latterly been very unsatisfactory, has obtained a month's leave from Parliament, and has gone to a sanatorium in Meran.

Prince Takamatsu, brother to the Emperor of Japan, upon whom the King of ITALY conferred the Collar of the Annunziata during his visit to the Quirinal, was received yesterday by the Pope.

The EGYPTIAN Ministry of the Interior is forming a Labour Office to be attached to the Department of Public Security. It will be under the supervision of Mr. R. M. Graves, of the Ministry of the Interior.

The King of YUGOSLAVIA has appointed General Yurishitch, commander of the 5th Military District, to be Secretary of the Defence of the State in succession to General Kalafatovitch, who has retired on pension.

The recent discovery of a Communist store of machine-guns in UPPER BAVARIA, has now led to domiciliary visits by the police of Rosenheim, where a number of rifles were discovered. Two local Communists have been arrested.

At Cannstatt, near STUTTGART, on Friday night the caretaker of a school who tried to prevent a party of Communists sticking posters to the walls was knocked on the head by one of the party and died shortly after. The assailant has been arrested.

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who is on his way to South America, reached LISBON on Saturday, putting up at the British Embassy. He was entertained by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at luncheon yesterday and last night embarked on board the Almanzora for Uruguay.

A post-mortem examination of the body of Miss Sims, the Englishwoman who was found dead in the bathroom of a flat in PARIS a few days ago, has shown that the cause of her death was carbon monoxide poisoning. It is now believed that the deaths of the two previous occupants, both of which occurred in the bathroom, were due to the same cause.

The number of appeals for work made by heads of families in NEW YORK CITY to the Emergency Work Bureau has increased so rapidly that the Emergency Employment Committee has asked for a minimum popular subscription of $8,000,000 [£1,600,000] instead of the $6,000,000 [£1,200,000] first contemplated. The committee already has 15,400 people on its pay-roll.

GRECO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

PROPOSED ARBITRATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, DEC. 7

The President of the Mixed Commission of Greco-Bulgarian Exchange of Populations, M. Reyniez, who, with his colleague, Colonel Corfe, is a delegate of the League of Nations for the liquidation of the property of exchanged persons in the two countries, arrived in Sofia at the beginning of last week bringing with him an official proposal from the Greek Government to submit to arbitration the whole of the material disputes between Bulgaria and Greece, in order to dispose of past differences and prepare for active cooperation in the future.

M. Reyniez asked for a prompt reply so that discussions might be begun between Greece and Bulgaria on other questions, such as the linking up of railways and the conclusion of a commercial treaty, but as the disputes are very complicated the Bulgarian Government asked for time to study the proposal in detail. It is believed that the mediation of the League delegates will help the two Governments, which both wish to reach a satisfactory agreement, to make all possible concessions to that end, possibly even without recourse to arbitration.

Other Foreign News on following page

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MINORITIES IN INDIA

CONFERENCE AND SAFEGUARDS

HINDU-MOSLEM RELATIONS

PRINCES' VIEWS ON FEDERATION

To-day the Round-Table Conference enters upon its fourth working week, with the question of minority safeguards apparently less amenable to agreed solution than when the plenary sittings began. The shadow of this problem lies over the sub-committee discussions, and many matters, provincial and federal alike, are held up for, or made dependent upon, agreement.

Circumstantial stories that the Government, through the Secretary of State for India, had brought some pressure to bear on Moslem delegates to assist the Hindu plea for joint electorates with seat reservation are authoritatively denied. Members of the Cabinet may have their individual opinions upon the general issue, and may give private expression to them; but the Government has not departed from its policy of leaving the Conference free from official dictation. Still more fantastic than this story of Governmental pressure on the Moslems is the idea that, failing agreement between Hindus and Mohamedans, the question should be sent to the League of Nations for arbitration. What is suggested by some Indian members is that the British delegation as a whole should hear both sides and seek to arbitrate a settlement. But there are obvious disadvantages in any settlement for which British Indian delegates themselves do not share fully the responsibility. What, for instance, would the unrepresented Congress leaders say to such an arrangement?

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S POSITION

Influential men on both sides of the main controversy are alive to these considerations, and though definite negotiations have not been resumed there were informal and friendly discussions, both on Saturday and yesterday, with a view to adjustments. As was indicated in *The Times* of Friday, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's withdrawal from membership of any political group was largely influenced by his personal willingness to go further in meeting the Moslem claims than many of his associates. In this, as in two or three other questions of importance, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, while working in cordial relations with the Hindu Liberal group, wishes to take an independent line if and when it should be necessary. Though he has always said he is not a politician, he is by common consent one of the most influential members of the Conference.

Even the Burma Sub-Committee, which meets to-day, is affected by the communal shadow. Some British Indian members wish the question of principle to be reopened when the report is discussed in full Conference, lest, unhappily, it should turn out that the one constructive decision of the Conference should be the separation of a great province from India, instead of the welding of India into a federal whole. They will at least press that the arrangements for separation should be provisional upon the emergence of a new Constitution on progressive lines for India. Meanwhile Earl Russell has ruled from the chair that the sub-committee cannot itself reopen the question of principle.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee will continue its discussion of the component elements of the federation to-day, and Lord Sankey hopes that the report will be discussed by the full Conference this day week. If this plan matures much ground will have to be covered in the three full days in committee up to Wednesday evening.

THE STATES

The way has been smoothed by the clearness with which the views of the States on broad general principles have been expounded, in particular by the Maharajah of Bikaner, on whose judgment and knowledge great store is laid by the chairman and members of the Sub-Committee. It has been shown that the States have not taken up the idea of federation either as suppliants on the one hand or hard bargainers on the other. Federation is in their judgment the only practicable way of building up a united India, but they can come into it only on conditions which have been frankly stated and in the exercise of complete liberty of choice.

It is felt that the States should enter the federal scheme individually by separate Conventions. All the States should retain sovereignty and full internal independence, save in so far as sovereignty may be sacrificed for federal purposes. Before any final decision is reached, however, the Princes wish to know the position in regard to the Centre and the Provinces in British India. It has been made clear in the discussions that the Princes would not be prepared to federate with British India as it is to-day.

It is widely recognized that the relations of the central authority at Delhi with the Provinces of British India cannot be identical with its relations with the Treaty States. The provincial autonomy contemplated in the Simon Report cannot in the nature of things be the equivalent of the internal independence of States which are not amenable to Parliamentary or British Indian legislation. It follows that in a federated India there would be at the Centre legislatures and executives dealing with (1) federal matters concerning British India and the Indian States; and (2) central matters, which concern British India alone.

TWO SCHOOLS

On the question of the relations between these two sets of authority opinions vary. One school of thought at the Conference would have two distinct legislatures with executives responsible to each. Another school would have the same legislature dealing with both central and federal subjects, with the provision that representatives of the States should take part only when federal matters are discussed. The dual system is criticized on the ground that it would be a source of friction likely to weaken the Central Government and make the Viceroy's position as peacemaker a most difficult one.

Among those who are in favour of the second scheme of an identical legislature (bi-cameral) for both classes of subjects, there is difference of opinion as to whether the States representatives should enter both Houses or only the Upper House. A section of Princes and Ministers hold the view that the States should enter both Houses—the lower one on the population basis and the upper on a basis of equal strength with British India. This view has been ably expounded by the Dewan of Baroda, Rao Bahadur Krishnama Chari, who acts as a delegate in the absence of Maharajah the Gaekwar of Baroda and takes his place on the committees. Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, while recommending an identical legislature for both purposes, would prefer the States to enter only the Upper Chamber; but in broad principle these representatives of two of the most populous and important States are in agreement.

It is an essential feature of either plan that the States should decide in what manner they would choose their representatives. This is held to be a matter for each federating State, and no countenance would be given to the theory that the methods of election or nomination followed in British India must of necessity be followed. It may be, indeed, that the methods for election or selection followed in the States will provide some ideas of value for British India in the future.

There is a good deal of support in the States delegation for the view that the principle of equality should be followed in the distribution of the seats in the Upper Chamber among the federating States, subject to the consideration that there would be a point at which the smaller States would have to be grouped for this purpose. A strict population basis would give some half-dozen States the majority of seats, with more than 100 Treaty States sharing the rest of the representation. One Minister with a distinguished administrative record both in British India and the States declared that this would mean not federation but a form of annexation. It is held that the principle of equality will be effective both in giving the States the voice in All-India affairs to which they are entitled, and in safeguarding the interests of the smaller States, which are in many cases important on historic, personal, or other grounds.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

A CANCELLED ENGAGEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6

In consequence of information which has reached Dr. Urquhart, Principal of the Scottish Churches College, that an attempt would be made "to mar the harmony of the proceedings" when the Viceroy attends the centenary celebrations, the visit of the Viceroy has been cancelled with his consent.

Dr. Urquhart says that as it is impossible to guard against the intrusion of a few ill-disposed outsiders without a scrutiny that would be distasteful to the other guests, he has been compelled to ask the Viceroy and Lady Irwin not to fulfil their promise to attend, although the students were prepared to offer a most cordial welcome. The Viceroy has replied saying how sorry he is that circumstances should have compelled him to abandon a visit to which he had looked forward.

The incident is symptomatic of the state of the unrest that still prevails in educational institutions in Calcutta.

CAWNPORE KITE DUEL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7

An incident demonstrating how largely strained relations in India are eased by humour is reported in to-day's Press.

After the forcible removal of a flagstaff flying the Congress flag in the public gardens at Cawnpore, the population was amused on Thursday to behold the reappearance of the flag at the same spot, this time as the tail of a sky-soaring kite. Now Indians are keen and expert kite duellists, the aim being to cut the enemy's thread by crossing it with his own, and for this purpose the cord is often previously soaked in a solution of powdered glass. The police, unable to support this provocation, sent up a legitimist kite to attack its seditious rival. A thrilling series of aerial manoeuvres ensued, during which the police lost their kite, but its place was speedily taken by another. The skilful handling of the Congress kite ensured its immunity, and eventually it was withdrawn by its owner.

The incident was watched with intense interest and amusement by a vast good-natured crowd of all shades of political opinion.

MR. VALLABHAI PATEL AGAIN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.—Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Acting President of the All-India Congress, was arrested at Ahmedabad yesterday, under a section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which relates to assisting the activities of unlawful associations, and was brought before the magistrate in the Arthur-road Gaol to-day and remanded in custody until December 17.

This is the third time Mr. Patel has been arrested since the beginning of the civil disobedience movement.—*Reuter.*

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.—Mahadev Desai, Mr. Gandhi's secretary, who was recently rearrested on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association by publishing a bulletin calling upon the public to help the Congress, was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.250 [£18 15s.], or, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

DEPARTURE OF MR. FORBES

Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, with Mrs. Forbes and a party, left Victoria on Saturday on their way home. The party included Sir Thomas and Lady Sidey and Mr. F. D. Thomson, Mr. Forbes's private secretary. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary for the Dominions, was present to bid them goodbye on behalf of the Government. Mr. Forbes and his party will visit the battlefields of France and Belgium and spend three days in Paris before joining the Ormonde at Toulon on December 12. Travelling with the party was Colonel Eric Murray, of the British Empire League, and Mrs. Murray.

Among those who were on the platform at Victoria when the train left was Mr. C. P. Duff, Mr. MacDonald's principal private secretary, Sir Thomas Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, and Lady Wilford, Sir Edward Harding, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé, Ceremonial and Reception Secretary at the Dominions Office, and Mr. Tallents, of the Empire Marketing Board.

❦ An article on "New Zealand Finances" appears on page 11.

RAID ON CHICAGO BANK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 7

Four men jumped out of a motor-car outside a bank of clearing in South-west Chicago yesterday morning and covered the 31 employees and customers with machine-guns, revolvers, and shot-guns. They left seven minutes later with nearly $60,000 [£12,000].

One man remained in the street at the wheel of the motor-car throughout the robbery. The leader, who was masked, walked into the bank and "held up" the bank detective, while the others forced all the employees and customers to lie flat on the floor while the safes were being rifled.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

NO SOLUTION IN SIGHT

M. BARTHOU'S FAILURE

After protracted negotiations M. Barthou has failed to form a Cabinet. A Reuter message from Paris this morning says that M. Barthou called at the Elysée and announced his failure to the President. The failure is due to the refusal of the Socialist-Radicals to cooperate. In the following message our Correspondent gives the course of yesterday's negotiations:—

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 7

After negotiations with the leaders of the political groups, M. Barthou, who had been called upon by President Doumergue to form a Cabinet following M. Poincaré's refusal of the task, received a setback this evening owing to the decision of the Socialist-Radicals not to cooperate in the formation of any Government in which the Republican-Democrat Union was included. This decision was taken this evening. Immediately afterwards MM. Chautemps, Sarraut, and Daladier returned to the Quai d'Orsay and conveyed to M. Barthou the terms of their refusal.

Although it cannot be said that any great surprise was caused by the decision of the Socialist-Radicals, since their antagonism to M. Tardieu's supporters of the Right is a matter of history, a meeting of the group earlier in the day had given some ground for the hope that they would set the possibility of power against their ancient antagonism. It was, indeed, after the morning meeting that M. Barthou felt sufficiently emboldened to inform the President that his acceptance in principle of the task imposed on him might now be considered an acceptance in detail.

From the moment that M. Poincaré informed the President that the state of his health made the assumption of office impossible, any certainty of an easy solution of the crisis was lost. The guarded terms of his reply may possibly be of interest at some future stage, but for the moment it ruled out the one man capable of mastering political feuds by the exercise of his personality.

In calling upon M. Barthou to make the attempt the President departed a little from the custom which has hitherto required that a successor to a defeated Prime Minister should first be sought among those who overthrew him. M. Barthou, who belongs to the Republican Democratic Left, has taken no active part in the somewhat painful political quarrels which have lately been raging beneath the surface of French political life. From the aloofness of his study he had been surveying the possibilities of composing the differences between Left and Right and had set forth his proposals in a series of articles. The general trend of these was that the gulf between M. Tardieu and the Socialist-Radicals was doing ill service to the country, and that some other combination would be necessary for the restoration of domestic peace.

SENATE'S CHALLENGE

With the object of forming some kind of "Republican concentration" M. Barthou first sought the cooperation of M. Poincaré, who, however, persisted in his refusal. The next obvious step was to invite the adhesion of M. Briand, and this was unconditionally accorded. Meanwhile the larger groups forming M. Tardieu's majority had met to pass a vote of confidence in their chief and had placed on record their continued loyalty to him and his cause. If for no other reason, M. Barthou was thus obliged to seek the support of M. Tardieu. The latter's terms were that three considerations must govern the formation of any union of Republicans: (1) That the vote of the Senate had indicated the need for an extension of the basis of power in both Houses; (2) that since the last General Election there had been a Republican majority in the Chamber, which was still undefeated; and (3) that the proper course was to reconcile the existence of this majority with the course indicated by the Senate. This, when more closely examined, meant that the challenge thrown down by the Senate had been taken up. The majority which had supported M. Tardieu must be left intact; if the Socialist-Radicals liked to join it they could.

M. Tardieu's formulation of his terms was at once followed up by a violent outburst in the *Quotidien*, one of the leading Socialist-Radical newspapers, which accused him of a deliberate attempt to torpedo M. Barthou's Republican concentration before it came into existence. The quarrel between the Socialist-Radicals and M. Tardieu has been that his Government is based on "reaction," by which is meant that its principal pillar was the Republican-Democratic union, a group of some 87 Deputies under the leadership of M. Louis Marin, with whom the Socialist-Radicals have always refused to work.

THE SOCIALIST-RADICALS

Next, M. Barthou consulted the Socialist-Radical leaders, M. Herriot first, then M. Daladier and M. Chautemps. They declared themselves unable, by the terms of the Party constitution, to take any step until the party as a whole had been consulted. A meeting was convened this morning. After it had lasted three hours and no conclusion had been arrived at it was adjourned until 6 o'clock.

It was at this stage that M. Barthou confessed to a certain measure of optimism. The bare framework seemed easy. It was supposed that he himself would take the Ministry of the Interior because any other course would provoke a conflict. M. Briand seemed the only possible Foreign Minister and there seemed no reason why M. Chéron should not continue as Minister of Justice or M. Germain-Martin as Budget Minister. But that was all, and the crucial question of a majority in the Chamber remained untouched.

Meanwhile M. Barthou, collecting together those leaders who might conceivably find a place in the conciliatory Cabinet he has in mind, summoned them to meet him in M. Briand's room at the Quai d'Orsay.

MR. LEVINE RELEASED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Dec. 7

Mr. Charles Albert Levine, who in 1927 flew with Mr. Chamberlin across the Atlantic to Germany and was recently arrested in Vienna on a charge of preparing to counterfeit French token money, was yesterday informed by the Examining Court that there was no case against him and he was at liberty to leave Austria.

To the Press Mr. Levine explained that his idea in ordering dies for tokens resembling money was to strike souvenirs which he could distribute among his friends both before and after a flight round the world, which he planned to accomplish in 15 days, flying in laps of 3,000 miles, all alone, and using a different machine for each lap.

THE BELGIAN FOG

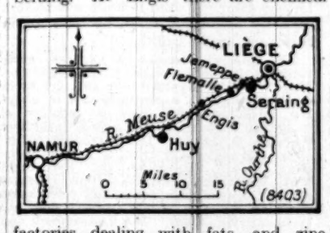
SIXTY-FOUR FATAL CASES

CAUSE OF DEATH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LIEGE, Dec. 7

It is now possible to get a clear view of the circumstances in which many persons died during the fog which hung for three days over part of the Meuse Valley. The total number of deaths was 64, distributed among the Communes of Engis, Othée, Jemeppe, Flemalle Haute, and Flemalle Grande. These localities lie in an industrial area between Huy and Seraing. At Engis there are chemical



factories dealing with fats, and zinc factories, but these have been idle for some time. Health conditions in the area are normally good, in spite of the many factories.

The Queen visited the Meuse Valley this afternoon and made a tour of the villages where the deaths occurred, and called on the families of the victims.

An official medical commission carried out an inquiry yesterday at Engis. It came to the conclusion that the fog alone was the cause of the deaths, and that noxious gases were in no way connected with the occurrence. Dr. Lacomblez, Health Inspector at Liége, also attributed the disaster to the fog, and all the doctors in the villages where deaths occurred are in agreement on this point. The victims were persons whose resistance was low either because of advanced age or by reason of ill-health. There were no children or adolescents among them. The youngest person attacked was a girl of 20, who had an affection of the larynx. Attention is drawn to the apparent "selection" of the victims. If poisonous gases had been brought down by the fog they would have done their work blindly.

In one commune there were five deaths. Two of these were advanced cardiac cases, one tuberculous, one asthmatic, and the fifth was that of a woman who had suffered long through obesity. Moreover, as soon as the fog lifted those who were less seriously affected no longer suffered discomfort. Dr. Lacomblez points out that if these persons had breathed poisonous gases they would still be suffering from pulmonary complaints, whereas their condition has returned to normal. The Health Commission shares the opinion of Dr. Lacomblez and attributes the deaths solely to the fog. The legal authorities caused inspections to be made in several factories yesterday, but found nothing abnormal. It was therefore decided that there was no reason to carry out an autopsy of the victims.

To-day, however, the Liége judicial authorities decided to carry out an autopsy on one of the victims at Engis, and a report will be presented to the Court to-morrow or the next day.

"A CHOKING FEELING"

I paid a visit to Engis, where I was able to talk with some of the inhabitants and some of the relatives of the victims. According to their accounts the fog began on Thursday. It came down suddenly and was very thick and of a dark brown colour. Some persons said that it smelt of soot and I was also told that in certain places a light grey dust was deposited. A chemist of Engis told me that in 1897 and 1911 an analogous phenomenon was recorded but that the consequences then were not so tragic. I asked him what were the symptoms manifested by the victims. He said that they all had a choking feeling but he did not think that there was any faintness. An inhabitant of Engis recalled the fog of 1897, but said it affected cattle only.

The news of the deaths was not generally known in the district until Saturday morning, when it was circulated by employees of the Municipal administrations. The great number of deaths in two days caused something approaching panic among the inhabitants of the Engis district, many of whom dared not leave their homes. I am informed that the wildest rumours circulated; according to some the Germans had installed a factory for making asphyxiating gases in the district.

This morning an autopsy was ordered by the legal authorities on cattle which died yesterday and the day before—12 in number. It was found that they had died of pulmonary oedema.

NERVOUS VILLAGERS

At Flemalle Grande, Othée, and Ougrée, through which I passed, the population is still in a nervous state. In spite of the statements of the doctors, there is still a general belief in the existence of noxious gases originating in the factories. The managements of the factories, however, declare that no harmful gas can have escaped from their workshops in the last few days. All the persons whom I have questioned contend that there are still many persons sick, but this is denied by the doctors. In any case, nervousness is still very marked. Although the atmosphere was clear to-day there is a great fear of further fogs.

Engineers who came from Brussels to make an inquiry in the factories of the district found that all was normal, and in the chemical works dealing with fatty substances at Engis every precaution had been taken.

Fogs are frequent in the Meuse Valley, but according to elderly inhabitants there has never been one so thick or accompanied by such a sudden drop in the temperature.

Workmen from the Engis district state that the fog was so thick that it took them three times as long as usual to reach their factory. They state that the fog caused a sugary taste, but on this point opinions are contradictory and popular gossip has to be borne in mind. Doctors of the stricken district affirm that at the beginning of winter there is normally in the first month a proportion of deaths among cardiac cases identical with that indicated by the present figure of the fog victims.

The funerals of those who died on the first day were held to-day amid crowds of spectators. M. Jaspar, the Prime Minister, sent his secretary to present the condolences of the Government to the bereaved families.

PARLIAMENT THIS WEEK

PROPAGANDA BY THE SOVIET

THE SUBSIDY FOR OPERA

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The list of questions for answer in the House of Commons this afternoon shows that members are particularly interested in two subjects—Soviet propaganda and the proposed subsidy for grand opera at Covent Garden. Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is to answer 29 questions concerning the work of his Department and many of them deal with the Ogpu trial, with Russian dumping and with the broadcasting of Soviet propaganda from Moscow.

Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Smithers, Sir Assheton Pownall, and Sir Kingsley Wood will ask whether Mr. Henderson has received any reply from the British Ambassador at Moscow to the protest against the reflections made on the British Government at the Ogpu trial; Mr. Smithers suggests that steps should be taken to blanket the broadcast of Soviet propaganda by means of the wireless transmitters belonging to the Admiralty or some other Government Department; Mr. Marjoribanks wishes to know when the attention of the Foreign Secretary was first called to the fact that Soviet propaganda was being broadcast, and Commander Bellairs again calls attention to the export of goods produced by prison labour.

As to the grand opera subsidy, members desire to know whether the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate is a commercial company trading for profits; whether any directors of the B.B.C. will be directors of the new organization to which the subsidy is paid; whether it is proposed to cooperate with the Carl Rosa Company; whether the General Post Office was consulted before the subsidy was arranged; and whether some of the seats at Covent Garden will be made available to the public at a reasonable price. Last week Mr. Snowden was asked to consider the desirability of making a subsidy to the Welsh Eisteddfod, and this afternoon he will be asked to make a yearly grant to the National Mod of Scotland for its encouragement of Highland and Hebridean music.

INSURANCE FUND

The House of Commons will be occupied both to-day and to-morrow with questions arising out of the position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. This afternoon the second reading of the Bill to increase the borrowing powers of the fund from £60,000,000 to £70,000,000 will be taken, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland have handed in an amendment declining to proceed with the Bill until the Government has declared its policy regarding the admitted abuses which are now causing a continuing waste of the insurance funds. To-morrow the House will be asked to approve the Ministry of Labour's Supplementary Estimate for £10,500,000.

On Wednesday evening there will be an opportunity for a debate on economy, as Sir John Davidson will move a resolution urging that public expenditure should be reduced. In the afternoon Mr. Toole, a Labour member, will call attention to the use of motor-cars in elections. The Committee stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill will be continued on Thursday. There is a large number of amendments still to be disposed of, but when the Bill was last under consideration an agreement was reached to make as much progress as possible with it at the next sitting. The Bills down for second reading on Friday are the Slaughter of Animals Bill, the Seditious and Blasphemous Teaching to Children Bill, and the Registration of Unsatisfied Judgments Bill.

The second reading of the British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans) Bill has been put down in the House of Lords for to-morrow, but Lord Parmoor will move that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned for a week. On Wednesday the Bishop of Exeter will ask the Government what steps have been taken to secure more uniform and humane treatment of vagrants, and Lord Lovat has a question concerning the Government's policy on cereal farming. The only business arranged for Thursday as yet is the second reading of the Improvement of Live Stock (Licensing of Bulls) Bill.

THE SOCIALIST MANIFESTO

Sir Oswald Mosley issued during the week-end his new manifesto on the political situation, and it is printed on page 7. Among those who have signed it are Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. J. F. Horrabin, Mr. John McGovern, Mr. F. J. Simmons, and Mr. A. J. Cook. It proposes the creation of an Emergency Cabinet of not more than five Ministers without portfolio, to carry through an emergency policy; a postponement of the repayment of War Debt; licences or tariffs for the control of foreign imports subject to the interests of the consumer and the worker being safeguarded; a national planning organization, to assist in the development of new industries and the re-equipment of existing ones; and trade agreements with the Dominions. The signatories are all members of the Labour Party, and they make it clear that in the advancement of this immediate policy they surrender nothing of their Socialist faith. It is unlikely, therefore, that the executive of the Labour Party, of which Sir Oswald Mosley is a member, will think it worth while taking action against them for producing a policy of their own.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF SIR OTTO BEIT

We regret to announce that SIR OTTO BEIT, who had been gravely ill for some time, died yesterday afternoon, on the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birthday, at his residence, 48, Belgrave-square.

We have also to announce the deaths of LORD RATHCREEDAN, a former Junior Lord of the Treasury and Assistant Postmaster-General, at the age of 80; SIR HENRY GRAHAM, formerly Clerk of the Parliaments, at the age of 88; and Mr. E. HONORATUS LLOYD, K.C., late Recorder of Chester, at the age of 70.

Memoirs appear on page 14.

INVALIDS

The Home Secretary (Mr. J. R. Clynes) was reported last night to be much better.

Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer, who has a cold, was stated last night to be much better.

It is stated that Lord Riddell, who has been confined to bed with a chill, is making satisfactory progress, but a slight operation, for which he is entering a nursing home, will be necessary.

Sir Harry Perry Robinson, who is lying ill with pneumonia at Minehead, was reported to be better yesterday.

FROM FOG TO RAIN

A GRADUAL CHANGE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

As the extension of high pressure across the British Isles from the anti-cyclone over Eastern Europe weakened towards the end of last week, the advance of depressions from the northern part of the North Atlantic began, and there was a gradual change from frost and fog to relatively mild and wet weather over most of England and south-eastern Scotland during the week-end.

Fog continued locally throughout Saturday, more particularly in the south-east of England. The arrival of a trough of low pressure then caused enough wind to clear it nearly all away. Although this depression caused only moderate falls of rain, there is a possibility that a new depression approaching our north-west coasts may cause heavier falls during the next day or two as a new rain area extends eastwards across the country. Winds will probably become stronger, and there seems little chance of a return of persistent fog.

In London on Saturday the fog lifted considerably during the evening, but in the afternoon conditions were bad in many suburbs, including Highbury, where the football match between the Arsenal and Grimsby had to be abandoned in the second half.

In the Thames Estuary there was a slight improvement on Saturday night, but the atmosphere did not clear sufficiently to allow some of the bigger liners to move from their anchorage. There must have been at least 400 boats in the river, and in some places they had hardly room enough in which to turn round.

The Tilbury-Dunkirk boat left shortly after Saturday midnight. Yesterday shipping generally in the Thames Estuary was able to move and there were busy scenes at some of the docks when the liners and smaller ships moved up river in a procession to their berths. Four large liners, which had been fog-bound for 48 hours or more, were able to dock at Tilbury yesterday.

ACCIDENTS IN THE FOG

Six people, during the fog, were involved in a motor-car accident at Whalley New-road, Blackburn, yesterday. Joseph Walkden, traveller, Queen's-road, Blackburn, was driving a saloon car towards Clitheroe with three passengers when a wheel caught in the tramline, causing the car to skid completely round and crash into an electric standard. Jane and Margaret Turner, sisters, of Whalley New-road, Blackburn, were passing with umbrellas up, and both were knocked down. Jane Turner was rescued from underneath the car with a damaged leg. Robert Crook, his wife, and Austin Walkden, passengers in the saloon car, were detained in hospital.

During the fog on Friday night at Coolham, West Sussex, a Cuckfield man named Williams, who was driving a motor-cycle, was killed, and another man named Sayers, also of Cuckfield, who was riding on the pillion, was seriously injured when the machine came into collision with a motor-lorry. Sayers was removed to the Horsham Hospital. A man named Bowling, of Shipley, was also injured while assisting others on the scene of the accident. He was holding a lamp when in the dense fog he was knocked down by a motor-car. He also was taken to the hospital.

John Whatling, 19, of Ringsfield, was killed by a train on the London and North Eastern Railway main line from Ipswich to Yarmouth while laying fog signals near Beccles.

George Pinchers, of Tycoch-road, Ely, Cardiff, a platelayer in the employ of the Great Western Railway Company, was killed by an express train at Cardiff on Saturday. Pinchers, with another workman, was walking along the line when the express dashed past them, and it is believed that the suction caused by the speed of the train drew the men under the wheels.

Ezra George Bayes, 56, of Wellingborough, died in Northampton Hospital from injuries when he was knocked down by a shunting train during the fog at Wellingborough L.M.S. Station.

EXCLUDED ITALIANS AT SYDNEY

APPEAL TO SIGNOR MUSSOLINI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 7

The Italians who were not allowed to land at Sydney have refused to be transferred to the Orama, in which they were to have returned to Italy, and insist that they shall be carried to Brisbane, to which their fares were paid. To-day they sent the following wireless message to Signor Mussolini:—"Sixty-two Italians on board the Orford have not been allowed to land in Australia. Could you arrange with the Australian Government for them to land?" To avoid possible trouble, the Orient Company decided not to enforce the transfer but maintained a constant watch on the wharf and on board the Orford, the roll being frequently called until the vessel sailed.

On their not receiving an early reply from Signor Mussolini, the immigrants, whose previous behaviour had been excellent, became angry and despondent, but they still hope that the Italian Government will intervene before they reach Brisbane on Monday.

One, the wife of an Australian resident, has been allowed to land, but her husband's brother has been banned, although the husband guaranteed him employment. Of six Italians who escaped from the ship, one has returned voluntarily, one has not yet been found, and four have been arrested. The Consul-General declines to state whether a reply has yet been received from Signor Mussolini.

Canberra officials do not expect that the Italian Government will take action, claiming that the unemployment in Australia is sufficient justification for the exclusion policy. It is expected that no action will be taken, at any rate, before Mr. Scullin reaches Rome next week.

THE ITALIAN VIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 7

No official protest has, I understand, been sent from here as yet regarding the Italian emigrants who have been forbidden to land in Australia.

Such few comments as have appeared in the Press are moderate in tone. It is maintained, of course, that the emigrants have every right to disembark and that the Australian refusal is unjust. Furthermore, it is declared that there can be no serious reason for the exclusion of the Italian emigrants, who are both hard-working and honest, because, according to the belief here, there is work and to spare for everybody in Australia, and the British workman no longer cares to look for work far away from his native land. The Australian action is therefore regarded as due to a most uncompromising determination to protect their high standard of life from any threat, however distant, although "Italian labour has in the past contributed powerfully with its ability and tenacity to create those conditions of prosperity which the country is enjoying to-day."

THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales will pay an informal visit to the Dockland Settlement headquarters in Canning Town this afternoon after his visit to the West Ham football match. At the settlement he will meet the committee of the West Ham branch of the British Legion and especially the relief committee, whose task is particularly difficult at this time of year, and certain of the women "Poppy Day" workers. He will also visit the new settlement residence, the new chapel of the Dockland Settlement, and probably one of the women's clubs.

MOSCOW TRIAL

FIVE DEATH SENTENCES

PRISONERS' "LAST WORD"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 7

The Court in Moscow which has been hearing the trial of the eight engineers and technical specialists accused of anti-Soviet "plots" gave sentence at midnight to-night. MM. Ramzin, Laritcheff, Charnovsky, Kalinnikoff, and Fedotoff are sentenced to death, and MM. Kuprianoff, Ochkin, and Sitnin to 10 years' imprisonment, confiscation of all possessions and deprivation of civil rights for a further five years. There is no appeal against these sentences. The reading of the sentence lasted about 15 minutes and was received with cheers. Thirty-five hours had elapsed between the last sitting of the Court and the pronouncing of the sentences.

Krylenko, the Public Prosecutor, wound up his speech for the prosecution on Friday by urging the Court to remember that its decision must not be based on the degree of guilt of the prisoners, but dictated by the requirements of the safety of the State. The prisoners were all unquestionably socially dangerous, and therefore the task of the Court was not difficult, as there could be only one response—death.

The prisoners were allowed to say a "last word." They said that their offences merited whatever penalty the Court might pronounce, but that they would like a chance to live and work for the welfare of the Socialist State. Red lawyers acted as counsel for Kuprianoff and Sitnin, the others having refused counsel. In their defence both these counsel said they were in full agreement with everything Krylenko had said, but they "made so bold" as to suggest that the Court might forgo the infliction of the death penalty, which the crimes certainly merited, because the prisoners were not very intelligent politically. Their brains could not take them very far, and therefore they would cease to be dangerous if removed from bad company, which had influenced them towards anti-Soviet crime, and the State might profit by not wasting men now eager to atone by working for the State.

In the later stages of the trial the Court appeared somewhat to neglect the anti-British charges raised earlier and concentrated on the French Government, the French General Staff, M. Poincaré, M. Briand, and French officers. *Izvestia* of Friday, however, again published Ramzin's "charges" against Mr. Urquhart, the British General Staff, and Sir Henri Deterding. Under Krylenko's examination Ramzin repeated his allegations that the British Fleet intended to support northern and southern invasions, and declared again that Simon, "a director of Vickers," actively assisted in the plot.

It is announced in Moscow that Rykoff has returned and resumed his duties after a month's absence on sick leave.

BELGIAN ENGINEER RELEASED

EXPERIENCES IN SOVIET PRISON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7

M. Max Hancart, a Belgian engineer, who had lived for many years in Russia, and who was recently sentenced without trial to two years' imprisonment on a charge of sabotage, returned to Liége last night. He is 60 years old and nearly blind. After many vain attempts the Belgian Red Cross recently obtained his release.

M. Hancart states that the condition of the people in Russia to-day is lamentable, and that, if there is no revolt it is because there are machine-guns at every cross-roads. He himself suffered much from hunger, and accounted himself lucky when he could get potato parings to eat. All his letters were opened and he was called upon constantly to give information on communications received from Belgium. Before his imprisonment he was forbidden to live in Moscow or other cities, and was condemned to remain in a village where he was the only intellectual. It was impossible for him to find work, and without the help of the Red Cross he would have died of hunger. He knew of two Belgian engineers who were in prison for having received letters from Belgium, but would not give their names for fear of action the Bolshevists might take.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA		
Streatham Hill	DIE FLEDERMAUS	8
THEATRES		
Adelphi	EVER GREEN	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.50
Savoy	WONDER-BAR	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY & CLEOPATRA	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
VARIETIES		
Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Dominion	MAURICE CHEVALIER	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
CONCERTS		
Aeolian Hall	LONDON CHAMBER ORCHESTRA	8.45
Grotrian Hall	MISS GWENDOLINE PARKE	8.30
Queen's Hall	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8.15
Wigmore Hall	MISS IRENE SCHARRER	8.30
EXHIBITIONS		
Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset
PICTURE THEATRES		
Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	ON APPROVAL	1 to 11
Capitol	RENEGADES	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	WAY FOR A SAILOR	12 to 12
Kensington	THE GIRL SAID NO	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE BIG HOUSE	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	WHOOPEE	12 to 11
Plaza	THE SPOIL

THE TIMES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind becoming south-west or south, moderate or fresh; cloudy; some rain later; normal temperature.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled, but with bright periods. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A message from the Prince of Wales was read at the Birthday Festival of Toc H in the Albert Hall on Saturday night, at which the World Chain of Light was completed. (p. 9)

The National Council of Industry and Commerce has decided to recruit individual employees of industrial organizations in a League of Industry to further its policy of protection for the home market, Empire trade agreements, and sound national finance. (p. 9)

The question of the spread-over of working hours was considered by miners' district associations during the week-end. Scottish miners agreed on Saturday to resume work forthwith, pending a permanent settlement, at the same wage rates as in November on the understanding that no more than 11 days of eight hours be worked in the collieries during the fortnight. (p. 14)

The Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, in so far as it also was concerned, on Saturday sent out the notices to the operative weavers of their intention to introduce from January 5, 1931, the new wages list, drawn up in connexion with the new "more-looms-to-a-weaver" system. (p. 14)

Founder's Day was celebrated on Saturday at Eton, and in the evening the Prince of Wales dined with the Provost and Fellows. Earlier in the day Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond unveiled a memorial to Etonians in the Air Service who gave their lives during the War. (p. 9)

There was a general and gradual change over the week-end from fog to mild and wet weather. Shipping, which had been held up, was able to proceed. (p. 12)

The Dean of St. Paul's broadcast an address yesterday on "Religion and Science." (p. 9)

The north-western branch of the Alsatian League and Club of Great Britain held a show at Belle Vue, Manchester, on Saturday. (p. 17)

POLITICS

Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Middlesbrough last night, expressed the hope of an agreement with America in the use of gold reserves, which would provide on a sound basis a great credit structure and so minister to a common recovery. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Reports that the Government has been putting pressure on Moslem delegates to the Round-Table Conference to assist the Hindu plea for joint electorates with seat reservation are authoritatively denied. It is hoped that the Federal Structure Sub-Committee—in which the Princes have clearly explained their policy in regard to federation—will have its report ready by this day week. (p. 12)

The fog which settled on part of the Meuse Valley in Belgium for three days and caused the death of 64 persons lifted on Saturday. The weight of medical and official opinion in Belgium inclines to the view that the fatal cases were due to the fog alone. (p. 12)

Party negotiations continued during the week-end in Paris, where M. Barthou has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet. (p. 12)

Five of the eight specialists on trial in Moscow on charges of "plotting" against the Soviet were sentenced at midnight last night to death. The three others were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. (p. 12)

The Reichstag on Saturday endorsed the measures enacted by Presidential decree, and rejected motions of no-confidence in the Government. (p. 11)

SPORT

The Sandown Park December Meeting under National Hunt Rules was concluded on Saturday. (p. 4)

In the English Rugby Football Trial Match at Blundellsands on Saturday Whites beat Colours by 45 points to nine; the Harlequins beat Leicester at Twickenham by 13 points to 11; and London Scottish beat the Army at Richmond by 12 points to none. (p. 5)

Sheffield Wednesday beat Portsmouth in an Association Football match at Fratton Park on Saturday by four goals to two; the match between Arsenal and Grimsby Town at Highbury was abandoned in the second half on account of fog. (p. 6)

Cambridge beat Oxford in the University Squash Rackets match at Queen's Club on Saturday by five matches to none. (p. 7)

Beckenham beat the Army in a Hockey match at Beckenham on Saturday by three goals to one. (p. 6)

Newman beat McConachy in their billiard match at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, on Saturday by 16,856 points; and Davis beat Lindrum at Leicester by 746 points. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—French Gold Movement—Expansion in Note Circulation; the British Aluminium Prospectus; Chinese Loans and Customs; "Account Rendered"; and the Cunard Insurance Bill. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street on Saturday loans were in abundant supply at 1½ to 1 per cent. Three months remained steady at 2 3-16d. to 2 7-32d. The Bank of England announced the sale of £221,976 in bar gold. Silver fell ¼d. to 15⅛d. per ounce. (p. 19)

DEATH SENTENCES IN MOSCOW

The tragic farce which has occupied the stage of the Moscow Supreme Court for the past fortnight was brought to an end last night, when sentence of death was passed on five of the eight accused and the three others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. From the beginning the conduct of the trial has been in keeping with the grotesque charges brought against the unfortunate prisoners. They were accused of conspiring with the French and British Governments and with foreign capitalists to overthrow the Soviet régime and to bring about industrial chaos in Russia by widespread sabotage in order to prepare the way for armed intervention. The account given of this plot in the long indictment by the Public Prosecutor was an amazing tissue of inventions with circumstantial details of the negotiations which the prisoners were alleged to have conducted with M. POINCARÉ and M. BRIAND in Paris and with "LORD" CHURCHILL, COLONEL LAWRENCE, and other Englishmen in London. Both the French and the British Governments repudiated the allegations against them, and the fantastic nature of the whole story, which, indeed, was evident from the first, was thrown into high relief by the discovery that PAUL RYABUSHINSKY, who figured largely in the indictment and the subsequent evidence as the principal intermediary in Paris, had been dead for three years before the date of the alleged conspiracy. The discovery of the plot was announced by the Ogpu towards the end of October, though, as a matter of fact, PROFESSOR RAMZIN, the alleged ringleader, had been arrested several weeks before and had been undergoing interrogation in the Lubiansky prison in Moscow. The announcement was followed almost immediately by the opening of a violent campaign in the Soviet Press, which, in tones that became more strident every day, demanded death for the accused and hurled defiance and abuse at the foreign plotters against the Soviet Government.

From the first it was clear that the trial was to be, not a judicial inquiry, but a great political demonstration, intended to divert against foreign Governments and "capitalists" generally the odium which the privations of the people and the partial failure of the Five-Year Plan were bringing upon the Communist system and those who direct its policy. The public was to be convinced that, if Communism had failed to yield the promised fruits, it was only because treacherous officials had conspired with foreign enemies to wreck the Communist plans and expose the people to the miseries of privation, invasion, and oppression. On the eve of the trial mass meetings were organized in all the industrial centres at which resolutions were passed urging the Red Judges to show the prisoners no mercy. In *Izvestia*, the official Government organ, was published an order to mobilize the population of Moscow for a demonstration before the Court, and the demonstrators were supplied with the war-cries they were to use demanding the strengthening of the Red Army and the military power of the U.S.S.R. as a reply to class enemies, wreckers, and foreign interventionists. According to the Soviet Press, when the trial opened more than 1,000,000 people filed past the Court demanding death for the prisoners. In the Court itself were installed loud-speakers and "talkie" recording apparatus so that the whole people would be given the benefit of the harangues of the Public Prosecutor and of the "confessions" made by the victims. These "confessions" were perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the whole trial, for the accused not only admitted their guilt but painted their own conduct in the blackest colours. They had been, it must be remembered, for weeks in the hands of the Ogpu. One of those arrested with them had died during the preliminary inquiry and another had been shot by the Ogpu before the trial. Moreover the eight to be put on trial were selected out of a list of over forty professors and engineers who were named by the Public Prosecutor as having formed the centre group in the alleged conspiracy, and they were evidently chosen as being those from whom the Ogpu had been able to wring the most satisfactory evidence and whom it could best trust to repeat that evidence in open Court. The whole proceedings were elaborately stage-managed to produce the greatest effect both in Russia and abroad.

On foreign opinion the chief effect has been to intensify the loathing which is everywhere felt for the Ogpu and all its works, and to confirm the conviction that an oligarchy which has to employ such methods to maintain itself must be desperately afraid that power is slipping from its grasp. It may be that those who concocted the elaborate detective story which formed the subject of the trial may have thought it advisable to prepare public opinion for a foreign war as a possible issue out of the difficulties in which they have entangled themselves. Should the situation in Russia get much worse and the Bolshevist leaders feel impelled to seek that way of escape, the trial will have served a purpose in convincing the credulous masses of Russia—and even, perhaps, some exceptionally credulous people abroad—that it is not they but their enemies who are the aggressors. That possibility is not to be left out of account, especially in view of the fact that for months past the Soviet Press—and in Russia the whole Press is under Government control and inspiration—has been even more busy than usual in inciting the hatred of its readers against foreign countries and in proclaiming the impending collapse of foreign Governments. All the circumstances and surroundings of the trial show that one of its objects has been to stimulate anti-foreign feeling. The main purpose, however, there can be no doubt, has been to provide scapegoats for popular discontent and to counter the efforts of those, within and without the ranks of the Communist Party, who have been striving to bring about a modification of policy and a change of leadership.

This search for scapegoats—this hunt for victims to throw to a people who during the last few years have become accustomed to slaughter and avid for blood—has become extraordinarily intense ever since it became plain that, in spite of partial successes, the Five-Year Plan of industrial organization was not being carried out according to programme. So long ago as last February the Ogpu drafted an elaborate memorandum to show that numbers of technical specialists were engaged in wilfully and systematically undermining Soviet industry by fomenting labour troubles, decreasing productivity, raising costs, and lowering the quality of industrial products. KRYLENKO, the Public Prosecutor, issued a fierce warning as to the fate which was in store for them; and since then there has been a constant succession of arrests and of executions, generally without trial. The most important of the many "plots" discovered and punished in this way was that to hold up and disorganize food supplies, in connexion with which it was officially announced in September that the Ogpu had arrested and shot no fewer than forty-eight directors, managers, and specialists of the meat, fish, and vegetable trusts. There was no trial in this case, although the Soviet newspapers published long "confessions" alleged to have been made by the murdered men, strangely resembling those made later by the unfortunate victims of the Moscow trial; and there was another resemblance to the present case in that the published evidence accused a well-known Englishman of being implicated in the conspiracy. These shootings without trial, however, were evidently found not to have sufficient effect on the public mind, and it became necessary to stage public trials of the unfortunates who are being made responsible for the failure of the Communist experiment. The trial just ended is the first to be staged on the big scale. Its producers are evidently satisfied with the results, for the public is promised a number of others. Among those who have been marked as scapegoats are engineers and officials of the Turk-Sib Railway, which, it is now officially announced, "has fallen into the hands of wreckers." The news will come as a shock to those who remember the jubilation and self-laudations with which the line was officially opened last May, and especially, perhaps, to those who saw the effective propaganda film put out by the Soviet Government to glorify the work of the men who are now to be sacrificed as "wreckers." The line was, of course, rushed through in haste and opened with ostentation for purposes of propaganda. It has since been neglected and so scapegoats have to be found. That seems to give in brief the story of the Five-Year Plan and the explanation of the present terrorist campaign against the specialists, of which the Moscow trial with all its horrors is but an incident.

The Natural History Museum

The extension of the Natural History Museum opened last week marks the fulfilment by the Empire Marketing Board of an undertaking given three years ago. The building has been erected in recognition of the cooperation of the Museum with the Imperial Institute of Entomology (which it partly houses) in researches into the insect pests of the Empire. The Department of Entomology, at last uncrowded, will continue to combine these investigations, so deservedly praised on Friday by MR. ORMSBY-GORE for their economic importance, with the normal classification and study which are its province. The Director of the Museum, DR. TATE REGAN, acknowledging the value of the Empire Marketing Board's gift, referred to wider developments which will shortly affect the collections in his care, and it is well to be reminded that the Natural History Museum is about to stand on its own feet. From the end of the present month it will no longer be subordinate, even in a formal sense, to the Director at Bloomsbury, though the same Trustees and the same standing committee of that body will administer both institutions. Next year, too, when the Natural History Museum celebrates the jubilee of its removal to Cromwell-road, an increase of staff, particularly among the higher grades, has (so it is understood) been sanctioned by the Treasury, while the new Whale Room at present being added will be partially ready for occupation.

The British Museum Act of this year relieves the future Director at Bloomsbury of certain duties in South Kensington which have proved laborious rather than positively inconvenient to either museum. A separate accounting staff in Cromwell-road is likely to increase the annual joint expenditure, but the growth now permitted in the scientific establishment of the Natural History Museum justifies the recognition of its separate status with direct access to the Treasury. The cordial relations between Bloomsbury and the daughter-museum should not be broken in the process. The cumbrous official designation of "The British Museum (Natural History)" may possibly survive, side by side with the popular title of the Natural History Museum. There has for some years been an urgent need at South Kensington for larger facilities and *personnel* for research; the Royal Society set the claim impartially before the recent Royal Commission on the Museums, and the changes now involved follow the Commission's prompting. In the field of entomology research has produced an economic return which is clearly visible, but pure science, as DR. REGAN made it clear, is still the primary aim of the Museum. Economic biology is the obvious by-product of this disinterested research. It is worth recalling that the six million insects whose comparative study has so lessened the scourge of the tsetse, mosquito, and locust were mainly collected without an economic end in view. The reference collections from which natural science works can never be amassed with a prophetic insight into their use to the next generation. Their immediate object is the increase of knowledge, and the staff which classifies and preserves them often includes the persons by whom knowledge is first and most practically extended. But biologists, however disinterested, require houseroom, maintenance, and the prospect of extended work. The new expenditure is intended to provide all these needs for some time to come. Its return, primarily scientific, will undoubtedly have its economic supplement.

A Stable Policy for Austria

After a preliminary failure, a Prime Minister new to the federal politics of Austria, DR. ENDER, has formed a Government which should enable his country to proceed tranquilly with the necessary work of economic reconstruction. His Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs is DR. SCHOBER, whose presence in the Cabinet guarantees the pursuit of a stable policy. The new Ministry denotes, in fact, a return to normal. The victories of the Hitlerites in Germany last September went to the heads of their Austrian counterparts; a trivial pretext and a clever manoeuvre ousted DR. SCHOBER from office; his Minister of Defence, HERR VAUGOIN, took his place; and this champion of Fascism appointed to the Home Office PRINCE STARHEMBERG, a youthful hero of several Putsches, and to the Ministry of Justice another friend of extreme nationalist tendencies. PRINCE STARHEMBERG set about seizing the arms of Socialist bands wherever they could be found, while the stores of the Heimwehr remained immune from search. His election speeches foreshadowed "a hundred per cent. Heimwehr State." But the electorate was not impressed. The Fascists only won eight seats altogether. The Socialists gained one, and with a total of seventy-two now form the largest party in the new Chamber. The Christian-Socials, who formed the last Government in alliance with the Heimwehr, and had for ten years been the strongest party in the State, forfeited their numerical superiority to the Socialists, but have managed to maintain themselves in the predominant position by enlisting the help of DR. SCHOBER. The new Government, therefore, is one of the Right-Centre.

DR. SCHOBER, after his fall from office, formed a middle party of his own, which won nine seats, and held the balance between Right and Left during the negotiations which have produced the present Cabinet. MGR. SEIPEL, the Prime Minister of former days, has lost his place in the Cabinet together with his Fascist friends; and the authority of the Christian-Social Party has diminished as a result of its recent adventure into Heimwehr territory. DR. SCHOBER, like his Prime Minister, is politically just as strongly opposed to the Socialists as he is to the Fascists; but he has thought it wise to help the Socialist candidate to gain the presidency of the National Assembly. By this politic courtesy he no doubt hopes to win the acquiescence of the Socialist Party for at least some of the contemplated measures of financial reform. He will need all the help he can get; for his immediate followers and the Christian-Socials only command eighty-five votes against the eighty of the two incongruous Opposition parties. DR. ENDER, as one of the few prominent members of the Christian-Social Party who were unconcerned with its recent swing over from DR. SCHOBER to the Nationalists, is no doubt the most suitable of the candidates for the Premiership. Simple in his tastes, hard-working, devout and democratic, he is of the type generally associated with the Federal Councillors of Switzerland; and his province, which adjoins Switzerland, is the only one of Upland Austria where Fascism has been unable to make any headway. DR. ENDER has spoken out against the idea of the union of his country with Germany; and he is a firm opponent of the extreme form of Socialism. His watchword as Governor has always been "Order and peace"; his watchword now, he said in the Assembly on Saturday, is to be "Thrift." So long as he is in office Austria is likely to provide a much-needed element of stability in Central Europe.

Advisory Pronunciation

That decadence is not immanent in the Committee which advises the B.B.C. on the pronunciation of English is now happily proved. According to the revised rule, to be promulgated in the forthcoming new edition of the Committee's booklet, announcers will now abandon the licence of decádence (which, after all, seems to have been the original pronunciation some three hundred years ago) for the more approved version, and they also will follow BRIDGES (if modern poetic authority is a comfort to their doubts) in preferring immanent to any other sound. That their advisers should have thus frankly corrected themselves will give the public confidence in their other decisions. Among these is "idyll," which has now to be given a long i, like its kinsman "idol." "Fragile," too, is henceforth to rank with "futile" and "docile" in respect of its "i"; though this is admittedly mysterious, because few can be expected to recall what the word has been trying to be in the interval. There are words also which in its wisdom the Committee prefers to leave on the border line: soldiers themselves, it seems, are not unanimous about "Reveille," and as for Kenya nobody knows what its origin is, and at present two pronunciations hold good. Of "quaff" we are told the pronunciation is "quoff"; but why? The N.E.D., it is true, seems to lend its support to the o sound; but the poets should also be heard. Does HORACE at Athens count for nothing, or is it no longer remembered that when the thoughtless crowd his bounty quaffed, historians added "There were some who laughed"?

The Committee is now about to enter upon a new labour. It proposes to invite hints on surnames and Christian names. One aspect of this subject is an ancient source of humour, distasteful to the bearers of names which present difficulty to the vulgar. They will now, however, have their opportunity, for the democratic B.B.C. perhaps will be able to do for them what aristocratic books of reference cannot. "Cowper" and "Cromwell," moreover—two crucial tests—ought presently to cease to be stumbling-blocks. Again, to come to Christian names, the case of Ralph v. Rafe will have to be heard, though, whatever the decision, there are sure to be appeals. There is also a certain young woman, perhaps more sinned against than sinning, and very popular with her friends, sentence on whom may prove impossible to carry out. A thousand home secretaries would be mobilized on her behalf. But it is not at all certain that she ought not to be sentenced formally by the Court, even if reprieve follows instantly. For her real name, little as she and her admirers know it, is Dōris with a long o. So she is called in one of VIRGIL'S idylls. She should at least be given the option of amending her ways. It is to be hoped that Biblical names will have a place in the Committee's thoughts; quite learned clerics have been known to go wrong over Jairus.

FOR PARTY OR THE NATION?

ELECTORAL REFORM

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LORDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

SIR,—Will you concede to me a little of your space in which to deal with Mr. Lloyd George's allusion to the attitude of the House of Lords in regard to that measure of electoral reform which he has prevailed on the Government to introduce—one which, apparently, is to enact the system known as "the alternative vote"? I take the following passage from his speech, as reported in *The Times* to-day:—

> The question which you and ourselves have to consider is that, if we cannot achieve proportional representation, is it worth our while to get the second best? (Cries of "No" and "Yes.") I do not want you to say yes or no until you hear my argument. Then you can judge. It is always the most difficult thing in life to make up your mind, if you cannot get the best, whether it is worth while going for the second best. The alternative vote—I am not for it, (hear, hear)—but the thing I have to consider is, if that is all I can get, is it worth while?

It will be noted, Sir, that Mr. Lloyd George does not consider whether the Bill when passed by the House of Commons will give the best or fairest representation of the opinion of those entitled to the franchise. He looks at the matter entirely as it might advantage himself or the party which he leads. "Is it worth *our* while?" he asks; and again he explains "The alternative vote—I am not for it—but the thing *I* have to consider is, if that is all *I* can get, is it worth while?" He then argues, and decides that it is, on the whole, to the interest of his party. Then, as a tactician, he turns to the House of Lords, and he says:—

> The next thing I want to say is this, that we must see that electoral reform is not merely introduced, but carried through. You will say perhaps, "What happens if the House of Lords throw it out?" If they are foolish enough to do that (and they are foolish enough for anything sometimes) they must abide by the consequences.

Now, Sir, let me say what, in my humble opinion, should, and I believe would, be alike their action and their duty. The House would remember that in a country subject to representative government that system must be preferred which ensures the most perfect expression of the national will. Should a "second best" measure be submitted to them, it ought to be amended until it is the best possible—not necessarily for any party, but absolutely for the entire nation—the *res publica*. That, that, Sir, "is their responsibility"—to quote Mr. Lloyd George's own words—and they need not be afraid. Thirty-three years ago I took the noble Judicial Oath "to do justice, without fear, favour, or affection." I shall, if occasion arise, act in accordance with it still; and so, I feel sure, will that House to which I now have the honour to belong. This may appear to Mr. Lloyd George to be "foolish." I hold it to be merely honest; and I have seen reason to be convinced that honesty is the best policy. Does that recommend it?

Your obedient servant,

December 6. DARLING.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

SIR,—The appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs, whose tenure of office will, I hope, be in every way successful, to the post of Governor-General of Australia raises a point to which reference was not made in your able leading article of the 3rd inst.

Formerly the Governor-General, in addition to his other duties and besides being the channel of communication between the Home Government and the Government of the Commonwealth, frequently acted as liaison officer between Government Departments in London and Melbourne. In my time, just before the War, important negotiations were carried on through my office between the Admiralty and the Department of Defence at Melbourne, and I was able, on more than one occasion, from my knowledge of the circumstances at both ends, to allay friction which threatened seriously to impede the establishment of the Australian Fleet Unit. Work of this kind can no longer be performed by the Governor-General, because (1) he has ceased to be the channel of communication, and it will only be by the courtesy of his Ministers that he will see any of the dispatches that pass between the two Governments; (2) in the case of a locally appointed Governor-General he is unlikely to have the knowledge which will enable him to realize what is in the minds of Ministers at home and to make allowance for difficulties with which they may have to contend.

The question, therefore, arises of the appointment of some representative of the Home Government to Australia. What form exactly his office should take will no doubt require consideration. In Canada a High Commissioner has been appointed to represent the Government of the United Kingdom at Ottawa. A High Commissioner has also been appointed in South Africa, though his principal concern will be the interests of the native races. But whether he be High Commissioner, Minister, or Consul-General, there are many reasons why the appointment of some representative of the Home Government in Australia has now become necessary.

I am your obedient servant,

House of Lords, Dec. 5. DENMAN.

"FOR ADULTS ONLY"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

SIR,—Who shall claim to know the mind of a child? The gruesome history of Bluebeard is distilled by Perrault into a merry tale, and Hans Andersen combines a couple of sordid narratives into the fascinating adventure of Big Claus and Little Claus. These are essentially dreadful stories, in which only genius could discern the harmless fun they provide for the young. On the other hand, I know a lady who has never taken her children to *Peter Pan* because she fears the effect on them of the "undignified spectacle" of the father in the dog-kennel.

The judgment of what films are fit for children is a problem for experts, and at present the branch of the Board of Censors that settles this matter appears to lack imagination. Most young people, in common with many of their elders, are wont to "fall for" Harold Lloyd. He provides a feast of fun and always perfectly clean fun; almost, some might say, childish fun. And yet his last film (*Welcome Danger*, I think it was called) was labelled "for adults only." I fancy there is some wooden rule which forbids children seeing any film which mentions, however incidentally, the drug traffic. Gilbert's *Sorcerer* would thus be denied to children, because of the love philtre. But fancy the feelings of a boy denied Harold Lloyd!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Campden Hill. H. P. GARWOOD.

"SCOTCH TRIFLE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

SIR,—Travelling south this evening by the "Midday Scot," the item "Scotch Trifle" in the dinner menu attracted my attention, and I naturally expected with pleasurable anticipation a cream-covered trifle flavoured with whisky (and no charge for the whisky). Imagine my rage to find that in reality the name implied merely the use of custard instead of cream. I call the attention, Sir, of the Prime Minister to these insults to the Scottish name. The railway companies would do better to provide less quantity and more quality.

I enclose my card and sign myself,

Your obedient servant,

December 5. MAC—.

A 'FROZEN' TRADE SYSTEM

I.—BRITAIN AND HER RIVALS

THE CRISIS ANALYSED

In the two articles which follow Sir Arthur Salter considers the factors which combine to depress British trade. Leaving the tariff issue on one side, he indicates the reforms in industrial and financial practice which, with or without tariffs, are in his opinion called for.

(By Sir Arthur Salter)

The present economic position is due partly to world factors. But it is important to realize that it is not due to these alone.

While the general crisis, due to world factors, continues it may be thought that nothing beyond palliatives can be effective; when it passes and our statistics of employment and trade begin to improve, it may be thought that the situation is curing itself and that nothing radical need be done; and by the time that fallacy is disproved by the bitter experience of later years the loss and damage may be irreparable. For, as we shall see, there are certain defects in our system which neither palliatives, protection, nor a general attitude of optimism towards the future, whatever their respective merits, can wholly remove.

The extent of the present world depression, which began a year ago, can be indicated by a few figures. In the first six months of this year the exports of 11 representative countries were in value less than in the first six months of last year by 16 per cent.; the British decrease was 15 per cent. This fall, of course, is largely due to lower prices; later figures would be needed to show the effect on the volume. Production had been gravely affected by June of this year. In that month the output of coal was less than in the previous June by 11 per cent. in 16 typical countries and by 14½ per cent. in the United Kingdom; pig-iron production showed a similar decrease of 18½ per cent. in 12 typical countries and 14½ per cent. here. Unemployment went up in Great Britain from 1,198,882 in August, 1929, to 2,119,648 in August, 1930; and in Germany from 883,119 to 1,947,800 in the same period—an almost exactly equal rate of increase.

It is obvious from these facts that the falling off in our trade and the increase in our unemployment during this last year are due to the world situation. We have suffered as other industrial and exporting countries have suffered. This, however, is only true of this year. Our unemployment has increased here as elsewhere; but in 1929, before the world crisis, ours was much greater. The falling off in our exports since 1929 has been much the same as for our competitors; but before then, as we shall see, we had lost ground as against them.

THE PARADOX OF PLENTY

Several special causes have made the world depression one of exceptional severity, and may prolong it. Future demand is more difficult to forecast because the world spends more on luxuries and less on the stable necessities of life. Modern industrial organization tends to maintain output longer after prices have fallen below cost, so that excessive production is more likely and the adjusting forces have been weakened. Then again the unprecedented American speculation of last year, when for the first time millions were ready to gamble in share values and had a mechanism at hand which enabled them to do so, has made the reaction sharper. The abnormally high rates required to attract money into long-term investment have also been a factor, as Mr. Keynes has pointed out. The exact part played so far by gold scarcity is much disputed; it is certainly a real danger of the future.

One more special feature of the present depression must be noted: it is a crisis superimposed on a crisis. An unusually widespread series of good harvests and the effects of the mechanization of agriculture in certain exporting countries have driven down agricultural prices very sharply and plunged agriculture into as deep a gloom as industry. There has probably never been so striking an example of the paradox of general plenty causing general impoverishment. General overproduction, the economists say, is an impossibility—but on one condition, that there is a satisfactory system to secure exchange, distribution, and adjustment—and that condition is not now fulfilled.

Of the more permanent world factors foreign tariffs are the most obvious. But as an explanation of the increase in our post-War difficulties their part has been considerably exaggerated. Great as would be the advantage to British exports of a reduction of foreign tariffs, we cannot ascribe the relative decline in our economic position to increases in them. They do not account for the fundamental fact that our share in world trade has been falling. Tariffs reduce the total of international trade, but since they do not discriminate against us they do not reduce our share. Indeed, as we enjoy some preference within the Empire, and as we have some competitive advantages from the lower prices that result from free imports, our proportion of world trade (not, of course, our absolute amount of exports) is greater than if there were no foreign tariffs at all. Now world trade, if we exclude this special year of depression, in spite of tariffs, is greater than before the War, both in value and volume. It is our proportion of it that is less. Between 1913 and 1929 British exports decreased (on the basis of 1913 values) by over 17 per cent.; a similar calculation for world exports would indicate an increase of over 30 per cent. On the basis of 1929 values the position is somewhat less unfavourable; but on any calculation it remains true that the proportion of the United Kingdom in world trade has diminished.

FAILURE IN NEW TRADES

This reduction is not due to foreign tariffs. Nor is it to be ascribed to the industrialization of the East or the closing of Russia. Those are handicaps which the trade of other exporting countries suffers also; but their trade has increased. Nor, as Mr. Loveday has shown in a striking article published in the *Economist* of October 25, can we find the explanation in other factors often quoted. It is not because Europe is impoverished, for in 1929 Europe consumed more, and imported more, than in 1913—but not from us. It is not that we have had to compete against "exchange dumping" effected through currency depreciation, for we have lost more of our trade to those who never practised it than to those who did. Nor is it enough to point to the special misfortunes which have beset our old basic industries. We are not only losing our old industries, we are failing to make as rapid progress as other countries in new industries. Nor do two other general factors, the intergovernmental debts and the gold position, afford an explanation. The evidence points conclusively to some national defect, independent of external or world factors.

What is this defect? A comparison with other countries certainly suggests that it is to be found in the fact that our economic system is much more rigid, stiff, and inelastic than theirs. It adjusts itself less quickly and less completely to new conditions. To use a metaphor familiar in banking, it is "frozen."

Whatever be the factors which have created, or may modify, world conditions, an individual industry or country can maintain its position only by bringing its costs of production and its

prices into harmony with those of the markets on which it depends. Lower trade, and higher unemployment, figures are the barometer of its failure to do so. And the advantage of elasticity in adjustment, great at all times, is of special importance in a time of falling world prices. We find illustrations of the inelasticity of our system in whatever part of it we examine.

In industrial organization and management we suffer in many respects from having been first in the field. We have passed from the pioneer to the hereditary stage. Such competition of merit as there is is within a protected field. This system may often, perhaps, secure the best men, but, on the whole, it inevitably involves a greater conservatism of traditions and methods.

To this we must add the capital investment in old plant, less efficient than new, but on any near view looking too valuable to scrap and replace. South Wales has suffered from the re-equipment of the mines of Northern France.

The relation in which industry now finds itself to finance has the same effect. A large part of industry has been, and is, living on frozen overdrafts. These give a legal control to banks who have neither the experience, the traditions, nor the desire to exercise it in a positive direction. At the same time they often prevent the acquisition of real new capital for re-equipment.

The banking system itself has neither the liquidity and external relation to industry of the pre-War banks nor has it the positive and directing interest of the German tradition. Centralized and directed from five great offices it is naturally less responsive to local knowledge. It has not yet created, or been supplemented by, any satisfactory organization either for financing new industries or for supplying the medium-term credits which so many modern industrial developments require.

A CONDITION OF HEALTH

Debenture charges, again, and other forms of fixed debt, whether to banks or public, are probably heavier here than in any other country. They have grown with adversity, and have been unrelieved by depreciation. On the contrary, their weight grows heavier with every fall in prices. Industry can never be healthy and elastic in its organization unless its capital is mainly in the form of shares, whose dividends vary with prosperity and impose no charge in bad times. An industry working on debenture capital and sterling overdrafts, whose real weight increases with falling prices, becomes waterlogged in time of depression, and requires drastic action to make it float again.

High taxation has similar effects. Currency depreciation, whatever its disadvantages in other respects, relieved every other belligerent country in Europe of a large proportion of its internal debt and its industrialists of the older fixed charges. In France, every one who lent francs at their old value to either Government or industry lost four-fifths; in Italy three-quarters; in Germany all but the valorization gift of some 12½ per cent.; and what the rentier or sleeping investor lost the general taxpayer and active industry gained. Our internal debt and our fixed charges have remained intact in gold, and are now increasing as gold increases in value. We now have the highest rate of taxation in relation to income in the world. And the economic doctrine that taxation levied only on profits should not cramp a business development is subject to several important qualifications.

We find the same picture, perhaps in heightened colours, when we look to the distributive and retail organizations. The gap between wholesale and retail prices is wide, and much wider than before the War. The wholesale price index generally was higher in August, 1930, than in 1913 by only 18 per cent., but the cost of living index rose in the same period by 57 per cent. The wholesale prices of foodstuffs rose by only 27 per cent., but their retail prices by 44 per cent.

We find the same rigidity when we turn to the great organizations which deal collectively with large areas of the country's economic life. Employers' and trade union organizations are alike essentially defensive and protective, not adapted to facilitate change and adjustment.

IMMOBILE LABOUR

The charges of social insurance, again, become absolutely higher as prices fall in depression; and we are among the two or three countries with the most advanced social policy.

Lastly, we have a number of factors, of great importance but too numerous to describe in detail, which impede the transferability of labour from job to job: Demarcation rules, traditions and training, conservative habits and attachment to locality, shortage of housing, and the methods and rules which govern the actual operation of unemployment insurance. These together cause labour to be probably less mobile and transferable than in any other industrial country. And at a time when one fickle fashion succeeds another and each new invention brings new methods, the handy, adaptable, skilful mechanic, who can take on one job after another at any time and anywhere, and is ready to do so—the kind of man America has in such numbers—is the most valuable economic asset a country can have. Our system neither produces him nor encourages him.

What is the general picture presented by the recital of these familiar facts? It is that of an elaborate and complex organization, industrial, commercial, administrative and social, suitable for a period of expansion, when the thrust of individual energy and interest is sufficient to give the motive force for progress, and world conditions give it scope; but in time of depression too heavy a weight upon the active forces of the country. For it is in its general character defensive, regulative, rigid, not creative; directive, not elastic. It neither guides, reforms, nor adapts.

(To be concluded)

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL SPEECH DAY

At the annual Speech Day of Hereford Cathedral School the headmaster, Dr. J. H. E. Crees, who presided, said that the last school year had been uneventful but marked by solid progress. It was hoped to celebrate in 1931 the 550th anniversary of the school's foundation, and an appeal would be issued to all friends of the school asking for funds to provide enlarged and improved accommodation for the teaching of science. The prizes were distributed by Prebendary Murray Ragg, a former headmaster of the school. In his address he spoke of the affection which the school excited in old boys and all associated with it. The Dean of Hereford, proposing a vote of thanks to Prebendary Ragg, said he hoped that the appeal for funds for improved science accommodation would meet with a generous response.

L.C.C. OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION

A ceremony took place last night at St. Mark's Church, Kennington, when a Union Jack from the Cenotaph in Whitehall was carried to the altar by a colour party of nine London County Council tramway employees in uniform with decorations, and presented with due ceremony and a few explanatory words by the CURATOR of the IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUMS, Mr. C. J. Ploulkes, to Sir William Wayland, M.P., representing the London County Council Old Comrades Association. SIR WILLIAM WAYLAND, in receiving the flag, expressed his profound sense of the trust conferred, and then handed it to the Rev. Dr. Darlington, vicar, for safe custody.

Obituary

SIR OTTO BEIT

ART COLLECTOR AND PHILANTHROPIST

Sir Otto Beit, whose death is announced on another page, was a distinguished art collector and munificent philanthropist in the field of education and medical research. He was the younger brother of the late Alfred Beit, Rhodes's friend and coworker in Imperial enterprise, and a principal "magnate" of the South African gold and diamond fields. The deepest affection subsisted between the two brothers, and on Alfred's death, which took place in 1906, Otto Beit, as his residuary legatee, became a very wealthy man. He set apart no small portion of his riches for good works, and, although he took no conspicuous part in public life, his share in the governance of important bodies was always that of an active and far-seeing man of affairs.

He never accepted the role of a mere wealthy figurehead. In the sphere of constructive yet thrifty finance his ability was particularly marked. Indeed, keen business man as he was, his interest in mere commerce was as slight as his zest in the finance—which is also the romance—of Imperial development was constant and strong. That such a zest determined the character and range of his activities may be gathered from the fact that he was a member of the governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology (nominated by the Crown) and chairman of its Finance Committee; a director of the British South Africa Company and of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and a Rhodes Trustee.

Beit's collection of pictures, the bulk of which he inherited from his brother, was one of the best in private hands which have been formed in recent years in this country. It is especially rich in old Dutch masters of the 17th century. A conspicuous gem is Franz Hals's "Lute Player." Fine bronzes and majolica are among other treasures of the collection. Besides his town house in Belgrave-square, he had a beautiful old house, Tewin Water, at Welwyn. Here are splendid gardens which he cultivated with enthusiasm and real knowledge, and extensive glass-houses filled with rare plants, in particular with the orchids of which he was especially fond. Here, too, is a model farm; and here Beit, most hospitable of hosts, a fair shot, and keen on the sport, loved to share with his friends, on a modest scale, the pleasures of partridge and pheasant shooting.

Though later naturalized in this country and denationalized in the country of his birth, Otto John Beit was born in Hamburg on December 7, 1865, and there educated. At the age of 23 he was brought to England and into the service of the firm which was eventually known as Wernher, Beit, and Co., and in which his brother Alfred was a partner. In order to acquire practical experience of the firm's diamond business he went out in 1890 to their headquarters in Kimberley. From there, on the rapid development of the Rand goldfields, he moved to Johannesburg, where he became a member of Wernher, Beit's associate firm, H. Eckstein and Co., known familiarly all over South Africa as the "Corner House." After six years' active direction in the great gold industry he decided to return to England and make there his permanent home. It may be surmised that he was largely immune from the lure of sheer moneymaking, even at the fascinating source in the mines themselves, and that his tastes turned rather to the amenities and the arts of life which are to be realized more abundantly in older countries. Actually *en route* for home he was a guest at Groote Schuur at the critical moment of the Raid, when, in Rhodes's own words, "Jameson took the bit between his teeth and bolted." To have been housemate with the Colossus at that juncture was unquestionably an enriching experience.

A year later Beit married Lilian, daughter of the late Mr. T. L. Carter, of New Orleans, and niece of Mr. Hamilton Smith, one of the best known of the many American engineers on the Rand at that time. Entering the City, he interested himself for some years in the well-known stockbroking business of L. Hirsch and Co. He retired when, on the death of his brother Alfred, larger opportunities claimed his attention. The younger brother's deep affection and admiration for the elder found munificent expression in the Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research. Thenceforward he devoted himself and his purse with equal zest to the service of humanity and to enhancing with many fine examples the collection of pictures which Alfred Beit had begun. His benefactions were poured out with a lavish yet discriminate hand.

Through his warm interest in education, without particular reference to locality, the £500,000 which his brother and Sir Julius Wernher had set aside for a Central University in South Africa was eventually and principally transmuted into a series of magnificent buildings for the University of the Cape of Good Hope. It seemed at one time that the bequests must lapse, since the intention of the donors was not to endow any university then existing but to found a new seat of learning, centrally placed, and South African, not local, in its outlook and appeal. Primarily, the carrying out of the letter of the bequests was impeded by the fear of the existing universities lest their interests might be overshadowed by such a great central foundation. Fortunately, a diplomatic compromise adopted by Beit, in conjunction with the South African Government, served to release a magnificent gift to learning, and, by enhancing the University of the Mothercity of South Africa, to realize, in the highest degree attainable, the large national spirit by which the generous donors had been animated.

In his later years Beit devoted himself more and more to the work of the Rhodes Trust, which interested him both as a patron of education and as heir to his brother Alfred and on account of his intimate association with Cecil Rhodes. After the death of Lord Milner he became in effect the chairman of the Trustees, though constitutionally there is no such office, presided regularly at their meetings, was a constant visitor to the London office and to Oxford, and seldom failed to attend a gathering of Scholars. He took a special interest also in the various movements in South Africa with which the work of the Rhodes Trust brought him into contact—such, for instance, as the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association, whose annual meetings down to the present year were always held in his house in Belgrave-square.

The success of the Beit Memorial Fellowships during the past 20 years no doubt increased Beit's interest in other means of promoting medical research. Thus in May, 1928, he gave £10,000 to the Red Cross appeal for a clinic for the study of rheumatic diseases, and some months later added £3,474 to complete the £40,000 needed. Then in November, 1928, he gave £50,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for the purchase of radium for use in the hospitals. In a letter to the secretaries he wrote:—

> As for a number of years I have aimed at encouraging research in science and medicine, and the publication of the results so attained, for the common benefit—not unsuccessfully, I hope—I should like the committee to endeavour to secure that the hospitals thus to be provided on loan with radium should be preferably those in which the cure of disease or the alleviation of suffering is associated with a keen interest in the furtherance of knowledge "for the relief of man's estate."

On the occasion of his silver wedding in 1922 he gave £10,000 in response to the combined appeal of the London hospitals. Other gifts which he had made in previous years were £5,000 to the British Homoeopathic Association for research into problems of medicine, particularly the range and mode of action of the homoeopathic "law"; and smaller sums for an operating theatre for cases of rheumatoid arthritis and allied diseases at the Cambridge Research Hospital, and for a library of German works at Cambridge University. He gave £5,000 to the sanatorium for consumptive children at Holt, Norfolk, and he became a large investor in the Hampstead Garden Suburb, then a new advance in the amenities of housing.

Though the sincerity of Beit's English patriotism was never in question, he came forward without hesitation to sign the "Art Lovers' Protest," published in *The Times* of October 7, 1914; "thus showing [as he stated in a letter published in this journal] my abhorrence of the German method of conducting the War." During the War he was one of the principal supporters of the South African Hospital, at Richmond, and took the utmost pains to ensure that all requirements were fully met. For his public services he was made K.C.M.G. in 1920, and the honour of a baronetcy was added four years later. He was F.R.S., and hon. LL.D. of the University of Capetown.

Amid exquisite treasures of art and in the circle of a most happy and united family Sir Otto found the main of all he asked from life. For public appearances he cared little. But he was imbued with the best of all ambitions—to do good, and, in particular, to raise the level of health, and thereby happiness, by piercing the problems of disease. Sir Otto is survived by Lady Beit. His elder son, a young subaltern, died in 1917, and he is succeeded by his younger son, Mr. Alfred Lane Beit, born in 1903, who was Unionist candidate for South-East St. Pancras in 1929. Of Sir Otto's two daughters, one is married to Mr. A. C. H. Bull, of the Stock Exchange firm of Holland and Bullfour.

LORD RATHCREEDAN

Lord Rathcreedan, whose death we announce to-day, was for many years, as Captain Cecil Norton, an active and popular Liberal member of Parliament. He possessed administrative capacity, but it was his lot to hold only minor office.

The eldest son of the Rev. William Norton, rector of Baltinglas, Co. Wicklow, he was born on June 23, 1850. At Trinity College, Dublin, he was a double prizeman in modern languages, and he joined the 5th Royal Irish Lancers from Sandhurst. He served for some years in India, passed the Staff College, was selected to report on Italian Cavalry, and was Brigade-Major for Cavalry at Aldershot in 1881-82.

After leaving the Army he devoted himself to politics, and contested Great Yarmouth in 1885 and 1886, against the late Sir Henry Tyler. In 1892 he entered Parliament as Liberal member for West Newington, and held the seat till he was raised to the peerage in 1916. In Parliament he took a special interest in labour questions, and obtained increases of pay for the Metropolitan police and the laborers at Woolwich Arsenal, Deptford, and the Custom House. On one occasion he defeated Mr. Balfour's Government on a question of the hours of railway servants. He was a strong advocate of postal reform, and was heard with attention in Army debates.

In Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Government of 1905 he was a Junior Lord of the Treasury (Assistant Whip), and in 1910 was appointed Assistant Postmaster-General. This office he held till 1916. From 1919 to 1921 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. At the Post Office he was largely responsible for the organization of the International Radio Telegraphic Conference, and he took a particular interest in all the international postal and telegraphic services. In January, 1916, he was created Baron Rathcreedan, of Bellehatch Park, Oxon, Rathcreedan being an Irish property which had been in his family for generations. He married first, in 1880, Cecilia Lafayette, daughter of Mr. James Kennedy, of The Limes, Co. Down, and widow of Mr. W. T. Cavendish, of Crakemarsh Hall, Stafford, and by her, who died in 1898, he leaves one daughter. In 1903 he married Marguerite Cecil, daughter of Sir Charles Philip Huntington, Bt., and had two sons and one daughter. He is succeeded by his elder son, Charles Patrick, who was born in 1905.

MR. E. HONORATUS LLOYD, K.C.

Mr. Edward Honoratus Lloyd, K.C., who died at his residence, Parkside, Knightsbridge, yesterday at the age of 70, was Recorder of Chester from 1921 to 1927. Up to his retirement from practice in 1921 he had long been a leader at the Parliamentary Bar.

He was born on May 7, 1860, son of the late Sir Horatio Lloyd, who was Recorder of Chester before him, and educated at Dulwich College and Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1882 with a third class in Jurisprudence. In the same year he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. He practised first on the North Wales and Chester circuit and at the Glamorgan assizes, taking silk in 1904. His wide experience later at the Parliamentary Bar led to his appointment as a member of the recent Royal Commission on Local Government, under Lord Onslow, from which, however, ill-health obliged him to retire in March, 1928.

Mr. Lloyd was a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He married first, in 1883, Harriet (who died in 1924), eldest daughter of the late Sir T. Gibbons Frost, and by her had one son and two daughters; and second, in 1927, Anita A. Focké.

MR. A. B. BASSET

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Barnard Basset, a Fellow of the Royal Society and vice-president of the London Mathematical Society. He was born on July 25, 1854, and educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read mathematics with the late Dr. W. H. Besant. In 1877 he was 13th Wrangler. Two years later he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn, having been in chambers with the late Lord Justice Rigby, who was then junior equity counsel for the Treasury. He practised, however, for only eight years, retiring in 1887 to give himself to the study of mathematics. He was elected F.R.S. in 1889. He was the author of several published works on mathematics and contributed numerous papers to mathematical periodicals. He married Edith Sarah Irwin (who died in 1929), only child of the late Thomas Gustave de Chaundre, of Rouen and Dublin, and leaves a daughter.

SIR KENNETH MACKENZIE, BT.

Sir James Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, eighth baronet of Scatwell, and late captain, R.A.F., Technical Branch, died at his residence, Oakhurst, Edenbridge, on Friday, at the age of 71. He was the only son of the seventh baronet, Sir James D. Mackenzie, and Julia Stanley, daughter of Dr. S. Clutsam, of Nassau, Bahamas, and was born on August 31, 1859. After education at Rugby and Pembroke College, Cambridge, he entered the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, to study engineering. He was engaged in the earlier development of electrical engineering, and was for many years a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. He married, in 1880, Stephanie Corinne (who died in 1921), daughter of Dr. J. Espinet, of Trinidad, B.W.I., and leaves a son and a daughter. He succeeded his father in 1900. The heir is Lewis Roderick Kenneth, born on August 8, 1902, and now in the Government service of Southern Rhodesia.

A Reuter telegram from New York announces the death in a hospital at Brooklyn, where he had been critically ill for months, of the Rev. Dr. William Barton, a well-known clergyman and lecturer, at the age of 69. Dr. Barton was the father of Mr. Bruce Barton, the author.

SIR HENRY GRAHAM

FORMER CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS

Sir Henry Graham, late Clerk to the Parliaments, whose death we announce on another page to-day, had formerly been secretary to the Lord Chancellor and later a Master in Lunacy. He was the father of Sir Ronald Graham, British Ambassador in Rome.

Henry John Lowndes Graham was the son of Mr. William Graham, of Burntshields, Renfrewshire, by his second wife, Miss Anna Lowndes, of Arthurlie; he was the only son of that marriage, but he had three sisters, Mrs. Dallas Yorke, Mrs. C. S. Grenfell, and Lady Barrington. He was born on January 15, 1842, was sent to Harrow, in the headmastership of Dr. C. J. Vaughan, in 1855, to the Rev. E. H. Bradby's, then still a Small House. He became a monitor in 1859, and in 1860 went up to Balliol College, Oxford, during the mastership of Dr. Scott, and Jowett was his tutor. In those days there were only about 90 undergraduates in the college, of whom about 20 came from Harrow and as many from Eton. Graham took a first in Classical Moderations and a second in *Lit. Hum.*, and rowed in the college eight. He graduated in 1864 and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1868. In 1869 he married Lady Edith Gathorne-Hardy, daughter of the first Earl of Cranbrook. She died in 1875, leaving two sons, the elder of whom is now Sir Ronald Graham, and the younger is Captain H. J. C. Graham, late the Coldstream Guards, the dramatist and humorous writer.

In 1874, when the Conservatives came into power, Lord Cairns, the Lord Chancellor of the day, made Henry Graham his principal secretary. In those days the office was not a permanent one, ending with a change of Ministry. In 1880, therefore, Lord Cairns offered his secretary a Mastership in Lunacy. Graham, however, did not remain very long at this post, for in 1885 Lord Salisbury appointed him to the ancient and distinguished office of Clerk of the Parliaments, and from that time onward he sat at the table in the House of Lords. He was created C.B. in 1895, and it was a source of some satisfaction to him that this honour came on the recommendation of a Liberal Prime Minister, though his previous preferments had come from the Conservative Party. His term of office of more than 30 years covered very eventful times; he was present at two Coronations, at the rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords, and at the passing of the Parliament Act. He retired in February, 1917.

Graham was fonder of music than of anything else, and his life was very much coloured by this strong taste. Possessed of a delightful baritone voice and being an excellent pianist, he had a real talent for burlesque and could hold an audience as completely as any professional entertainer. His songs and comic operettas live in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to hear them. His home having been in the Highlands he naturally became also a good shot and fisherman, and after his mother left Morthly he used to take a place in Scotland for himself for many years. Out-of-doors or in-doors, with women or with men, in things grave or gay, there was no better or more sympathetic companion than Henry Graham.

In 1884 Graham married Lady Margaret Compton, second daughter of the fourth Marquess of Northampton, and had a son and two daughters. He had four nieces, the daughters of his half-brother, Mr. William Graham, M.P. for Glasgow—namely, Lady Horner, widow of Sir John Horner, of Mells, Lady Jekyll, the late Mrs. Quintin Hogg, and the late Lady Muir Mackenzie.

INQUEST ON INVENTOR

VERDICT OF "SUICIDE"

The inquest was concluded on Saturday on the body of JOHN GOOD, inventor and financier, who was found dead on November 23 in the forecourt of his home, Culverden Castle, Tunbridge Wells. The inquest had been adjourned from November 25 so that certain organs might be examined by the Kent County analyst. It was stated that Mr. Good had fallen 36ft. from a flat embattled roof. A glass containing poison was found in the garden. Mr. Good was director and chairman of the Ribbon Record and Gramophone Company, Limited, and one of the originators of a new system of recording. The Coroner for Tunbridge Wells (Mr. A. H. Neve) sat without a jury.

Sir George Jones, M.P., held a brief for an interested party, and Mr. B. E. D. Briant appeared for relatives.

William Joseph Hamilton, a general servant at the castle, said that his master had been suffering from his stomach. On the day of the tragedy when he (Hamilton) went to Mr. Good's bedroom his master said that he felt unwell and would go on the roof for a breath of air. Later he said that he would go round the grounds for a walk. At 1.40 p.m. the witness heard a crash and saw Mr. Good lying on the pavement before the front door. He was seriously injured but still alive.

Police-constable W. H. Godden said that he found a glass tumbler 3ft. to 4ft. from the front of the house. It was embedded in the ground as though it had fallen from a height. There was a sediment in the glass.

Sir Robert Gower, M.P., of Church-road, Tunbridge Wells, said that Mr. Good called on him on Saturday, November 15, and told him something which disturbed him. Mr. Good produced a letter in which was a request for an account within seven days. Good did not seem to be able to grasp the situation at all, and seemed to think that the letter threatened criminal proceedings. He said he had been very ill and had been suffering from insomnia and did not know what was the matter with him. He thought he must have lost his memory. He was not in a fit mental condition to grasp the real meaning of the letter at all. He said he had been pressed for large sums of money and he could not find the money. The witness endeavoured to advise him how he might raise money. He referred to the fact that he had lost very large sums indeed in the depreciation of rubber shares. The interview was a most unsatisfactory one. Mr. Good was one of the keenest business men he had ever known, but there had been an undoubted mental deterioration recently. There was no question of any criminal proceedings, but he could not understand that.

Dr. Selous, giving evidence, said that there were heavy traces of cyanide of potassium in the glass tumbler, and the organs contained a total of 20.8 grains. It was impossible to say which actually caused death—the poison or the fall.

The CORONER said that the verdict must be one of "Suicide." "Mr. Good had taken a very heavy dose of the poison before he fell from the roof, and death was certain as a result of that, even without the terrible injuries that were subsequently discovered. It may be doubted whether the fall appreciably hastened death, because he might have lived for some time, but, with death from cyanide of potassium perfectly certain, I have decided to insert the fall from the roof in the inquisition and say that he died as a result of poisoning by a dose of cyanide of potassium, but that death was hastened by the injuries he received from the fall."

LONDON BENEFICES INQUIRY

The Commission appointed by the Bishop of London to inquire into the desirability of uniting the benefices of St. Anne's, Soho, and St. Mary the Virgin, Charing Cross-road, held a public sitting at St. Anne's Church, Dean-street, Soho, last week. The REV. B. G. BOUCHIER, rector of St. Anne's, said that the average Sunday congregations were 500 in the morning and 900 in the evening, and the church finances were healthy. It was ridiculous that the tiny number of people who attended St. Mary's should have a church of their own while thousands of people in the suburbs had no church. One central church could satisfy the needs of the district. The REV. C. C. SHUTE, vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, said that his average congregations were between 40 and 50. St. Mary's was the only church visible on a long high road, and it was attended by people from the suburbs, who used it all the week. The Commission will report to the Bishop.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Meetings of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service for the hearing of evidence will be held in the House of Lords, Committee Room No. 4, on December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, at 10.30 a.m. Evidence will be heard on the above dates from the following witnesses, so far as possible in the order named:—The Comptroller and Auditor-General, the Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, the Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, the Public Trustee, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, representatives of the staff side of the National Whitley Council for the Administrative and Legal Departments of the Civil Service, and representatives of the Association of Officers of the Ministry of Labour.

COAL TRUCE

DISTRICTS AND THE SPREAD-OVER

SCOTTISH MINERS' RETURN TO WORK

The question of the "spread-over" of working hours was before the district miners' associations during the week-end, and a number of further meetings will be held before the district replies to the Miners' Federation are made on Thursday. The returns are to be considered by the officials of the Federation, but no fresh crisis is expected, and Mr. A. J. Cook, the secretary, left London yesterday for Berlin to attend a meeting of the Miners' International. There is to be no meeting of the executive of the Federation until next week.

The Scottish miners will be at work to-day. Following the delegate conference of the Scottish Mineworkers' Union on Friday, the Coal Conciliation Board for Scotland met on Saturday in Glasgow, and after a discussion which lasted for an hour and a half it was agreed that work should be resumed forthwith in the Scottish mines at the same wage rates as were in operation during November on the understanding that the collieries would not work more than 11 days of eight hours during the fortnight.

Telegrams were dispatched immediately after the meeting of the Board to every miners' branch in Scotland, and it is hoped that the decision that work shall be resumed will be generally carried out. The Board appointed a sub-committee representing both sides to consider how a permanent settlement of the issues in dispute can be reached.

Representatives of the Northumberland Miners' Association who considered the "spread-over" of hours on Saturday, decided to call a special council meeting for to-morrow, to which the delegates to the conference in London last Thursday will report. It is understood that the executive will advise the council to oppose the "spread-over," and that the executive is also opposed to the conciliatory attitude advised by the Prime Minister and the Federation officials.

POSITION IN SOUTH WALES

MEETING WITH OWNERS TO-DAY

Our Cardiff Correspondent in a message received yesterday states:—

Contrary to expectations, Monday's joint meeting of owners' and workmen's representatives will make no further approach towards a permanent agreement; preliminary discussion on which was adjourned at last Tuesday's meeting of the Conciliation Board. The temporary agreement which the men accepted "under protest" a week ago, and which was entered into for a month, is based on a "spread-over" of hours giving the men 11 days of eight hours each a fortnight, with an "off" day every alternate Saturday. Wages and other conditions, including the bonus turn for afternoon and night workmen, remain unchanged. Apparently the terms of the agreement have not yet been definitely settled, and that will be the business before Monday's meeting. Until these terms have been agreed upon no steps will be taken towards negotiating a permanent agreement.

LANCASHIRE MINERS AND WAGES QUESTION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOLTON, DEC. 6

A special delegate conference of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation was held here to-day to receive the report of the delegates who attended the meeting of the National Federation in London on Thursday. After hearing this report and also the account of last Saturday's interview and of correspondence with the Lancashire and Cheshire coalowners last Saturday, the conference unanimously passed a resolution suggested by the Executive Committee in the following terms:—

"That our representatives on the Joint Wages Board meet the coalowners on Monday next and ascertain from them the extent of the reduction of wages they propose with the adoption of the 7½ hours working day, and also discuss with them matters arising out of their letter dated December 5, and report thereon to a special conference of this federation to be held on Saturday next."

MR. COOK'S VISIT TO BERLIN

Mr. Cook, before leaving for Berlin, said that the Miners' International at its meeting would consider a report on the situation in the British coalfields and also endeavour to secure an understanding between the miners' representatives of the different countries regarding a convention that would be acceptable at the conference of the International Labour Office at Geneva in May.

On the situation in the British coalfields, Mr. Cook said:—"The action of the Government and the miners' officials in recommending a temporary 'spread-over' of hours, which shall not exceed 45 a week or eight in any one day, has prevented a national stoppage which would have been a disaster. It has also prevented wage reductions for 400,000 men, amounting approximately to £150,000 a week, or £600,000 a month."

RAILWAY WAGES

N.U.R. PRESIDENT ON REDUCTION PROPOSALS

Representatives of the three railway unions are to meet the general managers of the railway companies again on Wednesday. The companies have received the replies of the unions to their proposals and they will indicate at the meeting their attitude to the counter-proposals put forward by the men's organizations. There is no possibility apparent of agreement being reached by negotiations between the two sides, and the claims accordingly will go to the Wages Board, which is not expected to sit before the middle of January.

Mr. J. GORE, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, addressing a meeting of London members at the Regent Theatre, King's Cross, yesterday, said that in making a claim for an adult minimum wage of £3 a week the N.U.R. were quite sincere, but they would not get it merely by talking on platforms and passing resolutions. The companies' proposals for reductions were more or less thrown on the table, although there was a certain amount of garnish with them. It was obvious that the people presenting those proposals felt they were in a strong position; that the railwaymen were demoralized, and that they could extract the last ounce from them. The attitude of the companies was one of no bargaining and no negotiating.

He wished every branch had done what his own branch in London did. As soon as the companies' proposals were published, it called together a strike committee and prepared for action. (Cheers.) They all recognized that they had negotiating machinery, and that they were parties to it, but they were not going to allow that machinery to be used to drive them into serfdom. He particularly warned them against the attack on working conditions. They would not give up voluntarily any part of their wages, which, for the lower paid grades, were already inadequate. So far as the guaranteed week, independently of Sunday, and the enhanced rates for Sunday and night duty were concerned, their reply must be an emphatic "No," whatever might be the result of the machinery and the Wages Boards. (Cheers.) Whether the executive committee assented, or otherwise, they would fight if necessary. (Cheers.)

A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to support any steps considered necessary to resist the companies' proposals and to secure the claim made by the union.

Mr. C. T. CRAMP, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, referring at Northampton last night to the railway companies' proposal, said he did not think they would arrive at a situation in which a crisis might be produced until January. They would be able to eat their Christmas dinners in peace.

ILFORD HOSPITAL APPEAL

Towards the deficiency of £1,800 in the amount for which an appeal was made at the foundation dinner of the King George Hospital, Ilford, the Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga is contributing £1,000. The remaining £800 is being subscribed by other Indian guests who attended the dinner.

The Lord Mayor in semi-State attended St. Anne's, Soho, yesterday morning. The Headmaster of Westminster preached the sermon.

MORE LOOMS TO A WEAVER

EMPLOYERS' LETTER

The Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, in so far as it also was concerned, on Saturday sent out the notices to the operative weavers of their intention to introduce, from January 5, 1931, the new wages list, drawn up in connexion with the proposed system of working six, eight, or 10 looms by a single weaver. The letter conveying the notice is signed by Mr. T. Ashurst and Mr. John Pogson, each as secretary of the employers' organizations named, and is addressed to Mr. A. Naesmith, as secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

The letter, after expressing regret that the council of the Weavers' Amalgamation had refused authority to its central committee to negotiate with the employers, continues:—

"The employers' representatives observe that in your letter you state that the acceptance of their application would only mean further impoverishment to all your members without achieving a cheapening in the cost of production. With this statement they are in entire disagreement, as the employers' proposals provide for a considerably higher individual wage, and it has been proved to the satisfaction of the employers that the system would result in a reduction of costs.

"The employers have also noted your remarks regarding a fallback wage for running looms and a minimum wage where looms may be stopped for any reason, and would point out that it has always been the practice in the weaving section of the trade to pay piece price rates for cloths produced, and the employers do not see any reason to depart from this custom under the new system. The employers are pleased to learn that you are not opposed to the introduction of automatic and semi-automatic machinery under reasonable wages conditions. The introduction of such machinery would, however, mean very heavy capital expenditure both on machinery and the reconstruction of mills, and also take a considerable time to instal. The immediate problem is to endeavour to get working again some proportion of the huge number of ordinary looms which are now stopped. The employers desire to point out that their suggestion as regards the percentages of looms to be put on to the system was arrived at after careful consideration of both the social and economic effects of its adoption."

The letter further stated that failing agreement between the operatives before that date the system of more looms to a weaver will be introduced on January 5 on the terms of percentages set out in the list already submitted, and that on and after that date the uniform list of prices now in force will cease to apply to weavers employed on the new system.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS

POSITION OF THE L.C.C.

In accordance with the decision of the special meeting last week of the London and Home Counties Branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, Sunday programmes were given as usual yesterday in the London and suburban cinematograph theatres.

Mr. C. T. Wilson, chairman of the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C., stated on Saturday that a special meeting of the committee would be held to-morrow before the full Council meeting to discuss the situation created by the High Court decision on Sunday opening. At this meeting the question of an appeal against Thursday's judgment will be considered. It will also be open to the committee to recommend any other action to the L.C.C.

In view of the High Court decision two recommendations made by the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. in their report to the Council, published on Saturday, are of special interest. The committee ask the Council to take no action in the event of the Rivoli Cinema, Whitechapel-road, E., being opened next Sunday afternoon for the exhibition of a film of Jewish life in Palestine, provided no charge is made for seats. A similar recommendation is made with regard to the proposed opening of La Bohème Cinema, Mile End-road, E., on Sunday, January 4, for the exhibition of a film depicting Jewish religious life at the school for rabbis, Lublin, Poland. The report is dated December 3, the day before the High Court decision.

THE WEATHER

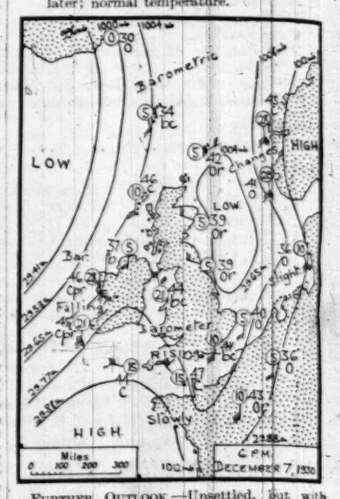
RAIN IN MOST DISTRICTS

Meteorological Office, Dec. 7

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A complex depression on the Atlantic south of Iceland is moving eastwards. Some rain is probable at times in most districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind becoming south-west or south, moderate or fresh; cloudy; some rain later; normal temperature.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled, but with bright periods.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind west, moderate, backing south-west or south and freshening; cloudy; further rain later; sea moderate or rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Wind south or south-west, fresh or strong, veering; cloudy; some rain or showers; sea rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Westerly winds, backing to south and increasing to 20-25 m.p.h. at the surface and 30-40 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Dull, with rain and low cloud spreading east during the day. Visibility 2-4 miles after morning mist or fog towards Amsterdam and Cologne.

Sun rises, 7.53 a.m.; sets, 3.50 p.m.
Moon sets, 10.51 a.m.; rises, 5.56 p.m.
Last Quarter, December 12.
Lighting-up time, 4.20 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.2 a.m. and 3.27 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 6, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1012.8mb. (29.91in.) falling slowly; temp., 35deg.; humidity, 100 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, fog.

Friday, 6 p.m., to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 27deg.; rainfall, nil.

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 36deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, nil.

KENSINGTON PALACE, DEC. 7, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,004.7mb. (29.97in.), falling slowly; temp., 40.5deg.; humidity, 95 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, overcast.

Saturday, 6 p.m., to Sunday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 36deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 43deg.; rainfall, 3.1mm. (0.12in.).

Sunshine at Kew, nil.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 1.

PARIS.—Dull and cold.
BERLIN.—Dull.
MILAN.—Dull, cold.
CANNES.—Calm, overcast, colder.

Christmas Gifts

BIG GAME PHOTOGRAPHS *from* The Times

First reproduced as a series on the Picture Page of *The Times*, these remarkable photographs of African game in their own haunts—lion, rhinoceros, giraffe, buffalo, &c.—were taken in Kenya and Tanganyika by Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell. They have been authoritatively described as being unsurpassed in hunting photography, and are a triumph of skill and patience in the tracking down of wild animals. All were secured at close ranges varying from

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 6

Their Majesties' guests have left Sandringham.

Dec. 7

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Revd. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to The King) officiated and the Ven. H. S. Radcliffe, Archdeacon of Lyme, preached the sermon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Dec. 6

The Prince of Wales, attended by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter, dined with the Provost and Fellows at Eton College this evening.

The King has been pleased to approve that the Earl of Albemarle be appointed his Majesty's Vice-Lieutenant for the County of Norfolk during the temporary absence abroad of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Crown Princess of Sweden will conclude her visit to London to-day, and will leave for Copenhagen.

The Netherland Minister will leave Southampton to-morrow in the Mauretania for New York to join Mme. de Marees van Swinderen and Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen. They will return to England in the middle of January.

The Marchioness of Anglesey returned to 170, Queen's-gate on Saturday from Norfolk. The Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey expect to leave London again on December 16.

The Earl and Countess of Granard have left Forbes House, Halkin-street, for Castle Forbes, Newtown Forbes, Co. Longford, where they will remain until the New Year.

The Earl and Countess of Lindsey have arrived at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, from 53, Eaton-square, S.W.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres returned to 7, Audley-square at the end of last week from Edinburgh.

The Earl of Powis arrived at 45, Berkeley-square on Saturday from Powis Castle.

Countess Peel left 34, Holland-park a week ago to visit Leydene, East Meon, Petersfield, where Earl Peel joined her at the week-end.

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater will return to 33, Great Cumberland-place tomorrow from Campsea Ashe, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Lady Denman and the Hon. Judith Denman have left London for Kenya, where they expect to stay until the end of February.

Lady Seaforth expects to return to 47, Berkeley-square early this week from Lydhurst, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.

Admiral the Hon. H. E. and Mrs. Holmes à Court sailed on Saturday in the Euripides for Capetown.

Dame Ethel Locke King has left Brooklands, Weybridge, for Egypt, and will not be back until the middle of January.

Lady Milbanke was taken ill in London on Friday and removed to a nursing home.

Lady Kindersley left 11, Grosvenor-square at the end of last week to pay a short visit to Plaw Hatch Hall, Sharpthorne, Sussex.

Mme. Lobkowicz, wife of M. Maximilian Lobkowicz, first secretary of the Czechoslovak Legation, of Roudnice Castle, Czechoslovakia, gave birth to a son at 52, Sloane-street, S.W., on Saturday.

Miss Helen Robertson, second daughter of Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, has gone into a nursing home to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

MARRIAGE

MR. H. E. SARGANT AND MISS M. K. LEMMEY

The marriage took place on Saturday at Crowthorne Parish Church of Mr. Henry Edmund Sargant, son of Sir Charles and Lady Sargant, of General's Meadow, Walmer, and Miss Mary Kathleen Lemmey, daughter of the Rev. T. Lemmey and Mrs. Lemmey, of White House, Duke's Ride, Crowthorne, Berks. The officiating clergy were Canon Warner, Canon Coleridge, and the Rev. H. P. Hargreaves.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of cream ring velvet with a coronet of orange blossom, which held in place her veil of old Brussels lace. There were five bridesmaids:—Miss E. Browning, Miss E. Coldstt, Miss B. Brown, Miss Mary Jackson, and Miss Audrey Whiteley, who wore dresses of green chiffon velvet with halo headdresses of shaded green leaves. They carried sheaves of tiger lilies. Mrs. J. Harry Woodyear was the matron of honour, and Mr. Henry Duckworth was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at Wellington College Hotel.

DINNERS

THE SPANISH CLUB

The Spanish Club gave a dinner and dance on Saturday in honour of Dr. C. Bethencourt, the retiring president, and Mme. Bethencourt. The Spanish Ambassador was in the chair and paid a warm tribute to Dr. Bethencourt's work during four years in office on behalf of the Centro Español and of the friendship among the Spanish, South American, and British communities. An illuminated address was presented. The company included:—

The Marchesa de Merry del Val, the Venezuelan Minister, Dr. R. Carisimo, Chargé d'Affaires for Paraguay, Señor H. E. E. Gaspar, Consul-General for Spain, and Mme. Gaspar, Señor E. Chacon, Consul-General for Ecuador, Señor Raul Meier, Consul-General for Cuba, Señor D. G. Adriansen, Vice-Consul of Spain, Dr. H. Roger, Vice-Consul of Bolivia, Mr. James F. Cunninghame, Señor Eduardo Dank, Consul of Spain, Miss Pinsent, Major W. H. George, Señor C. Gurtubay, Vice-Consul of Venezuela, Colonel E. L. Johnson, Señor A. Marcucci-Delgado, Consul for Venezuela, Dr. H. Thomas, and Mr. E. E. Troughton.

INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY

The annual dinner of the British Institute of Radiology and Röntgen Society was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Friday. Major G. F. S. Phillips, the president, was in the chair. Those present included:—

Sir Cuthbert Wallace, Professor J. M. Woodburn Morison, Dr. Thomas Watts Eden, Mr. W. H. Eccles, Dr. R. A. Young, Mr. C. Thurstan Holland, Dr. Stanley Melville, Dr. Leo Cyrus L. Winch, Mr. C. Rowden, Sir Squire Sprigge, Major D. B. McGrigor, Mr. C. C. Paterson, Dr. Donald Hunter, Dr. A. E. Barclay, Professor G. P. Thomson, Dr. H. A. Harris, Mr. Cuthbert Andrews, and Mr. G. Shearer.

SERVICE DINNERS

DWINA RELIEF FORCE

The following officers attended the Dwina Relief Force reunion dinner at the Hotel Victoria on Saturday:—

General Sadleir-Jackson; Admiral Hair, Admiral Hewitt; Captain Altham; Colonels Miret and Peterson; Majors Luby and Wishaw; Commanders Rouse, Lyon, Mellows, Andrew Johnstone, Hunter, and Bramble; Captains Sablon, Brownhill, Teale, Curry, Bennedik, and Reacher; Lieutenant Charlton; Flight Lieutenants Savigny and Symons.

8TH BATTALION, THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT

The annual dinner of the 8th Battalion, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday evening. Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Wenyon was in the chair, and others present were:—

Colonel R. W. Morgan; Majors H. S. Brown and C. F. Paton; Captains C. E. H. Allworth, R. P. Baker, G. F. Bockleman, G. Lindley, H. L. Lewis, W. G. Stamps, R. Seddall, J. H. Seller, S. E. Smith, A. G. Thurgood, J. R. Wood, and G. H. Wakeley; Lieutenants K. E. Reynes, R. C. C. J. Binney, F. M. Crowe, J. B. Cory, D. G. Godden, C. L. A. Hutchison, H. R. Jones, R. H. Outram, H. A. Quartermain, R. A. Walker, and L. S. Welch.

29TH LONDON REGIMENT

The re-union dinner of the 29th London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers) was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Saturday. Colonel P. Carlebach presided, and among others present were:—

Captain Cecil A. King (Adjutant), Major A. E. Wood, Major M. C. Hall, Captain F. C. Burnett, Captain F. Britten, Captain R. S. Hinde, Captain D. D. Shepherd, Lieutenant E. A. Cooke, Lieutenant M. Denne, Lieutenant F. Fearon, Lieutenant R. H. Hollingsworth, Lieutenant A. J. Frakes, and Lieutenant Emberson.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN R. W. SPRAGGETT AND MISS M. L. C. POWER

The marriage arranged between Captain Richard William Spraggett, M.C., Royal Marines, and Miss Mary Lois Cecil Power will take place on Friday, December 19, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15.

MAJOR W. H. DYE AND DR. H. A. C. MAIN

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major William Hood Dye (late R.A.M.C.), East African Medical Service, and Dr. Henrietta A. C. Main, daughter of Mrs. R. B. Main, 51, Lancaster-road, London, N.W.3.

CAPTAIN J. H. BOYD AND MISS C. DICKSON

The engagement is announced between Captain J. H. Boyd, Royal Engineers, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Boyd, of St. Peter's, Broadstairs, and Christobel, daughter of Arthur H. Dickson, W.S., and Mrs. Dickson, of 9, Succoth-gardens, Edinburgh.

MR. G. S. H. RITTNER AND MISS THUNDER

The engagement is announced between George Stephen Hardwick Rittner, eldest son of the late Captain G. H. Rittner, of The Tower House, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, and Mrs. Rittner, of Benwell House, Woodchester, and Joan Brownrigg Adair, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Thunder, of Marlings, Chislehurst, Kent.

MR. P. F. STEWARD AND MISS MACMILLAN

The engagement is announced between Philip, elder son of F. J. Steward, M.S., F.R.C.S., of 98, Portland-place, and Mrs. Steward, and Molly, daughter of the late John Campbell Macmillan, of Mexico City, and Mrs. Percy Ezechiel, of Ettrick Lodge, Sutton, Surrey.

MR. A. HARMSWORTH AND MISS P. CHAMBERS

The marriage arranged between Mr. Anthony Harmsworth and Miss Pansy Chambers will take place to-day at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh.

MR. R. DENNY AND MISS M. RYLAND

The marriage of Reeve Denny (Colonial Service), elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Addison Denny, of Kingston Hill, and Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ryland, of Surbiton, will take place in Capetown in February.

MR. C. E. CUNNINGHAM AND MISS K. M. FARQUHAR

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. E. Cunningham, of Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Bath, and Miss Katherine Mary Farquhar, of Underleigh, Oakhill, Somerset.

DR. S. A. SCORER AND MISS KIDD

The engagement is announced between Stephen A. Scorer, eldest son of the late E. S. Scorer and Mrs. Scorer, of 147, Finchley-road, N.W., and Agnes May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kidd, South Cliff, Bridlington, Yorkshire.

MR. J. A. C. GAUSSEN AND MISS R. V. DE ROUGEMONT

The engagement is announced between James Archibald Casamajor Gaussen, Howlands, Hatfield, Herts, elder son of the late Casamajor William Gaussen and of Mrs. Gaussen, and Renée Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. de Rougemont, The Hyde, Hatfield, Herts.

RECEPTION

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

A reception was held on Saturday at Dartmouth House, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in connexion with the scheme for Travelling Scholarships to the United States for Teachers, which has been organized by the English-Speaking Union. The guests were received by Viscountess Bryce, President of the Common Interests Committee, and among those present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Miss Margesson, Lady (George) Young, Miss Helen Fraser, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Dr. Costley-White (Headmaster of Westminster School), Mrs. J. A. Spender, Mr. F. K. Ogden, Mr. George Kennedy, Miss Theodora Bosanquet, Mrs. Gordon Wilson, Miss E. M. Tanner, Mrs. J. Wickham Murray, Miss Catherine Gordon, Mr. C. G. Watkins, Miss M. E. Birt, and Miss M. Elizabeth Webb.

The following holders of scholarships in 1930 were present:—

Miss Marjorie Moller, Wycombe Abbey (Page Scholarship); Mrs. Gertrude Scott, Queen's-road Council School, Wimbledon (National Union of Teachers Scholarship); Miss Doris Stead, Parkfields Cedars Secondary School, Derby (Assistant Mistresses Association Scholarship); Miss Marie Roberts, Girls' High School, Chesterfield (Kentucky Scholarship); Miss Irene Keard, High School for Girls, Southport (Kentucky Scholarship); Miss Hamblin Smith, Sutton High School (Chautauqua Scholarship); and Miss Beatrice Colborne, Roedean (Chautauqua Scholarship).

The following teachers who held scholarships and exchange posts in previous years were also present:—

Miss Edith Ford, Miss Catherine Robertson, Miss Jeanette Hayes, Miss Kathleen Bradley, Miss Alice Kaye, Miss Greta Yeal, Miss Essie Keating, Miss de Beaumont, Miss Olive Wright, Miss Winifred Collins, Miss Mary Holloway, Miss Ada Shepherd, Miss Mabel Pountain, Miss Clare Peebles, Miss L. H. Stern, Miss Sarah Graham, Miss Agnes Brown, Miss Gladys Hewer, the Hon. Mildred Lowther, Miss Lucy Whitaker, Miss Mabel Eastaugh, Miss Muriel Auld, Miss Elizabeth Peet, Miss M. S. Smith, and Miss Mary Eagger.

LORD DARLING'S 81ST BIRTHDAY

GUEST OF HONOUR AT THE SAVAGE CLUB

On his eighty-first birthday Lord Darling was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Savage Club, held at the club, on Saturday night.

Mr. A. P. HERBERT, who presided, proposed the toast of the guests, and remarked that the Savage Club was no respecter of persons, but it did respect personalities, and for that reason the name of Lord Darling instantly came to their minds.

In reply, LORD DARLING said that he had never made it his exclusive business, when he wanted relaxation, to pass his time in the company of lawyers. To the public at large barristers and Judges were never spoken of as lawyers—a fact of which they were very proud. A lawyer always meant to the ordinary man someone who was neither a barrister nor a Judge, and he was generally referred to in terms of moderate affection by the people to whom he sent in his bill.

"Mr. Herbert said I had spent my life well," he added, "but I have not spent it yet—(cheers)—and I have been a long, long time in spending what I have spent." What he had gained he owed to the fact that his father was a Scotsman—so he had something in hand yet.

Among those present were:—

Mr. Gerald Barry, Mr. C. E. Lawrence, Mr. G. L. Stamps, Mr. Rafael Sabatini, Mr. Norman O'Neill, Mr. B. Mosiewitsch, Mr. José G. Levy, Mr. George White-law, Mr. Herman Finck, Mr. George Baker, Mr. Tom Shaw, Mr. Fred Gorle, Mr. J. M. Levien, Professor Bensley, Mr. B. Seale, Mr. James Agate, Mr. W. O. Hutchison, Mr. Robert Atkins, Mr. Ernest Milton, Sir Arthur Margetson, Professor Stoddart, Mr. James Gunn, Mr. Max Hambourg, Mr. Alfred Reynolds, and Mr. Michael Arlen.

LONDON DIOCESAN FUND

SERVICE OF OFFERING AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

A large congregation attended a service of offering connected with the London Diocesan Fund, held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday evening. The fund covers the Bishop of London's Fund, the East London Church Fund, the London Diocesan Board of Finance, the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, the London Diocesan Home Mission, and other diocesan organizations. Over 300 clergy were present, including the Bishops of Kensington, Stepney, and Willesden, Bishop Perrin (formerly Bishop of Willesden), and Canon Alexander.

The BISHOP of LONDON, in an address, explained that for the purpose of carrying on the work of the London diocese a minimum income of £55,000 a year was required from the 614 parishes. During the last four years they had bought 27 sites for churches, church halls, and vicarages, and had obtained residences for 17 curates. Thirty-four church halls had been erected, towards the cost of which the Diocesan Fund had made large grants. Towards the Poorer Benefices Endowment Fund £26,000 had been raised. This sum the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had doubled, with the result that the stipends of 72 incumbents had been increased to £400 a year, with house, rent and rates free. Six new mission districts, which would eventually become parishes, had also been started.

During the singing of two hymns 550 parochial representatives walked in pairs to the altar and presented offerings on behalf of their parishes. The offerings were dedicated by the Bishop.

THE QUEEN'S GIFTS

The Queen has sent a special Christmas donation of £10 to each of the following:—

The Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley; the Magdalen Hospital, Streatham; the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, Twickenham; the Paddington Green Children's Hospital; the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children; the Royal Eye Hospital, Southwark; and the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Incurables.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice.

DECEMBER 8.—The Black Prince ball, May Fair Hotel (Ambrose's band).
DECEMBER 10.—East Essex Hunt Club ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.
DECEMBER 11.—The Young Conservatives Union ball, Grosvenor House.
DECEMBER 12.—Stow ball (Heythrop Hunt), Stow-on-the-Wold.
The Atherstone Hunt ball, Newnham Paddox, Rugby (by permission of Viscount and Viscountess Feilding) (Newman's band).
Petworth ball.
South Notts Hunt ball, Oxton Hall, Nottinghamshire (by permission of Captain and Mrs. Sherbrooke) (Conri Tait's band).
Naval and Military ball, Royal Pavilion, Brighton (Newman's band).
Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The North Staffordshire Regiment, the King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent.
The North Herts County ball, Hitchin.
Vine Hunt ball, Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle) (Clifford Essex band).
East Kent Hunt ball, St. Alban's Court, Nonington (by permission of Commander and Mrs. O'Brien) (Vassie's band).
Officers' ball, 6th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Drill Hall, Wolverhampton.
The Royal Artillery (winter) ball, R.A. Mess, Woolwich.
Military ball of the 238th Battery, R.F.A. (T.A.), and the 5th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), Town Hall, Grimsby.
DECEMBER 15.—Essex and Suffolk Hunt ball, Moot Hall, Colchester.
DECEMBER 16.—Officers' ball, Westmorland and Cumberland Territorial Army Units, Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle.
DECEMBER 17.—The Duke of Buccleuch's Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Kelso.
DECEMBER 18.—The Staffordshire County Infirmary ball, the County Buildings, Stafford.
DECEMBER 19.—The Hampshire Hunt (H.H.) ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Embassy band).
Pipewell Foot Beagles Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.
Regimental ball, 4th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), the Assembly Rooms, Lincoln.
The United Hunts ball, Town Hall, Banbury.
Nottingham General Hospital annual ball, Greyfriars Hall, Nottingham.
Princes Risborough Agricultural Association Farmers' Hunt ball, Town Hall, High Wycombe (The Night Watchman band).
North Staffs Hunt ball, Maer Hall (by permission of Miss Harrison) (Clifford Essex band).
Leicestershire and Rutland Territorial Army ball, King's Hall, Grand Hotel, Leicester.
DECEMBER 22.—Linlithgow and Stirlingshire Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh (Newman's band).
DECEMBER 29.—Llangibby Hunt ball, Westgate Hotel, Newport (Newman's band).
Gloucestershire County ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Stratford-upon-Avon Hospital ball, Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon (Southwick's band).
West Norfolk Hunt ball, Majestic ball-room, King's Lynn.
DECEMBER 30.—Montgomery County ball, Town Hall, Welshpool (Newman's band).
Radnorshire and West Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Garnstone Castle (Pilbeam's band).
The Denbighshire Infirmary ball, Howell's School, Denbigh (by permission of the Governors and the Headmistress) (Clifford Essex band).
DECEMBER 31.—The Tiverton Hunt ball.
The Taunton Vale and West Somerset Hunt ball, Taunton (Newman's band).
Avon Vale Hunt ball, Town Hall, Trowbridge.
Cheltenham Hospitals ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham (Marius Winter's band).
South Wold Hunt ball, Golf Hotel, Woodhall Spa (Mark Sheridan's band).
The Teme Valley Hunt ball, Stanage Park, Radnorshire (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers) (Clabon-West band).
JANUARY 1.—The Kidderminster and District General Hospital ball, Town Hall, Kidderminster (Newman's band).
West Herts Hospital ball, Ashridge House, Berkhamsted (by permission of the Trustees of the Bonar Law Memorial College and of Major-General Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins) (1st Embassy band).
Wick and District Basset-hounds, the Pump Room, Bath (Pilbeam's band).
The Bedale Hunt ball, the Officers' Club, Catterick Camp (by permission of Major-General Kirke and the Officers of the Garrison).
JANUARY 2.—The Beaufort Hunt ball, Westonbirt School, near Tetbury (by permission of the Governors).
The Devon and Somerset Staghounds' Hunt ball, the Metropole Hotel, Minehead.
The Royal Berkshire Hospital ball (Clifford Essex band).
The Hambledon Hunt Club ball, the Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).
The Mid-Kent Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Maidstone.
The North Cotswold Hunt ball.
The Northamptonshire General Hospitals ball, Northampton (Clabon-West band).
The Southdown Hunt ball, Town Hall, Lewes (Marius Winter's band).
Blackmore Vale Hunt ball, Sherborne School (by permission of the Headmaster).
Royal West Sussex Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Chichester (Southwick's band).
The Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary ball, the University College of North Wales, Bangor.
The Isle of Wight Hunt ball, the Queen's Hall, Newport.
6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (T.A.) annual ball, Buxton.
Regimental ball, 5th Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment, Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Morpeth Hunt ball, Gallowhill.
Cheshire Hunt ball, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Embassy band).
North Norfolk Hunt ball, St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich (Vale Lane's band).
The Essex Union Hunt ball, the Shire Hall, Chelmsford.
Annual Divisional Conservative ball, Saffron Walden Town Hall, Essex (Millar's (Cambridge) band).
The 4th (N.M.) Divisional Signals (T.A.) annual ball, The Mikado, Nottingham.
Wycombe Memorial Hospital annual ball, Town Hall, High Wycombe.
JANUARY 5.—The Wheatland Hunt ball, Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth (by permission of Mr. Gomer Williams) (Newman's band).
Wylye Valley Hunt ball, Spa Hotel, Bath (Newman's band).
The East Sussex Hunt ball, Drill Hall, Battle, Sussex.
Newport (Salop) County ball (Clifford Essex band).
JANUARY 6.—The Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.
The Middleton Hunt ball, Birdsall House, Malton (by permission of Lord and Lady Middleton).
Brecon Hunt ball, Buckland, Bwlch (by permission of Lady Buckland).
The Portman Hunt ball, Canford School, Wimborne (by permission of the Governing Body) (Clifford Essex band).
The South Durham Hunt ball, Constitutional ball, Stockton-on-Tees.
Derbyshire Children's Hospital ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby.
JANUARY 7.—The Berwickshire Hunt ball, Manderston (by permission of the Hon. Lady Miller).
The Devon County ball, Poltimore (by permission of the Headmistress) (Newman's band).
The Wynnstay Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Whitchurch (Vale Lane's band).
York and Ainsty Hunt ball, Askham Grange (by permission of Major and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn) (Keech-Rosebery dance band).
Cornwall County ball, Truro.
Herefordshire Hunt Club ball, Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).
Grafton Hunt ball, Manor House, Brackley (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Hayman) (Newman's band).
Old Berkeley Hunt ball, Moor Park (Embassy band).
JANUARY 8.—Glamorgan Hunt Club ball, the Pavilion, Cowbridge (Newman's band).
The Dorset Hunt ball, the Corn Exchange, Dorchester.
The Westmorland County ball, Town Hall, Kendal (Newman's band).
The Suffolk County ball, the Athenaeum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).
5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, annual ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait's band).
The Herefordshire General Hospital ball, the Shire Hall, Hereford (Peter Fielding's band).
JANUARY 9.—5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.), Officers' annual ball, the Drill Hall, The Lane, Ashburnham-road, Bedford (Embassy band).
The Hurworth Hunt ball, Rounton Grange.
County of Gloucester Territorial ball, Victoria Rooms, Clifton, Bristol (Clifford Essex band).
The Mendip Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Bath (Vassie's band).
Chester Infirmary ball, the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Kit-Kat Club band).
The Grove Hunt ball, Town Hall, Retford.
West Kent Hunt ball, the Wildernesse Club, Sevenoaks.
The Crawley and Horsham Hunt ball, the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denne-road, Horsham.
The V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Pilbeam's band).
JANUARY 12.—The Berkeley and Ledbury Hunt ball, the Guildhall, Gloucester.
The League of Mercy "All Age" Fancy Dress ball, Shire Hall, Hereford.
The Albrighton Hunt ball, Chillington Hall, Wolverhampton (lent by Mr. and Mrs. Gifford) (Newman's band).
JANUARY 13.—The Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball, the Rolls Hall, Monmouth (Pilbeam's band).
Craven Hunt Club, Corn Exchange, Newbury.
The Worcestershire Hunt Club annual ball, the Shire Hall, Worcester.
The High Peak Hunt ball, Buxton Hydro (Dick Richards's band).
JANUARY 14.—The Fernie Hunt ball, the Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.
JANUARY 15.—The Holderness Hunt ball, Burton Constable (by permission of Colonel and Mrs. Chichester-Constable) (Embassy band).
The Bramham Moor Hunt ball.
JANUARY 16.—The Pytchley Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Northampton.
The Cotswold Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Cheltenham.
Grantham Hospital ball, the Guildhall, Grantham (Embassy band).
The Radcliffe Infirmary and Oxfordshire County ball, the Town Hall, Oxford (Pilbeam's band).
Brighton Foot Beagles Hunt ball, Hotel Metropole, Brighton.
Hertford County ball, Brocket Hall, Hatfield (by permission of Sir Charles Nall-Cain).
The Dorking County ball, New Dorking Halls.
The West Street Harriers Hunt ball, Fredville Park, Nonington, near Dover (by permission of Miss Hardy) (Vassie's band).
The Beaumont dance, May Fair Hotel (Marius Winter's band).
JANUARY 22.—Melton Mowbray Hunt ball, Corn Exchange, Melton Mowbray.
JANUARY 23.—County of Buckingham Territorial ball.
Meynell Hunt ball, Town Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
Garth Hunt Club ball, Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants (by permission of Sir Herbert Cayzer).
Warneford Hospital ball, Shire Hall, Warwick.
JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, the University Arms.
FEBRUARY 11.—The Highland ball, Hyde Park Hotel.
FEBRUARY 13.—The Robin Hoods' ball, Palais de Danse, Nottingham (Newman's band, the Robin Hoods' band, and the Metronomes).
FEBRUARY 20.—The ninth annual military ball, 5th Bn., K.O.Y.L.I., Mansion House, Doncaster (Conri Tait's band; dancing 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.).
MARCH 13.—Clare College, Cambridge, Boat Club Centenary ball, College Hall (by special permission of the Master and Fellows).
The Tedworth Hunt ball, Officers' Club, Tidworth.
APRIL 7.—South Pembrokeshire Hunt ball, Tenby.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT FOR CHURCH PURPOSES

COLONEL HERBERT ANDERTON FOSTER, T.D., J.P., M.I.Mech.E., of Littlemoor, Queensbury, Bradford, Yorks, and of Faskally, Pitlochry, Perthshire, a director and late chairman of Messrs. John Foster and Sons, Limited, spinners and manufacturers, of Black Dyke Mills, Queensbury, a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, who died on January 17, aged 76, left unsettled property of the gross value of £253,858, with net personalty £222,936. He left:—

£300 to the Trustees of the Living of Holy Trinity, Queensbury, for the augmentation of that living, subject to a gift by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of £250 for the same object; £500 to the Queensbury District Nursing Association.

A life annuity of £150 each to his wife's maid, Louisa Morgan, and his children's nurse, Annie Waterman, to commence on the death of the survivor of his wife and himself, and if they should respectively still be in the service of his wife at her decease he left to each of them a legacy of £100.

Mr. JOHN FRY ROCKHEY, J.P., of Tracey, Torquay, late head of J. F. Rockhey, Limited, drapers, who died on September 19, aged 84, left a fortune of £200,295, with net personalty £188,261. He gives:—

£100 to Andrew Gordon Murray, secretary of J. F. Rockhey, Limited; £50 to Alfred William Bowers, gardener, if still in his service; and £100 a year to his wife's nurse, Emma Octavia Cole, on like terms.

The VERY REV. CANON JOHN CASEY, of Harbour View, Waterford, who died on August 6, left personal property in England and the Irish Free State valued at £31,136. He left:—

£52 per annum to his "faithful" housekeeper, Mary Shea; £50 for the poor of Passage East, Waterford; £100 to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Cabra, Dublin, and "I request the prayers of the inmates of the said institution for the repose of my soul"; £85 to the Sisters of Charity, Lady-lane, Waterford; and £100 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Waterford.

The residue of the property for such charitable purposes in the Saorstat Eireann as the trustees may think fit.

MAJOR HERBERT ESPIN PITMAN, late 6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of Calthorpe-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, a partner in Wilcox and Pitman, brass-founders, of Henrietta-street, who died on September 24, left estate of the gross value of £23,101, with net personalty £22,972. He left:—

£100 and his War medals and decoration to the Regimental Benevolent Society of the 6th Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The residue of the property in trust for his three sisters for life, and on the death of the survivor of them then £250 each to the Birmingham General Hospital, Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, the Royal Orthopaedic and Spinal Hospital, Birmingham, and the Royal Birmingham Cripples Union; and £100 to the Boy Scouts Association, Birmingham branch.

DR. GEORGE JOHN BENNETT, Mus.Doc., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O., of North Place, Nettleham-road, Lincoln, organist and master of the choristers of Lincoln Cathedral, who died on August 20, aged 67, left estate of the gross value of £27,757, with net personalty £21,975. He left:—

£50 to the Lincoln County Hospital.

The REV. JOHN ARBUCKLE, of The Gables, Low Fell, Durham, left estate of the gross value of £13,378, with net personalty £13,293. He left:—

£500 to his housekeeper, Jane; and £100 to her sister, Susannah Wright.

Mr. JAMES SEYMOUR, of Howlands, Marden, Kent, professional cricketer, for 25 years a regular member of the Kent County cricket team, who died on September 30, aged 51, left estate of the gross value of £5,490, with net personalty £1,114. (The testator carried on a long fight against the income-tax officials regarding an assessment made upon him in respect of the proceeds of a benefit match which he claimed to be a capital sum and the income-tax officials to be income. He finally carried the case to the House of Lords, where a decision in his favour was given.)

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BELL, Mrs. Jessie, of Glenairlie, Crescent-road, Lundin Links, Fife (personal estate in Great Britain £47,751), total	£48,577
BENSON, Miss Philippa Jessie, of South-street, Thurloe-square, S.W. (net personalty £10,617)	10,774
CADBURY, Mrs. Margaret Agnes Adelaide, of The Retreat, York, left unsettled property in her own disposition (net personalty £796)	839
CORDEUX, Mr. Tom, of Meyrick Park-crescent, Bournemouth, and late of Cordeux and Co., of Clifton and Queen's-road, Bristol, drapers (net personalty £32,981)	35,537
DAVIS, Mrs. Evelyn Mary, of Stanhope-gardens, London, S.W.7, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, D.S.O. (net personalty £8,510)	9,446
DYSON, Captain William Lionel, late The Border Regiment, of Cholmley-gardens, Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £2,369)	2,746
MOFFATT, Mr. William Henry, of Eddin, Lasswade, Mid Lothian (personal estate)	41,677
PENDLEBURY, Mr. James Janion (61), of Aquita, Chester-road, Hartford, Northwich, Cheshire, for 18 years secretary of the Cheshire County Cricket Club (net personalty nil)	931
PORTER, Mr. William Henry (80), of The Elms, Rose-lane, Southport, printer (net personalty £20,730)	21,033
PRYCE, the Ven. Lewis Hugh Oswald (68), of The Vicarage, Wrexham, Denbigh, Archdeacon of Wrexham (net personalty £6,925)	7,231
READDIE, Mr. George, M.A., of Henmar House, Townhill, Dunfermline, formerly a teacher in the Academy, Forfar (personal estate)	2,508
REID, Miss Ellen Isobel, of Meadowlands, Bloomfields Park, Bath (net personalty £7,632)	9,969
STACEY, Mr. Robert (72), of Fairseat, St. Winifred's-road, Littlehampton, Sussex, hotel proprietor (net personalty £25,075)	28,486

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Spielmann celebrate their golden wedding to-day at their Folkestone home.

CINCHONA AND CHINCHON

THE JESUITS' POWDER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Behind Cinchona or quinine, the tercentenary of which will be observed this week by exhibitions held by the Linnean Society and the Natural History Museum and by celebrations on a larger scale at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, lies a romantic long.

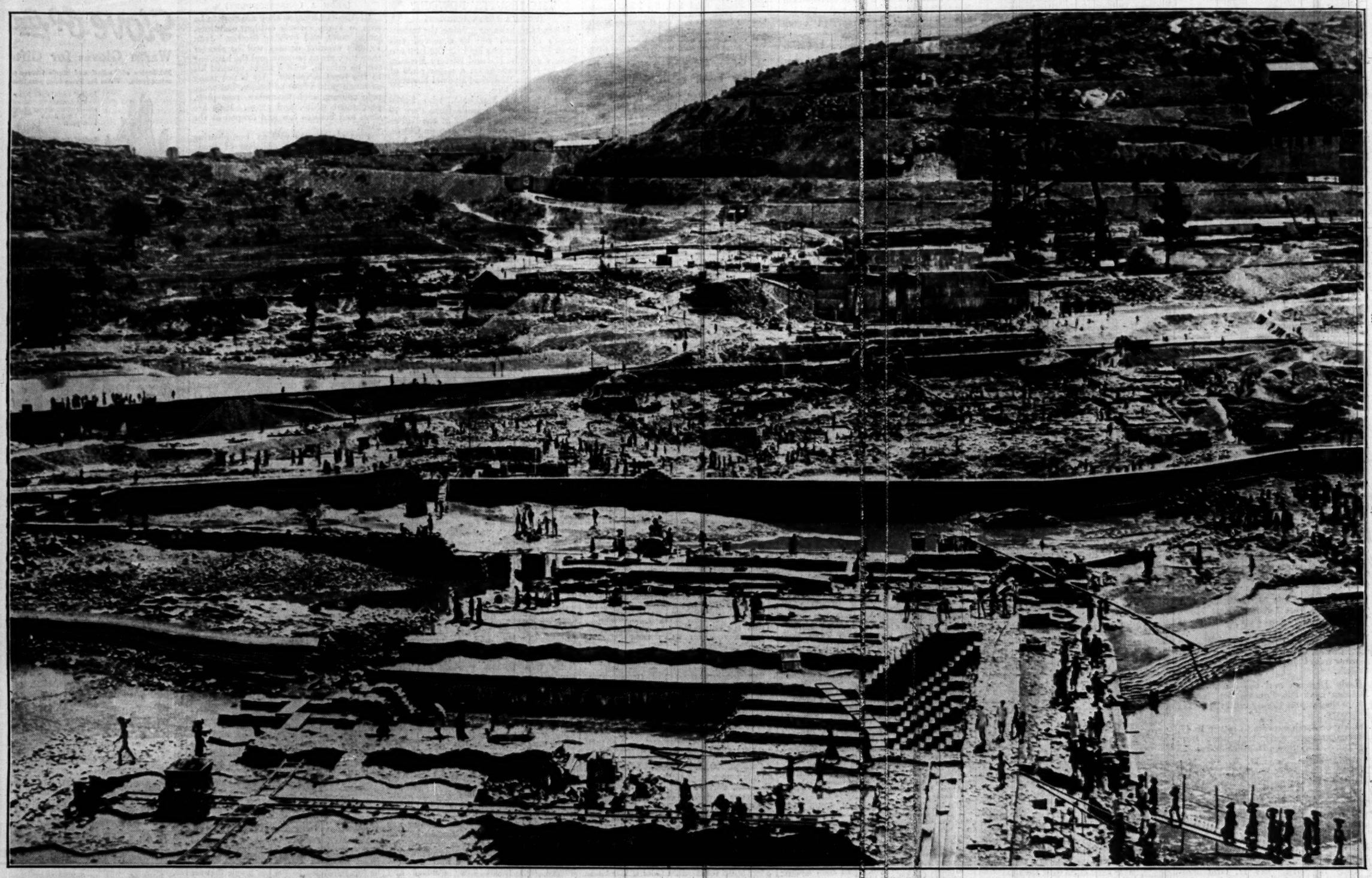
Sir Clements Markham, who transplanted the seed to India from Peru 70 years ago, wrote a memoir of the "illustrious and beautiful lady Ana de Osorio, fourth Countess of Chinchon," who first "administered the fever-dispelling powders to the vassals of her husband" in Spain. This illustrious lady, married, as a widow of 23, to the fourth Count Chinchon, was, he believed, cured of a fever at Lima in 1638, "by the use of the Peruvian bark," and Madame de Genlis wrote a novel about her cure, but we now know that she died before her husband left Europe. The Count, however, took with him to Peru in 1628 his second wife, whose tomb is still to be seen in Colombia, and it is a fact that this second Countess was cured by the bark in 1638.

Linnaeus must have had her in mind when naming Cinchona, though the native words "Quina-quina" or "China-china" may also have been before him. The use of the bark seems to have been learnt from the Indians some years before the Countess's arrival by the Jesuits of Loxa, now Lochа in Ecuador. Cañizares, the Governor or *Corregidor* of Loxa, had apparently been cured of malaria by it in 1636, and saved the Countess's life two years later by recommending the remedy. The title *pulvis Comitissae* was bestowed on the preparation when she had it distributed in Lima as a thank-offering.

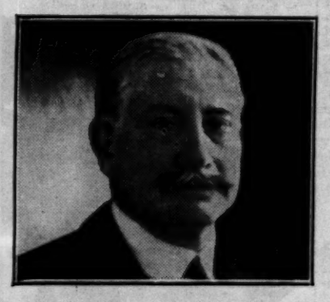
Meanwhile the Jesuit Barnabe de Cobo had introduced Cinchona to Europe. Count Chinchon and his physician, de Vega, brought back further supplies, but the main source of importation seems for a long time to have been successive Jesuits. Hence the name of "Jesuits' Powder," or, after their procurator-general, Cardinal de Lugo, "The powder of the Cardinal." The title was not propitious in England, where the opposition of the Galenists was supplemented by Protestant prejudices. A series of advertisements in the *Mercurius Politicus* for 1658 (now in the Burney collection at the British Museum) show how one James Thompson, merchant of Antwerp, offered "the Feaver Bark" commonly called The Jesuites Powder, which is so famous for the cure of all manner of Agues in London." He had to append a defence of his drug: "which bark or powder is attested to be perfectly true by Dr. Prujean and other eminent Doctors and Physitians who have made experience of it." Dr. Prujean was then President of the Royal College of Physicians. A manuscript case-book in the Sloane collection reveals a Northampton physician in 1656 ordering successfully "Jesuits' Powder obtained from China"—a misconception due to the name.

Robert Talbor, a Tabor, Physician in Ordinary to Charles II., cured the King of fever by a secret remedy, issuing a warning that the "Jesuits' Powder might have dangerous effects in unskilled doses, though when properly handled it was a "noble and safe medicine." Talbor was sent for by the French Court in 1680 to cure the Dauphin from a fever—under penalty of his head, so it was rumoured at the time. He succeeded, and was ennobled and given 2,000 guineas and a pension. The prescription became the property of

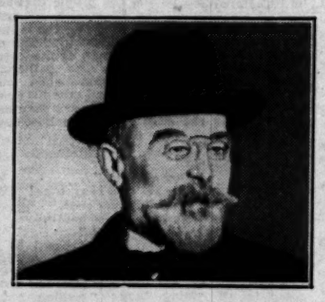
IRRIGATION IN MADRAS: WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE METTUR DAM



THE METTUR DAM.—A general view of the works on the dam at Mettur, on the Cauvery River, 100 miles north-west of Trichinopoly and 180 miles south-west of Madras. When completed it will be one of the largest dams in the world. This photograph was taken from one of the giant towers each of which is capable of pouring 1,660 tons of concrete in a day of ten hours. An article appears on another page.



SIR OTTO BEIT, the philanthropist and distinguished art-collector, whose death is announced.



M. BARTHOU, who has accepted an invitation by the President of the French Republic to form a Government.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—A Canterbury player getting away from a scrummage near to the Wimbledon line in the match on Saturday between King's School, Canterbury, and King's College School, Wimbledon.

TOC H FESTIVAL.—The lighting of the symbolic Lamp of Remembrance at Talbot House, Poperinghe, where a party of ex-soldiers from England, headed by Founder-Padre the Rev. P. B. Clayton (seen in the photograph), commemorated the foundation.

JUBILEE STAMPS.—One of the postage stamps of striking design to be issued in British North Borneo, for twelve months only, from January 1, 1931, in commemoration of fifty years' administration by the Chartered Company.

DR. WASHINGTON LUIZ, the ex-President of Brazil, with Senhora Washington Luiz and members of his family, on their arrival at Lisbon from Brazil in the liner Alcantara.

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SIR FREDERICK CHARLES HOLLIDAY (decd.).
MARY ANNA, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.).
THE THIRD EARL of DURHAM (decd.).

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Agriculture

AGRICULTURE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

FOLLY OF "DUMPING" POPULATION

(FROM AN AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Agriculturists throughout the country are already painfully aware of the menace to English farming represented by the practice of "dumping," that is to say, the landing of foreign produce to be sold for what it will fetch, regardless of the state of the market. They argue, with some logic, that, while they are prepared to face ordinary trade competition, it is unjust that they should be made to suffer for economic emergencies in other countries.

But it would appear that there is a very real danger of agriculture being assailed by another, and less obvious, form of "dumping"—namely, the arbitrary and artificial transplanting of surplus industrial population into rural areas. The town-bred politician who has no personal acquaintance with rural economics has sometimes a child-like and exaggerated faith in the capacity of "the land" to absorb the human overflow of the cities and factories. This, of course, is no new phenomenon, but never before has there been in Government circles such a predominance of theorists of this type; and the fact that the bulk of expert opinion is against their theories does not deter them: in fact, it seems to make them all the more anxious to prove that they are right and the experts wrong.

Behind the kind of land policy which one has come to associate with the Labour and Liberal parties is a dogmatic refusal to admit that agriculture stands on exactly the same footing as all other staple industries in its ability to provide employment. No one has yet seriously suggested the creation of new State-aided shipyards or coal mines or textile factories as a cure for unemployment; such a procedure would not only be fraught with great economic difficulties, but would at once call forth loud and legitimate protests from both industrialists and trade unions. Yet an exactly similar policy is to be applied to farming in the confident expectation that it will both relieve unemployment and restore agricultural prosperity.

No one will deny that the process of "rationalization," which industries are perforce adopting in order to face the competition of tariff-aided countries, necessarily involves the displacement of many workers. In the same way, and for the same reason, agriculture also is "rationalizing." Slowly but surely, by converting unprofitable arable land to pasture, by using more machinery, by effecting economies wherever possible, farmers are endeavouring to reduce working costs, and, inevitably, decreasing their labour requirements. But while other industries are permitted, even encouraged, to "rationalize," agriculture is not to be allowed to save itself in this way: it is to have thrust upon it the human surplus of the community, regardless of consequences. In short, it is to be used as a "dump."

One measure alone can save a "back-to-the-land" policy from complete disaster, and can, given skilful administration, even make it workable. A buoyant market is essential if agricultural production is to be increased, and this unquestionably means the regulation of imports. In a market such as ours at present, open to the whole world, any substantial addition to home supplies must inevitably mean a further depression of prices. The very commodities on which our new settlers would most depend—namely, bacon, eggs, butter, and fruit, are shipped here in vast quantities by foreign and overseas producers whose marketing is highly organized with the specific object of capturing our markets, and who would be prepared to withstand almost any degree of price-cutting in order to retain those markets. Long before we could build up a selling organization of equal efficiency, the State-created settler would have succumbed in the struggle for existence.

Given a courageous policy of price-stabilization, which would not hesitate to prohibit imports altogether where necessary, much might be done with land settlement; in fact there might even be a spontaneous regeneration of farming which would be altogether healthier and more desirable than any official scheme. There are still people who would desert the amenities of the city for a primitive standard of living if there were reasonable prospects of making a livelihood. Experience in the newer countries, where land settlement is an everyday feature of national policy, has shown that whereas schemes designed primarily to relieve unemployment are always liable to end in failure and financial loss, a period of stable or rising prices can safely be relied upon to stimulate a natural flow of population on to the land. In other words, land settlement depends upon prices rather than policy.

Enough has been said to indicate that unless price-stabilization is first undertaken the lot of the settlers it is proposed to put upon the land is likely to be a most unhappy one, while the taxpayer will be involved in losses of uncertain but considerable magnitude. But the effect of such a policy on those now dependent on farming for a living cannot be ignored. It is absurd to say that because home production falls short of home consumption there is plenty of scope for an increase; on an open market, a new smallholder in Essex will compete with existing small-holders just as much as would a new settler in British Columbia. Even the proposed extension of allotments, though praiseworthy enough in itself, can hardly fail to affect to some extent the income of established market-gardeners.

Above all, the "dumping" policy is intolerable because it is definitely reactionary. Its logical objective would be a return to peasant-cultivation, a system which still exists in certain European countries, but which is no more likely to be accepted by our people than is the organized serfdom which exists in Russia. On paper it may look like a solution for unemployment; in practice, it is a counsel of despair.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

ROYAL PRIZEWINNERS AT SMITHFIELD

The King and the Prince of Wales will be well represented at the Smithfield Club Show in London this week as exhibitors of fat cattle, sheep, and pigs. That their herds of cattle are in "form" is proved by victories gained at the fat stock shows already held in East Anglia, the Midlands, and Cornwall. Past Smithfield shows have been rendered memorable by championships secured by Queen Victoria and King Edward. Her Majesty's cattle won the supreme London championship upon no fewer than five occasions (1863, 1889, 1890, 1895, and 1899). King Edward was successful in 1874 (as Prince of Wales) and 1906. King George V. won the honour in 1915. These Royal cattle were Shorthorns in every instance except in 1899, when a Hereford steer bred by Queen Victoria took the highest honour. To King Edward fell the sheep championship in 1885. The Royal flock won the champion plate for short-woolled breeds in 1896, 1904, 1905, and 1906. King George V. won his first sheep championship in 1922 and was again successful in 1926 and 1927 with Southdown wethers from Sandringham. The Prince Consort won the pig championship in 1853 and 1859, and the Royal Family have secured many champion plates for baconers.

SHEEP BREEDING AND FEEDING

The general belief that sheep have been one of the best features in farming in recent years will not be greatly disturbed by the interesting pamphlet on the subject by Mr. James Wyllie, published from the Wye Agricultural College. Some ideas on the subject will be shaken, however, and careful investigations will be induced as a result of perusing Mr. Wyllie's findings and suggestions. The broad question of sheep farming as practised in parts of Kent or adjoining counties has been examined minutely, and the results obtained are entitled to respectful and careful study. Sheep on grassland farms are ranked apart from those maintained on arable land, and, as might be expected, grassland sheep show better results than the flocks kept principally on cultivated crops. With this distinction between the two systems of sheep farming farmers will be in general agreement. The grassland flocks cost less in labour and are fed less expensively, while the increasing preference for smaller joints has favoured the breeds and crosses suitable for grassland. The financial analysis of the arable land flocks is exceedingly disheartening, even if it does not surprise careful students of farming experience. Both food and labour cost more than can be recovered either from the sheep direct or in accruing benefit to the land. It is not the sheep that lose the money, but the system under which they are kept. The heavier breeds have lost ground in the exacting markets, but it is the cost of cultivating the land as compared with the revenue derivable from the sale of crops that operates against this traditionally English method of farming, one of the most enlightened and resourceful systems ever devised when circumstances were better balanced than they are to-day.

BRITISH FARM MACHINERY

The common criticism of farm appliances of British make and design is that they are too substantial—that they last too long. It is not very serious ground for complaint and is a compliment to the efficiency of the implements and machinery. It may be that the first cost in the case of contrivances of this type is a drawback; and in instances where more recent designs are markedly better it might possibly be an advantage to be able to supersede the older pattern at moderate cost. On the other hand, many farm machines and implements are used for such short periods in the year, and are already so adaptable, that the comparative immunity from mishaps of the stronger types, especially in busy seasons, is a substantial offset to any drawbacks that can be offered against them. The *North British Agriculturist* (Edinburgh) mentions the case of a Scottish-made mower which the farmer bought when he took over the farm 50 years ago and which is still in use. This is remarkable testimony to the quality of the mower and also, presumably, to the care with which the machine has been tended when not at work.

THE OUTLOOK FOR PIGS

With the trade for fat pigs showing a most unwelcome decline, the price of store pigs still remains unaccountably high. There are probably two reasons for this. In the first place, the official returns last June showed that the pig population is decidedly low, and is not likely to increase very rapidly, by reason of the shortage of sows. In the second place, the present low price of feeding-stuffs has tempted many farmers to invest in a few animals. In view of the prospect of increased supplies of bacon from Denmark, it seems improbable that store pigs bought at current prices for fattening will show a profit despite the reduced cost of feeding; but the latter factor will be a real advantage to those who have maintained their breeding stocks. As usual, it will be the regular, systematic breeder who will come out best. In fact, there are always reasonably good prospects for those who are willing to start quietly, expand gradually, study their markets, and give the whole business of pig management the close attention which it deserves. Treated as a mere side-show, or temporary speculation, pigs are likely to show a loss two years out of three, but treated as a commercial proposition on a well-planned system, they may yet prove as valuable to our agricultural industry as they have to that of Denmark.

COMPOUND FEEDING-STUFFS

As a result of much educational work and the passing of several Acts of Parliament, farmers now take a much more intelligent interest in the feeding-stuffs they buy than was the case a decade or two ago. On many farms the various ingredients of a mixed ration are bought separately according to market prices and mixed according to the needs of the moment. But thousands of tons of ready-mixed "compounds" are used annually, and the amount of money spent on advertising and on agents' commission indicates that the trade is an important one. These products have at least the merit of convenience, and are well suited to the needs of those farmers who lack either the facilities or the knowledge to do their own mixing. Many "compounds" are of course perfectly genuine articles and their makers are entitled to the confidence reposed in them by their farming clients, but there is still an appreciable number of low-grade products on the market. These represent very poor value for money, even when they are up to the declared analysis, which is by no means always the case. Now that farmers have such a wide range of feeding-stuffs to choose from and can so easily obtain reliable information on the subject there is no need for them to waste money on inferior articles "pushed" by glib salesmanship.

HERBAGE OF GRASS LAND

The numerous experiments conducted in recent years in relation to the improvement of grass land have gone far to shatter—but not completely—the idea previously held that nitrogen should be used very sparingly on grass, particularly pasture as contrasted with meadow. It is now known that the old analyses of herbage were largely based on mature plants as found in hay; that up to a point nitrogen may be applied with profit much more freely than had been usual; and that it is the young, leafy, and succulent herbage, readily stimulated by nitrogen, that is rich in digestible food. In face of the new knowledge it is pertinent to inquire what is the position of all the miscellaneous herbage of grass land hitherto regarded as "weeds." When these plants are old and fibrous it is clear that they are of greatly less value than good grass and clover of the same maturity; but how do the different groups compare where all are in the young state as components of well-grazed pasture or meadow? The matter, which is one of some importance, is now being investigated by Professor Stapledon at the Plant Breeding Station at Aberystwyth. It seems probable that the young leafy parts of ribwort, yarrow, knapweed, dandelion, and other weed species may form quite a useful part of the herbage of properly managed grass land; and that it is only when the whole gets out of hand and the weeds grow old and tough that they become harmful.

GRASS AND WATER

In the pastures this year there is more grass than for many seasons past, and farmers are stocking their grazing land as heavily as they dare and as long as the weather holds reasonably good. In times of financial hardship plenty of grass means a considerable reduction in the cost of cattle feeding. Still, concentrates and hay are necessary to keep the stock in growing condition or to prevent them from losing it. Good hay has now become a necessity to maintain the dairy herd in health. How much water does a dairy cow consume in winter? Most of Mr. R. Boutflour's cattle at the Harper-Adams College drink up to 40 gallons a day and are watered three times a day. Cows in modern dairy shippons drink more water between 5 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning than they do during the other 12 hours. Reports indicate that water bowls in shippons increase milk production by as much as 30 per cent., the increase depending upon how much water the cows are able to get before bowls are installed.

PRICES OF FRUIT

GOOD SALE OF ENGLISH APPLES

During the past week the supplies of oranges from Spain at Covent Garden market increased considerably and prices became more moderate. The quality on the whole is good and, if anything, superior to that of immediately preceding seasons. Mandarines sold well, and here again the quality and condition are better than they were last season. There was no change to report in relation to lemons and grapefruit.

On the whole the tendency of prices for apples is upwards. Most of the large stocks which were on hand have now been dispersed, and incoming arrivals have been take up by the trade more freely than hitherto. The supply of pears is not on such a large scale as it has been lately, and the demand has therefore been firm, especially for choice varieties. Owing to the late arrival of the Teneriffe boat the price of all tomatoes has gone up by 6s. or 7s.

English apples have sold well at Spitalfields market throughout the week, Bramleys particularly being a good trade. Imported box and barrel varieties were also in request at firm prices, while pears realized good values. Increased quantities of Spanish oranges were in only moderate demand, and prices became easier; but South African and Brazilian did a brisk trade. Lemons sold better than of late, and values showed a firmer tendency. Grapes from Almeria maintained a steady trade, with small change in prices.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

In spite of the special efforts made, and the undoubted success of the show, the council of the Tunbridge Wells and South-Eastern Counties Agricultural Society at their annual meeting last Friday recorded the loss of £127 on the year's working, and an appeal was made for an increased membership and additional subscriptions to the prize fund. The balance in favour of the society is, however, £6,324 12s. 2d. Lord Hollenden, of Hall Place, Tonbridge, was elected president of the society in place of the retiring president. Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Spender Clay, M.P. On the motion of the CHAIRMAN (Sir George Courthope, M.P.), Lord Abergavenny was thanked for a substantial reduction in the rent of the show ground. Next year's show will be on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 21 and 22.

EGG-LAYING TRIALS

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INVOLVED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The educational value of public laying trials depends to a very large extent upon the nature of the final reports, and it is apparent that many of the county agricultural education authorities which operate laying trials recognize this fact. With the larger laying trials of a more national character there is, however, a disposition to confine reports to laconic statements of production records; and it is, therefore, with the more satisfaction that poultry-keepers can turn to the exhaustive reports of the laying trials at the Harper Adams Agricultural College, in which are found comparative analyses of production, food consumption, and other factors. The report of the 1929-30 trials, which can be obtained from the secretary of the College, Newport, Salop, for 1s. 6d. post free, may reasonably be claimed to constitute the most complete inquiry of its kind that has been published; and it makes the laying trial not merely an inspiration and means of publicity for breeders, but of educational usefulness for the general body of poultry-keepers.

In a necessarily brief review of this report one is impressed by the fact that from an original flock of 1,837 pullets and 176 ducks, which was reduced by deaths to 1,676 pullets and 172 ducks, there was an average yield of 182.2 eggs a bird from the pullets and 234.1 eggs a bird from the ducks. Moreover, there is cause for satisfaction in the average size of the eggs produced by the pullets, which, at 2.10oz. apiece, is the same as in the previous season, thus checking a gradual decline which set in in 1925. The figures for the recent trials, however, appear to have derived some advantage from the inclusion of the Welsummer breed, of which the eggs averaged 2.27oz. apiece. The percentage grading of the total produce worked out at 25.9 specials, 55.8 first grade, 17.1 second grade, and 1.2 third grade.

With regard to feeding costs there are interesting statistics showing that the average cost of food to produce each dozen pullet eggs was 6.44d., while the average price realized per dozen eggs was 20.75d., so that the margin over food cost for each dozen eggs was 14.31d. In the previous year the margin was as high as 15.54d., owing to the average value of eggs reaching 22.85d. per dozen; but in 1927-28 the margin was only 13.90d., owing to the cost of food averaging 7.47d. per dozen eggs, while egg values were 21.37d. per dozen. It is apparent, therefore, that the economic prospects for egg production are still quite favourable, since the inevitable fall in the price of eggs has been offset to a large extent by the lower costs of feeding. The average cost of food amounted to 8.15d. for each pullet per month (four weeks), a fraction more than 2d. a week, compared with 9½d. a bird per month in the previous year's trials.

Some interesting figures are contained in a list showing food consumption and egg production month by month. In this it is shown that on an average throughout the trial each bird consumed 7.84lb. of food in every four weeks, while each bird produced eggs weighing 31.47oz. in home period. There was, however, so much variation month by month, in food consumption as well as in production, that it is impossible to account for it on the logical assumption that heavy production is necessarily accompanied by heavy consumption. For example, in the sixth month (March) food consumption rose to 9.23lb. a bird, and in the following month it fell to the lowest point of the whole year, 7.06lb. a bird. Yet in this month of low consumption the highest point of production was reached, with an average of 43.20oz. of eggs a bird, compared with 40.84oz. in the previous month when food consumption was highest. Again, in the twelfth month (August-September) food consumption again rose to 9.15lb. a bird, while egg production fell to 26.09oz. There may have been climatic and local reasons to account for these variations, but in any case the question is of sufficient interest to the average student of poultry culture to warrant further investigation.

MECHANIZED FARMING

NEW COMBINE-HARVESTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, DEC. 6

Farmers and agricultural experts from various parts of the country met at a dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, last night to discuss the new Combine-Harvester, which they claim will, if it is widely adopted, effect a revolution in British arable farming. They were the guests of Mr. A. F. de Ledesma, and the company included Mr. C. S. Orwin and other experts from the Institute of Agricultural Engineering.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. de Ledesma) said there was no doubt that agriculture was in a bad way, and that farmers were going to have a bad year, as they had last year and the year before. "When we consider agriculture to-day we must consider world agriculture," he said. "Our market prices go up and down according to world conditions. And when we consider agriculture from this point of view, we shall surely come to the conclusion that we ought to use the same sort of machinery as the other people in the world who are producing the same things. Why should we produce hand-made wheat and try to sell it against machine-made wheat, when we should not think of doing so in the case of manufactured commodities? There is nothing essentially new in the harvester-thresher. It is a rearrangement of something that was there before, but I believe that with the material and the brains we have in England we can do something really new. Energy and brains, backed by the power of science, are going to produce a revolution in English agriculture which will reduce by many times the cost of our wheat production."

Mr. C. S. ORWIN said that the real depression in agriculture at the moment was among the arable farmers. The mechanization of arable farming offered the only hope of a permanent reorganization of the industry, in such a way as to put it on a sure footing in a free-trade country and without the dangerous aid of protection. Some people said that we ought to give up hope of producing corn in this country and to cease trying to compete with the Dominions. It sounded very plausible, but if we tried to turn all the land into market gardens for the production of potatoes and so on, we should soon have a crash in those things just as we had had in corn farming. However much we might hate the industrialization of farming, yet we had got to find some cheaper methods of farming than the traditional methods which had served us so long and so well. We were told that this would do nothing to increase employment, but if the alternative was the abandonment of farming, then surely we should have achieved something by retaining on the land those who were employed there now. Something should be done to maintain prices in order to help farmers through the present bad patch, but that was no permanent remedy for the situation. He believed and hoped that this work which Mr. de Ledesma and his friends were starting would be taken seriously. If this did not offer a permanent solution to the farmers' problem on the light arable lands of England, then arable farming was in a very bad way indeed.

Mr. J. E. NEWMAN, of the Institute of Agricultural Engineering, said that there seemed to be a general idea that those who favoured mechanized farming were materialists who wished to robotize the countryside. He denied that the mechanization of agriculture would destroy either the romance or the beauty or the intellectual culture of the countryside. It was remarkable how this machine, where it had been used, had increased the size of the one-man farm.

THE SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY

During October the beet-sugar factories received from their growers 971,140 tons of sugar-beet of a value of £2,514,173. Cheques for £1,710,853 have been distributed in payment, deductions having been made for seed, pulp, and cash advances during cultivation amounting to £803,320. Cheques will shortly be distributed for over £2,000,000 for deliveries made during November; 350,000 acres of beet have been grown this year by about 40,000 growers. This acreage is 50 per cent. higher than the area grown in 1929, which itself was a record. The sugar content in the beets is 1 per cent. lower than last year, but interim reports indicate that the average yield is likely to be higher. The price paid to growers is the fixed guaranteed price arranged with the National Farmers' Union in 1927 for the three years 1928-30 inclusive and corresponds with the period of the present rate of subsidy. Since 1927 the sugar price has fallen by an amount greater than the coming reduction in the subsidy rate. Apart from the regular labour on the farms and in the factories, employment has been found for between 30,000 and 40,000 men for a substantial period of the year.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

A GIGANTIC METEORITE?

THE METEOR CRATER OF ARIZONA

(FROM OUR SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT)

In the Arizona desert there is a huge crater-like depression, 4,000ft. across and 550ft. deep, the rim of which rises above the plain to an average height of 120ft. Masses of meteoric iron, known as Canyon Diablo, ranging in weight from 1,400lb. downwards, of unusual composition and including minute diamonds, have been found on the rim of the crater and also scattered in a radius of four miles from its centre. According to Professor H. L. Fairchild, of the University of Rochester, recent investigations have made it necessary to accept as a fact that the crater was caused by the splashing impact of a meteorite from the outer space. Many large meteorites are known; one, brought from Cape York, Greenland, by R. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, is now in the American Museum of Natural History in New York; the largest specimen in the magnificent collection in our own Natural History Museum weighs 3½ tons and came from Cranbourne, near Melbourne, in Australia. But if the Arizona meteorite were of iron it would have had a diameter of about 400ft. and a weight of some 10,000,000 tons.

Professor Fairchild has published the inferences he has been able to draw from recent studies of the crater in the American journal *Science*. The early exploration of the crater, while the cause of its formation was in doubt, assumed that the meteor, if there were a meteor, lay buried under the 90ft. of lake sediment in the floor of the hollow. The copious ground water made it impracticable to sink a shaft, and drilling was carried out through a series of years to a depth of 1,376ft., where the drill stuck and was abandoned. Only particles of nickel-iron and green stains of nickel were found. No meteorite was discovered, but the deeper rock strata were found to be in continuous and undisturbed position. There was no question of the crater being due to a volcanic vent or chimney. Since 1920 exploration has been made on the south edge of the rim on the theory that the bolide or meteorite might have fallen slantingly from the north. But these additional borings also gave a negative result, and Professor Fairchild considers that in fact it is highly improbable, if not impossible, that the mass of the meteorite could have penetrated to the depths which detached fragments have reached, as it would have had to pass through at an angle some 2,000ft. of rock, and if it had succeeded in doing so the uplift of the rim would have been much greater. His interpretation of the event is that the mass was one of the rare stony meteorites which are known to have reached the earth, but that it contained masses of nickel-iron, that it was shattered by the impact, but scattered its harder inclusions.

THE METEORITE AND ITS IMPACT

The kinetic energy of the mass when it struck the earth was probably expended almost instantaneously in crushing the rocks it struck, in shattering them laterally and raising them into a rim, in vibratory motion which shivered the sand-grains, in shattering its own body, and in the production of intense heat. Professor Fairchild finds evidence for each of these processes, as, for example, the great volume of the surrounding rim with huge blocks of disturbed limestone, apparently solid sandstone rocks, which on touching dissolve to an impalpable dust of crystalline quartz of such microscopic fineness that 55 per cent. of it will pass through a sieve of 200 mesh to the inch, and the presence of sandstone altered to "silica glass," a process requiring a temperature of from 1,400 to 1,800 degrees Cent.

Although the crater lies in a desert, the district is visited by torrential rains, and the present height of the standing water in the basin shows that the underlying strata were filled with air and water to a depth of 400ft. or 500ft., and below that saturated with water. The huge crater was the product of mechanical action, but the sudden compression of the rock strata to a depth of over 1,200ft. must have produced an explosion of steam and air. So long ago as 1892 the explosion phenomena were noted, but were attributed to volcanic action, an explanation which later research has displaced. The explosion caused by the great mass of suddenly formed steam and the elastic rebound of the compressed rocks and air expelled the shattered substance of the meteor itself and the rock material to a depth of over 500ft., and scattered the debris over an area three-quarters of a mile in diameter.

Doubtless the meteorite was accompanied by smaller bodies, some of which may have survived as masses of iron scattered over the region. But many of these masses have irregular forms and sharp edges showing no trace of surface features produced by atmospheric friction and heat, and these are to be regarded as having been embedded in the large mass. They contain iron up to 92 per cent., 6 per cent. of nickel, some carbon with minute diamonds, and platinum, iridium, palladium, phosphorus, cobalt, and copper. They are nodular and, being almost unoxidizable and resistant, they have lain on the desert unchanged since they reached the earth.

Professor Fairchild is of the opinion that the great bulk of the meteorite was of a stony material, and he accounts for the absence of recognizable portions of it by its perishable nature and its fragmentation on impact, since when the torrential rains have swept away the remains. He states that of 350 recorded falls of meteorites only 10 were metallic. But although stony meteorites are 35 times as numerous as iron meteorites in visible falls, they are almost absent among "finds" and clearly therefore are of a perishable nature. And thus he is not surprised to find that although the Arizona meteorite may have been large enough to destroy a city, its solid mass has disappeared, leaving only the scattered nodules of iron that came in it or with it.

DANGER FROM FALLEN ROADSIDE TREES

The Automobile Association, in cooperation with the Roads Beautifying Association, has published a booklet calling attention to danger and delay which may be caused by the falling of large roadside trees, and of the steps which should be taken to prevent a recurrence of trouble from this cause in future years. A scheme has been drawn up under which experts of the Roads Beautifying Association, who are continually at work planning new planting schemes, are prepared to advise landlords free of cost in the belief that such advice, coming from representatives of the Royal Horticultural Society, the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, forestry experts and others, will be received in the spirit in which it is offered. To preserve the life of the trees where possible will be the first objective. In a foreword to the booklet, Mr. C. H. Bressey, Chief Engineer, Ministry of Transport, commends the scheme, and expresses the opinion that the advice given under it will carry sufficient weight to prevent the planting of common elms as wayside trees.

The public inquiry into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to extend their generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham, will be held on Monday, December 15, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy-place, Victoria Embankment, at 10.30 a.m.

CHRISTMAS FAT STOCK SHOWS

LARGE ENTRIES

As announced in *The Times* of Saturday, the Smithfield Show opens to-day at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. There is every indication that the show, which is the one hundred and thirtieth of the series, will be one of the finest exhibitions of prime stock ever held in London. There is a record entry of 1,056 exhibits. For many years the Royal Family have taken a keen interest in the show, and the present exhibition will be visited by the Duke of York this afternoon.

Large entries were received in each section for the tenth annual Christmas Fat Stock Show and Sale at Dorking, held last Wednesday, when the judges for cattle and sheep were Mr. Walter Jay and Mr. W. Hammond and for the pigs Mr. G. F. Singer. Mr. E. G. Webber showed the champion beast, a steer which led the class for fat steers, other than pure or cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus; this exhibit weighed 12cwt. 3qr. 21lb. and was bought by Messrs. B. Turner, Limited, of Dorking, for £39; Mr. Webber also gained the Chamber of Commerce's challenge cup and the Surrey Union Hunt's prize for the best beast in the show. Captain E. H. T. Broadwood was another notable winner, and his entries led two of the cattle classes, including that for pure or cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer or heifer.

In the sheep section the leading pen of five Southdowns was shown by Mrs. Evelyn, and the first prize pen of sheep, other than pure-bred Southdowns, by Mr. Webber. The former changed hands at the rate of 9½. per head, while Mr. Webber's pen went to a bid of 8½s. each. Mrs. Evelyn was again successful with pigs, and her first prize single fat hog, under 12 months old, realized £12. The officiating auctioneers were Messrs. Crow and Messrs. White and Sons, both of Dorking.

Barnstaple Christmas Show was held on Wednesday last, and the 556 entries received in all sections showed an all-round increase, and created a record, being nearly 90 above last year's total. The Prince of Wales was a successful exhibitor and won a first prize with one of his beasts, while in the Devon cow or heifer class, he showed the third award, being beaten by two younger animals. The most successful owner in the cattle division was Mr. J. D. Copp, Stickpath, Barnstaple, who took four of the champion cups. At the auction his champion Devon beast was sold for 45½ guineas to Mr. H. Medway, of Lynton, the Prince of Wales's first prize animal making 46½ guineas, and his third prize Devon beast 40½ guineas. Prices for sheep included 85s. each for Mr. W. R. Yeo's premier pen of Down wether lambs, 56s. and 55s. for Mr. J. Purchase's first and second prize pens of Exmoor Horn wether lambs, and 53s. for Mr. Yeo's leading pen of Down ewe lambs.

One of the most important Christmas shows in the West is that at Spaxkford (Somerset). A large entry was received for this year's fixture, held last Monday, and a great company from over a wide area was in attendance. The champion piece of plate given by Sir Archibald Langman, for the best four cattle, was gained by Mr. J. Crang, whose quartet, between them, brought in £189. Mr. R. G. Coaker's two beasts, which won Major G. Phipps-Hornby's trophy, were sold for £64 5s., while Mr. J. Crang's champion beast went to a bid of £66. The sheep championship was taken by Mr. G. B. House, and this grand pen of 10 head realized from 102s. to 104s. each. Mr. J. Crang's first prize five wethers sold at from 87s. to 90s., and Mr. W. Warren's leading pen of five ewes, at the rate of 73s. 6d. Mr. S. T. White was well in the picture in the pig division, and gained the silver cup presented by Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Digby-Wingfield-Digby for the best 10 baconers and also the chief prize for five bacon pigs, over nine score pounds in weight. Prices included £15 12s. 6d. for Mr. B. White's first prize fat sow, and £7 3s. and £6 7s. 5s. for Mr. S. T. White's pigs.

LIVE STOCK SALES

ENGLISH GUERNSEY CATTLE SOCIETY

The English Guernsey Cattle Society's last sale of the year was conducted by Messrs. John Thornton and Co. in the Cattle Market, Reading, on Wednesday, and proved a most successful event, with the fine all-round average of £50 10s. for 36 head, which brought in £1,827. The highest price was 120 guineas, given by Colonel A. C. Nicholson for Sir Walter Halsey's, Gaddesden Honour 7th, a beautiful 18-months-old bull, which was in the reserve position for the challenge cup at this summer's Hertfordshire Show. Two other young sires caused good competition, and each changed hands at 50 guineas; one was Mrs. Jervoise's Herriard Glady's Lad, which went to Mr. A. Austin's herd, and the other, Mr. R. M. Thorneley's Topsy Slogan of Clanville, whose new owner is Colonel Spencer Follett.

Some of the cows and heifers caused very spirited bidding, and 100 guineas was given by Mr. Wilfred Buckley, of Mountsmere Manor, Basingstoke, for Mr. Geoffrey Lawrence's Flintham Bobette, a level-topped two-year-old heifer, sired by Robin Hood of Goodnestone; Mr. Buckley also took Captain C. Napier's Springfield Ariadne at 95 guineas, and this young cow, with a milk yield of considerably over 800 gallons with her first calf, may well be heard of in the future. Mr. W. A. Argent sent the in-calf heifer Jane's Freda 4th of Dairy Farm to the sale, and this Channel Island bred young cow realized 85 guineas to Lord Glandyne; the same buyer also paid 80 guineas for Mrs. Yorke's Ashfield Rose, a first-calf heifer of Mr. J. G. Stephens's breeding. Other prices included Sir Beauvoir de Lisle's 65 guineas for Mrs. J. Sutcliffe Pyman's imported cow Clara's Clematis of Maple Lodge, and 61 guineas, the final bid of Mr. J. Sturgess for Mrs. George Brudenell's down-calving heifer Modesty of Deepings.

There was a sharp trade for cart and van horses at Crewe, on Friday, when Messrs. Henry Manley and Sons offered about 100 animals for sale to a large company, which, as usual, included a contingent of Metropolitan buyers. Messrs. C. Sproston, of Frodsham, and D. Hanson officiated as judges, and Mr. J. W. Warburton showed the winner both in the open class for the best draught horse, and also for the best 16-hands vanner. The best price at the auction was 68 guineas for a bay gelding, entered by Mr. T. Wild; Mr. W. Wilkinson's brown gelding brought 64 guineas, and Mr. J. W. Warburton made 59 guineas for a good-looking bay gelding, and 40 guineas for a mare. Among other prices were 58, 54, 45 (twice), and 42 guineas (twice), numerous other lots realizing between 40 and 30 guineas.

The ninth annual show and sale of the Cheshire Association of Pedigree Pig Breeders took place at Messrs. Manley's Repository, Crewe, on Thursday week, and attracted 100 entries. Of these 49 Large Whites realized £657 16s. 6d., and the highest price of the auction was 42 guineas, given by Mr. W. W. Ryman for Ford Laura 9th, a grand pig born in July of last year; two other entries exhibited by the Dowager Lady Barton realized 20 guineas and 15 guineas respectively. At the judging, which preceded the sale, the championship was gained by Mr. T. G. Williams, with the Large White pen, Ford Laura 9th, already mentioned; Mr. Williams also gained the breed championship and, in each case, the reserve position was occupied by a young sow from Mr. Herbert Jackson. The latter exhibitor showed the premier Large White boar, and the Dowager Lady Barton was another successful breeder. Lord Dartmouth was prominent with Large Blacks, while winners with Essex pigs included Mr. G. Briggs and Mr. T. R. Parry.

MYSTERIOUS CATTLE MALADY

Three veterinary experts, including the chief veterinary inspector for the North Riding and an inspector from the Ministry of Agriculture, have been unable to identify a mysterious malady which has killed 10 cattle on a farm at Grosmont, Yorkshire, during the past few days. One suggestion made was that the deaths might be due to a germ floating in the air. Against this, however, is the fact that neighbouring farms are immune. Neither the veterinary surgeon attending the cattle nor the veterinary inspector has previously met with a similar outbreak. They have definitely concluded that the symptoms are not those of any of the notifiable diseases.

MARKING OF IMPORTED FERTILIZERS

It having been submitted that imported fertilizers and feeding stuffs manufactured from bones, meat, blood, and other animal material bear a close resemblance to the home-produced articles, and cannot be distinguished therefrom even by analysis, the Standing Committee under the Merchandise Marks Act recommend in their report, now issued (Cmd. 3729, price 1d.), that all such imports shall be marked with their place of origin. It is suggested that quantities of less than 14lb. shall be exempted. It is further recommended that the necessary Order-in-Council shall come into force three months after the date on which it is made.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

SIR,—The article in *The Times* of December 1 by your late Agricultural Correspondent emphasizes a point which is of very considerable importance to the relations between the science and practice of farming. The agricultural investigator is mostly concerned with improving the degree of efficiency in production, and has confined his energies very largely to the experimental study of the problems involved; but while the qualitative results of most experimental work are sound and have an important bearing on agricultural production, their quantitative results are often far from being directly applicable to the farm. For the proper application of science to profitable farming it is necessary to know (1) the profit or loss being made on the farms or farm departments concerned; (2) the average or individual standards of production on these farms; and (3) the standards of production which can by demonstration be achieved when the best available scientific and practical knowledge is applied under practical conditions.

While this combination has seldom been achieved, it is now available in a simple form in the case of pig production in this country. Cost accounts of representative farms in East Anglia have shown an average profit, over four years, of 5.4 per cent. on capital, which, when interest on capital, management expenses, unpaid family labour, and the profit on large quantities of home-grown cereals are deducted, clearly shows an unprofitable state of affairs. In the same area the published pig-recording results reveal that the average number weaned per litter is 8.0, and the average age at which a 210lb. pig is produced is 250 days. The records from the herd of the Duthie Stock Farm, run by the Rowett Research Institute under demonstration conditions, show that, taking the average of the whole herd, not just selected groups, the comparable figures were 8.1 pigs weaned per litter and 217 days for the production of a 210lb. pig.

This difference of one month in the production of a bacon pig represents, on a conservative estimate, 10s. in the cost of production, and if the general level of results as shown by official records could be raised even approximately to what has now been demonstrated can be achieved, the saving to pig-keepers would be in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000 a year. If the policy of demonstration farms, as at present adumbrated, is developed, there is much scope for using records to carry home the lessons of these farms to the producer and to assist the legislator by supplying him with the accurate data which in agriculture are so difficult to obtain. While records of this nature are at present largely confined to stock, their extension to crops would not only add to the information available, but would very materially add to the facility and cheapness of their collection.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

H. R. DAVIDSON.

The Farmers' Club, 2, Whitehall-court, S.W.1.

MORE MEN ON THE LAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

SIR,—Will you allow me to dispute the statement made by Lord Astor in *The Times* of November 26? He says, "When large farms are converted into small farms the rural population is doubled, also the produce grown."

During my life I have farmed farms varying in size from 900 acres to 50. If the farming is of a "mixed" type, which is the most common in England, I have no hesitation in saying that if the land is farmed as it should be the size of the farm makes very little difference to the number of families which the total acreage will support. Let us take a 300-acre "mixed" farm as an example. On this farm would be required at least one cowman, one wagoner, one workman-shepherd, and two general workmen, the farmer himself doing some work and directing operations. Most of these men would be married with families. Divide this farm into holdings of 50 acres, which would be let to men in all probability with small capital, who would employ no labour except their growing families, and you still only have six families gaining a living off the 300 acres. In six holdings the land would not produce in bulk as much as it would in one adequately staffed farm. In making this estimate I am taking the average quality of land, not special districts with exceptional markets where intensive cultivation can be carried on by experts.

In advocating smaller holdings I wonder whether Lord Astor realizes that the success or failure of such holdings depends upon the wife. If the small-holder's wife is no good, it is useless for him to attempt the business, and if she does her part, which alone can bring success, then she displaces male labour which would be necessary on the larger farms. It is impossible to compare this country with Ireland or Denmark, which are exporting agricultural produce. The sole reason why some small-holders can struggle on fairly successfully is that they work seven days to the week with unlimited hours and no holidays, and their wives not only carry out their household duties, but do much of the outside work as well. If there was an unlimited market for milk and dairy produce small-holdings might be profitable, but this is not the case. It is impossible to put all our eggs into one basket, and we must still rely upon "mixed" farming as the basis of British agriculture.

The control of imports, by embargo or otherwise, stabilized and assured markets for our home-grown produce at profitable prices, assisted by organized marketing and fair play to the consumer, will alone bring back pr

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND VARIETY

Listeners to the National and other stations will hear this afternoon the second part of a Gala *matinée* in aid of Denville Hall, which is to be relayed from the London Hippodrome. Among the contributors to the programme will be Mr. Henry Ainley and Mr. Baliol Holloway, who will give the Tent Scene from *Julius Caesar*; Miss Evelyn Laye, Mr. Noel Coward, Miss Gertrude Lawrence, Miss Adrianne Allen, Mr. Laurence Olivier, Mr. Jack Hulbert, and Mr. Claud Hulbert. During the evening Mr. John McCormack will broadcast for the first time, when listeners will hear a group of songs which he is giving at the Stationers' Hall. Mr. McCormack's recital will be followed by a discussion between Mr. Hugh Walpole and Mr. Osbert Sitwell on the subject of "What's Wrong with the Theatre?" The chairman will be Mr. C. B. Cochran. The principal item in the Midland Regional programme is a concert by the City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Leslie Heward.

NEW NORTH REGIONAL STATION

OPENING NEXT YEAR

(FROM OUR WIRELESS CORRESPONDENT)

The North Regional Station of the B.B.C. is now rapidly approaching completion, and listeners will soon be asked to collaborate in the experimental tests transmissions before the station is opened next year. The aerials are already in position at the top of the three masts which support them. These masts are 500ft. high, and not 200ft. as in the case of the London Regional Station, since, in the North of England, the Government restrictions which limited the height of the masts at Brookman's Park do not apply. Because of their greater height the North Regional masts are stayed and not self-supporting. The stays are interrupted at intervals by insulators to prevent their acting as miniature aerials, while each mast is insulated from earth at its base by porcelain insulators. The object of the latter precaution is to prevent "mast shadow."

Owing to the high altitude of the station (1,500ft. above sea level) it is necessary to take special precautions against frost and, in order that the station may not be put out of action by ice or snow on the aerial wire, the aerial system has been so designed that it is possible to send a heating current through it. The power for the new station is generated by four six-cylinder Diesel engines driving direct current generators, but only three engines will be required normally. Besides the spare Diesel engine there is also a "standby" 2,000-ampere-hour lead storage battery in case of need.

The actual spot on which the station is built is marked on the ordnance survey map "Moorside Edge," and this name has been used for the station. However, as the station is one of the twin-wavelength transmitters of the regional scheme the official name is to be the North Regional Station. For its regional programme the wavelength of 479 metres will be used and a power of 30kw. in the aerial (equal to 45kw. international rating) will be used. The National programme will be sent out on a wavelength of 301 metres with about the same power, but in case of need it will be possible to increase this transmitter to 67.5kw. international rating.

Although in general the programmes will reach the station *via* land lines provision has been made for a studio at the station from which announcements and even an emergency programme could be produced in case of land-line failure. The shorter of the two wavelengths to be used will not be introduced until some time after the station has been working on a single-programme basis on 479 metres.

From a technical point of view the problem of providing a good broadcast service is more difficult in mountainous country than over flat country. But the very high aerials used and the fact that the most effective wavelength in the "medium band" which this country possesses have been allotted to the North Regional transmitter, are two important factors which should more than compensate for the increased difficulty in transmission.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 8, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—How to Combat Winter—2, Health and Middle Age, by Dr. Letitia Fairfield.

12:—Organ Recital by Edgar T. Cook, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Ronald Stear (baritone). **1.15-2**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. **2.10-2.25**:—For the Schools—French Reading, 6, Modern Verse: Selections from French Poems of To-day—Les Stances, livre 1, ch. 11, by Jean Moréas, by Mlle. Camille Vière. **2.30-3**:—Children of Other Days—The Middle Ages, 12, The Young Janissary, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.5**:—Stories for Younger Pupils—12, The Deer and the Rabbit (Red Indian), by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.20**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **3.50**:—Gala matinée in aid of Denville Hall, a haven of rest for aged members of the theatrical profession—Orchestra, directed by John Weaver; Songs by Lea Seidl; Henry Ainley and Baliol Holloway in the Tent Scene from Julius Caesar; Evelyn Laye in selected songs; Jack and Claude Hulbert in song and dance; Some Other Private Lives, a playlet by Noel Coward, with Adrianne Allen, Noel Coward, Laurence Olivier, and Gertrude Lawrence; Albert Sandler, assisted by Sydney Fowler (pianist) and Frank Leonard (cellist); Mr. J. Sheridan Fisher's Palladium Girls, relayed from the London Hippodrome.

5.15:—Children—More Songs without Words (Mendelssohn), played by Cecil Dixon; The Pridge, another Mortimer Batten story; The Garrison in the Stockade, being the tenth episode from Treasure Island (Robert Louis Stevenson). **6**:—Poetry of To-day, 15, read by Mr. Michael Redgrave. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Brahms's Pianoforte Quartets, played by Arthur Catterall (violin), Bernard Shore (viola), Lauri Kennedy (violoncello), and Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **7-7.20**:—New Books, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. **7.25**:—World Order or Downfall—5, The Collision of Civilization, by Professor Arnold Toynbee.

7.45:—Albert Whelan (entertainer); Tarrant Bailey, jun., in banjo solos; Elsie Otley (soprano); Jack Payne and his B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; Alexander and Mose; Elsie and Doris Waters (entertainers). **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20**:—Songs by John McCormack, following the Birthday Banquet of The Universe, relayed from Stationers' Hall. **9.30**:—What's Wrong with the Theatre? A discussion between Mr. Hugh Walpole and [Mr. Osbert Sitwell, with Mr. C. B. Cochran in the chair. **10.15**:—The B.B.C. String Orchestra, conducted by Victor Hely-Hutchinson; Thea Phillips (soprano). **11.10-12**:—Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-3.20**:—National programme. **5.15-11.10**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Aida Gardiner (mezzo-soprano); Geoffrey Denton (baritone). **12.30**:—Kathleen Jacobs (violoncello); Gwendolyn Byrne (pianoforte). **1**:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **3.20**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Frank Walker Octet; Herbert Cameron (bass); Noel Eadie (soprano); Frank Walker (violoncello). **8**:—French Talk, by M. E. M. Stéphan. **8.30**:—Regional News. **8.35**:—A Pianoforte Recital by Ethel Walker. **9**:—Midland Regional programme. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **2-3**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children: More Puppy-dog Tales—The Terrors, by Margaret Madeley; Songs by Herbert Thorpe (tenor); The Week's Sport, by Maurice E. Foster; Musical Selections by The Norris Stanley Pianoforte Sextet. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Birmingham Military Band, conducted by W. A. Clarke; Herbert Thorpe (tenor); Mario de Pietro (mandoline solos). **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.30**:—Midland News. **8.35**:—Dance Music. **9**:—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward, relayed from the Town Hall, Cheltenham. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.35-11.10**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **3.15**:—For the Schools: Nature Study—Professor J. Ritchie: Nature and Her Ways—5, Hard Weather Tames the Wild. **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Nan Stenhouse (contralto), Ella Russell (pianoforte), from Glasgow. **4.45**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **5.54**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20**:—National programme. **10.15-11.10**:—See Glasgow.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **12**:—Organ Recital. **12.30-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2.10-3.20**:—National programme. **3.30**:—Dance Music. **4.15**:—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra; Adelaide Beattie (soprano). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Agricultural Market Prices for Northern Ireland. **6.5**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20**:—National programme. **10.15-11.10**:—The Barber of Bath, an Operetta in one act, by H. B. Farnie; music by Offenbach; The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Philip Whiteway.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.10-11.10**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15-2**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. A. G. Burgess: Rugby Football. **6.35**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20**:—National programme. **10.15-11.10**:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Gwladys Naish (soprano).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45**:—Talk. **8**:—Dublin Philharmonic Concert. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Orchestra. **3.15**:—See Aberdeen. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **5.54**:—Birthdays. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-11.10**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **3.15**:—See Aberdeen. **3.30**:—The Studio Orchestra, relayed from Edinburgh; Nan Stenhouse (contralto), Ella Russell (pianoforte), from Glasgow. **4.45**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **5.54**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20**:—National programme. **10.15-11.10**:—Empire's End, by W. Cumming Tait, a play of the Clydeside in 5 Prologue, Four Episodes and an Epilogue; Produced by T. P. Maley.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20**:—National programme. **10.15-11.10**:—Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-11.10**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-11.10**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-11.10**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—5.30:—Part relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. **8.30**:—Sports Notes. **9**:—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6.30:—French Language Lesson. **7**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Dramatic Programme. **8.15**:—Septet Concert. **9.15**:—News. **9.35**:—Tzigane Music.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—3.30:—Recital of Arias. **3.45**:—Concert from the Hotel Bristol. **5.15**:—Review of Books. **5.25**:—Talk. **5.50**:—Labour Market Report. **5.55**:—Theatrical Anecdotes. **6.20**:—Music. **7**:—Ballads in Word and Music. **8**:—News; Sports Notes. **8.10**:—Concert of Chamber Music. **9.15**:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **9.30**:—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30**:—Christmas Carols. **5.15**:—Talk. **5.30**:—Educational Talk. **6**:—Elementary English Lesson. **6.30**:—Agricultural Talk. **6.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **7**:—Programme from Königsberg. **8**:—News from Berlin (Witzleben). **8.10**:—Programme from Leipzig. **8.40**:—See Breslau. **9.15**:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **9.30**:—Programme from Leipzig, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—6.5:—Orchestral Concert. **7**:—Weather for Farmers. **7.10**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Programme of Songs, Verse, and Prose (Erich Rashke). **8.30**:—Recital of Austrian Folk Songs. **9.20**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.45**:—Short-hand Lesson and Dictation. **9.55**:—Answers to Wireless Technical Queries.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.15**:—Song Recital. **8.45**:—Topical Review. **8.50**:—Concert. **10.15**:—News.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2:—Concert from the Hotel d'Angleterre. **3.45**:—Talk in the Interval—Reading. **4.40**:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50**:—Parliamentary Talk. **5.20**:—English Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Weather and News. **6.15**:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2**:—Concert relayed from the Oddfellows' Hall. **9**:—News and Report of the Workers' Radio Society. **9.30**:—Dance Music. **11**:—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—6:—News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **6.25**:—Talk. **6.40**:—Gramophone Records. **7**:—Literary Programme. **7.45**:—Talk. **8**:—Concert. **9.30**:—Paganini—Operetta (Lehar). **9.15**:—Gramophone Records. **9.50**:—News. **10**:—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw. and CASSEL (246m.).—6:—Time, Weather and Economic Notes. **6.5**:—English Language Lesson. **6.30**:—Fifth Monday Concert of the Frankfurt Orchestral Society, relayed from Casselbad. **9.15**:—Topical Review. **9.30**:—Report by Eberhard Beckmann. **9.20**:—News, Sports Notes and Weather. **9.40**:—Dancing Lesson. **10.10**:—Concert and Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw. and BREMEN (315.8m.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (map.), 0.7kw.; KIEL (232.2m.).—6:—See Wasserhausen. **6.30**:—Talk for Workers. **6.50**:—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. **6.55**:—Weather. **7**:—Oscar Straus Programme—Choral and Orchestral Selections. **8**:—Portraits of Famous Men—Julius Steinfeld. **9**:—Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes and News. **9.30**:—Short Talk from the Gorzsapalast. **10.15**:—Café Wallhof Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5.—7.40 a.m.:—Time and Gramophone Records. **9.40**:—Time and Daily News. **10.10**:—Quintet Concert. **11.40**:—Time and Concert by the Rotterdam Orchestra. **2.10**:—Talk. **2.40**:—Sound Film Relay. **3.40**:—String Quartet in D major, op. 11, No. 4 (Haydn); Two Violins, Viola and 'Cello (Schaeffer). **4.10**:—Children. **5.10**:—Concert relayed from the Luxor Palast, Rotterdam. **6.25**:—Weekly Book Talk. **6.55**:—Organ Recital. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Concert of Sacred Music. **8.25**:—Gramophone Records. **8.40**:—Orchestral Concert. **9.25**:—Talk. **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.50**:—Concert. **10.55**:—Chamber Music—Trio op. 50 (Tchaikovsky). **12**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Concert. **10.10**:—Service for Hospitals. **10.40**:—Reading. **11.10**:—Gramophone Records. **11.40** (in the interval)—Police Notes. **12.10**:—Organ Recital from a Church in Amsterdam. **1.25**:—Gramophone Records. **2.40**:—Programme for Schools. **2.15**:—Gramophone Records. **2.55**:—Broadcasting Lesson. **3.25**:—Gramophone Records. **4.10**:—Programme for Hospitals. **5.10**:—Chamber Concert. **6.10**:—Talk. **7.25**:—Police Notes. **7.40**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.40**:—(In the interval)—News. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6:—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. **6.20**:—Thomson, N. B. Rugby Talk. **6.35**:—Evening Service in Aix-la-Chapelle Cathedral. **7.45**:—Reading. **8.10**:—News. **8.15**:—Concert, followed by News, Sports Notes, Concert and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7:—Chimes Exchange, Market Prices, and Sports Review. **7.30**:—Dance Music. **8.25**:—News. **8.40**:—Concert by an Argentine Orchestra. **9.30**:—News. **9.40**:—Arrellon Music. **10**:—Operetta Selections. **10.45**:—Concert. **10.50**:—Gramophone Concert. **11**:—Recital of Songs. **11.15**:—Violin Recital. **11.30**:—Concert.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (296m.) and GENOA (312m.).—6.20:—Announcements and Report of the Royal Geographical Society. **6.30**:—Concert of Light Music. **7.15**:—Roman Radio; Weather. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Dance Music. **7.50**:—Science Talk. **8**:—Variety Concert. **9**:—A Comedy, followed by Concert from the Cova Restaurant. **10** (in the interval)—Police Notes. **10.55**:—Dance Music.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw. and AUGSBURG (360m.), KAISERLAUTERN (560m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—6:—Talks. **7**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.15**:—German Lyrics. **8.30**:—Soprano Song Recital by Elena Gerhardt of Leipzig. **9.20**:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,060m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15:—Weather and Press Review. **6.30**:—Elementary German Lesson. **7**:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50**:—Parliamentary Talk. **8.20**:—English Language Lesson. **8.50**:—Weather and News. **9.15**:—Time Signal. **9.16

The Subscription List will open To-morrow, Tuesday, 9th December, 1930, and close on or before Wednesday, 10th December, 1930.

A copy of this Prospectus has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies.

Application will be made in due course to the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Stock now offered, and for a quotation.

THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908).

SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED		ISSUED
£1,200,000 in 1,200,000 6 per cent. Preference Shares of £1 each (cumulative as from 1st January, 1931)		£1,000,000
£1,200,000 in 1,200,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each		£1,001,034
£2,400,000		£2,001,034

There are issued and outstanding £745,600 Prior Lien Debentures and £491,909 Debenture Stock. Notices have been given to redeem the said £745,600 Prior Lien Debentures on 30th June, 1931, at 105 per cent. and the said £491,909 Debenture Stock on 31st December, 1930, at 110 per cent., and these will be redeemed accordingly.

Issue of £2,500,000 Five per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock at 98½ per cent.

Interest on the Stock is payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in every year.

The first payment of Interest will be made on 1st July, 1931, calculated on the amounts payable on application and allotment from the date of allotment and on the remaining instalments from the due dates of payment thereof respectively.

The Stock will be redeemable by the yearly operation of an accumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum commencing in the year 1936, to be applied in the purchase of Stock on the market at or under par, exclusive of accrued interest, but inclusive of costs of purchase, or in the redemption at par of Stock to be selected by drawings. Any Stock not previously redeemed will be repayable at par on 1st January, 1973.

Power will be reserved to the Company on giving not less than three months' previous notice to redeem the whole or any part (to be ascertained by drawings) of the outstanding Stock on 1st January, 1936, or on any date thereafter up to and including 1st January, 1951, at 103 per cent., or on any date thereafter at par. The Stock will also be repayable at 103 per cent. in the event of it becoming repayable at any time up to and including 1st January, 1951, by reason of the Company going into voluntary liquidation.

The Stock will be constituted by a Trust Deed in favour of The Trustees Corporation Limited, as Trustees, and will be secured (after redemption of the existing Prior Lien Debentures and Debenture Stock) by a first specific charge upon all the freehold and leasehold properties of the Company and a first floating charge upon the rest of the assets so far as legally possible, including the uncalled capital (if any), and upon the undertaking of the Company. The Company will covenant not to create any mortgage or charge upon any of its assets ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the said floating charge securing the stock, except charges upon any after acquired property for the purpose of securing or paying the purchase price of such property or any part thereof, and except charges in favour of bankers and others created in the ordinary course of business.

The Trust Deed will reserve power to the Company at any time and from time to time to create and issue further stock to an aggregate nominal amount not exceeding £2,500,000 ranking *pari passu* as to security and in all other respects with the Stock now being issued. Upon the issue of any such further Stock the amount of the sinking fund shall be increased to an amount calculated to redeem the whole of the Stock then outstanding by 1st January, 1973.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and branches, and GLYN, MILLS and Co., 42, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, and branches, are authorised as Bankers for and on behalf of the Company, to receive applications for the above-mentioned First Mortgage Debenture Stock, payable as follows:—

On Application	£10	0	0	per £100 Stock
On Allotment	£15	0	0	.. ..
On 12th January, 1931	£35	0	0	.. ..
On 2nd March, 1931	£38	10	0	.. ..
	£98	10	0	.. ..

Payment in full may be made on allotment or on 12th January, 1931, under discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES FOR THE FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS.
THE TRUSTEES CORPORATION LIMITED, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

DIRECTORS.

LT.-COL. S. H. POLLEN, C.M.G. (Chairman), Hammerwood Park, East Grinstead, Sussex.
R. W. COOPER, M.C. (Vice-Chairman), Tackley Park, Oxfordshire.
W. MURRAY MORRISON, M. Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E. (Managing Director), 137, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.
W. B. ROMMEL, 10, Welbeck House, Wigmore-street, London, W.1.
E. E. SAWYER, M.Inst.C.E., 26, Lancaster-gate-terrace, London, W.2.
A. J. HUGH SMITH, 74, Portland-place, London, W.1.

SOLICITORS.

To the Company—ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and CO., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C.2.
To the Trustees—SLAUGHTER and MAY, 18, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS.

CAZENOVE and AKROYDS, 10, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.
BELL, COWAN and Co., 22, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.
PARSONS, MACLACHLAN and MILLER, 11, Royal Exchange-square, Glasgow, C.1.

AUDITORS.

CREWDSON, YOUATT and HOWARD, 70A, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

G. W. JEFFERY, F.C.I.S., Adelaide House, King William-street, London, E.C.4.

Applications from Shareholders, Prior Lien Debenture Holders and Debenture Stockholders registered at the date of this prospectus, if made on the special form provided, will receive special consideration.

The Company was incorporated in 1910 to acquire the undertaking of a Company of the same name which was incorporated in 1894, and for the purposes of the establishment of hydro-electric undertakings, the production and working of aluminium and its alloys, the winning and working of minerals and other allied and incidental purposes.

The Company is one of the largest producers of aluminium in the world and the only large producer of the metal in the British Isles. Its business thus constitutes an important National Industry.

The world's production of aluminium has increased rapidly, and it is estimated that in the year 1900 it amounted to 5,000 tons per annum, in 1920 to about 150,000 tons, and in 1929 to approximately 250,000 tons per annum.

By monetary controls, through subsidiary Companies in Europe and in the British Empire, extensive deposits of the best quality of the essential raw material, the mineral Bauxite.

The Works (either freehold or on long lease) owned directly by the Company are:—
Hydro-electric Works for the production of aluminium at Foyers, Inverness-shire, and Kinlochleven, Argyllshire.
A Factory for the production of carbon electrodes at Kinlochleven, Argyllshire.
Chemical Factories for the refining of Bauxite at Burntisland, Fifeshire, and Larne, Co. Antrim, Ireland.
Rolling Mills at Warrington, Lancs, and Milton, Staffs.

The Company also owns the entire share capital of The North British Aluminium Company, Limited, which owns and operates Works for the production of aluminium at Lochaber, Inverness-shire, and of two Subsidiary Companies in Norway owning and operating two Hydro-electric Works for the production of aluminium and a Factory for the production of carbon electrodes.

The Company also has a large interest in two other aluminium works in Norway, and in another factory in that country for the production of carbon electrodes.

The Company also controls through Subsidiary Companies various works at home and abroad for the fabrication of aluminium in various forms and for allied operations, and is closely associated with several Companies interested in other manufactures of aluminium. The Company is engaged directly, through its Subsidiary Companies, or in association with others, in practically every branch of the aluminium industry and has a world-wide selling organisation.

The Company promoted the Lochaber Water Power Act, 1921, for the purpose of developing a very large water power in the district of Inverness-shire, and obtained that Act the Lochaber Power Company was set up. In 1921 the Company formed The North British Aluminium Company, Limited, for carrying out, on behalf of the Lochaber Power Company, the works authorised by the Act and for the production of aluminium.

Towards the cost of these works £2,500,000 was provided by an issue of Debenture Stock by The North British Aluminium Company, Limited, guaranteed by H.M. Government under the Trade Facilities Acts. The Company guaranteed this Loan and subscribed for the whole share capital of The North British Aluminium Company, Limited, which now amounts to 1,000,000 shares of £1 each.

The first stage of the Lochaber works has been completed and operations were commenced at the end of 1929. The hydro-electric plant in operation at Lochaber is at present about 33,000 E.H.P. The complete scheme is calculated to develop continuously up to approximately 100,000 E.H.P., and to treble the present output of aluminium from these works.

The Company acts as the sole selling agent for The North British Aluminium Company, Limited, and supplies that Company with the greater part of the necessary raw materials. When the Lochaber works have been completed, the Company will control a productive capacity of aluminium which it is anticipated will be more than double the capacity under its control during the year 1929.

The period for the construction of the works authorised by the Act of 1921 was due to expire in 1931, and consequently further Parliamentary powers were obtained by the Lochaber Water Power Act, 1930, under which an extension of time for the completion of the works has been granted, expiring in 1938. The most costly part of the authorised works, notably the main tunnel 15 miles in length, has been completed, and it is now proposed to proceed further with the works.

On 25th November, 1930, the Company issued for cash 700,430 Six per cent. Preference Shares of £1 each which became cumulative as from 1st January, 1931. The proceeds of the issue of these shares and the proceeds of the present issue are to be applied in redeeming the Company's outstanding Prior Lien Debentures and Debenture Stock, in financing the extension of the Lochaber works, and for other requirements of the Company.

The following is a copy of a report from the Company's Auditors:—

70A, Basinghall Street,
London, E.C.2.
2nd December, 1930.

The Directors of
THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have audited the Accounts of your Company from its inception in 1910, and certify that the Profits of the at years ending on 31st December, 1929, before charging Debenture Interest and Sinking Fund, Income Tax, Depreciation and Reserves, and provision for Staff Benefit Fund, have been as follows:—

Year to 31st December,	1924	£469,473 10 6
.. ..	1925	525,042 16 5
.. ..	1926	418,909 17 11
.. ..	1927	412,591 18 7
.. ..	1928	421,287 7 5
.. ..	1929	420,017 8 9

or an annual average of **£444,553 16s. 7d.**

The Share Capital and the rates of dividends paid thereon in respect of the above period of six years have been as follows:—

	Preference Shares.	Rate.	Ordinary Shares.	Rate.	
1924	£299,570	6%	£1,001,034	10%	
1925	£299,570	6%	1,001,034	10%	(also a bonus of 2½%)
1926	£299,570	6%	1,001,034	10%	
1927	£299,570	6%	1,001,034	10%	
1928	£299,570	6%	1,001,034	10%	
1929	£299,570	6%	1,001,034	10%	

The Accounts of the Company are made up annually to 31st December, and no Accounts have been made up since 31st December, 1929.

The Assets of the Company as appearing in the Audited Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1929, were as follows:—

Property, Buildings, Engineering Works, Plant and Machinery at Cost	£2,871,423	3 5
Investments in Subsidiary Companies:—		
Shares at Cost, *less* Reserves	690,778	19 10
Loans, Advances and Current Accounts, *less* Reserves	386,876	16 10
Investments in, and Advances to Allied Companies at Cost, *less* Reserves	426,288	15 3
Government and Other Securities at Cost	405,873	9 6
Stocks of Metal, Raw Materials and Stores at or under Cost	319,708	4 10
Sundry Debtors and Bills Receivable, *less* Reserves	367,669	4 5
Cash—On Deposit, at Banks and in hand	149,655	13 4
TOTAL	£5,518,366	7 5
Less—		
Depreciation Reserve Account	950,000	0 0
	£4,568,366	7 5

The Depreciation Reserve of £950,000, which has been accumulated and deducted from the fixed Assets as set out above, is additional to the annual expenditure on Repairs and Renewals charged against Revenue to keep the plant up to date. Substantial reserves have been made in arriving at the values of Investments and other Assets.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
CREWDSON, YOUATT & HOWARD.

The Assets of the Company at 31st December, 1929, shown by the Auditors' Report, amount to .. £4,568,366 7 5

Add—				
Proceeds of Preference Shares since issued			£700,430	0 0
Estimated net proceeds of present issue		£2,375,000	0 0	
Less—				
Amount required (including premium) for the redemption of the outstanding Prior Lien Debentures and Debenture Stock	1,323,979	18 0		
	1,051,020	2 0		
			1,751,450	2 0
			£6,319,716	9 5

The value of the Assets of the Company calculated on this basis would cover the nominal amount of the Stock now offered more than two and a half times.

The average amount of the annual profits of the Company for the last six years on the basis shown in the foregoing report is more than three times the sum required for interest on the present issue.

The Articles of Association provide that the Board shall not, without the sanction of a General Meeting of the Company, borrow or raise any sum of money which will make the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and then outstanding exceed £5,000,000.

The following contracts (other than contracts in the ordinary course of business) have been entered into during the past two years:—

(1) 10th December, 1929. Agreement between the Company and The North British Aluminium Company Limited.

(2) 22nd, 27th, 28th and 30th October, 1930. Agreement contained in letters of these dates between the Company and Power Securities Corporation, Limited, relating to the purchase of the said Preference Shares.

(3) 2nd December, 1930. Agreement between the Company and Power Securities Corporation, Limited, whereby Power Securities Corporation, Limited, agreed to underwrite the whole of the present issue for a commission of 2½ per cent. of the nominal amount thereof, also agreed, in consideration of a fee of £31,250, to pay all the expenses of preparing printing, advertising and circulating the Prospectus, including legal fees and expenses and brokerage and the cost of preparing printing and posting Allotment Letters and Letters of Regret and the stamp duty thereon, and also the stamp duty on the Trust Deed securing this issue, and to undertake on the Company's behalf the advertising and circulating of the Prospectus, the preparation of Allotment Sheets and the preparation, issue and postage of Allotment Letters.

Power Securities Corporation, Limited, is paying a sub-underwriting commission of 1¼ per cent. and an overriding commission of ¼ per cent.

Stock Certificates will not be issued prior to 30th April, 1931, on which date they will be ready for delivery in exchange for fully-paid Allotment Letters.

A brokerage of 5s. per £100 Stock will be paid in respect of allotments made on applications (other than underwriting applications) bearing the stamp of a Banker, Broker, or other approved Agent.

Applications for the Stock (which must be in multiples of £1) must be made on the form below or that enclosed with the Prospectus and forwarded, together with the amount payable on application, to the Bankers of the Company or any of their branches.

If no allotment is made, the application money will be returned in full, and if a partial allotment is made, the surplus of the application money will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment and the excess, if any, returned to the applicant.

Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the previous payments liable to forfeiture. Interest at 8 per cent. per annum will be charged and payable on all overdue instalments.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the Draft (subject to revision) of the Trust Deed for securing this issue, the above-mentioned Contracts and Report, the Company's Balance Sheets for the last six years, and the above-mentioned Acts, can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company any day during business hours prior to the closing of the Subscription List.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, from the Bankers and Brokers of the Company, and from Power Securities Corporation, Limited, 66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

London, 5th December, 1930.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED.

No.....

THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908.)

Issue of £2,500,000 Five per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock at 98½ per cent.

To the Directors, THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED. (2)

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers £....., being a deposit at the rate of £10 per cent. on £..... of the above Debenture Stock, I/we hereby apply for an allotment of that amount of Debenture Stock upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the Prospectus dated 5th December, 1930, and I/we agree to accept such smaller amount or any smaller amounts which may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalments as provided in the said Prospectus.

DATED this.....day of....., 1930.

SIGNATURE.....

NAME (in full).....
(BLOCK LETTERS.)

ADDRESS (in full).....

.....

DESCRIPTION.....
(PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.)

Applications in the name of a firm will not be accepted.
Applications for Debenture Stock must be made in amounts of £1 or multiples thereof.
This form must be filled up and sent with a remittance for the amount due on application to WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or any branch thereof, or to GLYN, MILLS and Co., 42, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, or branches.
All cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed "Not Negotiable." Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer. No receipt will be issued for payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Allotment Letter or by return of deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

FRENCH GOLD MOVEMENT

CUNARD INSURANCE BILL

In order to appreciate the causes of the more or less continuous movement of gold from this country to France, it is necessary to remember that French bankers habitually employ a substantial amount of their short-term funds in the London money market because they have no adequate outlet for the employment of "short" money in the Paris market, and that whenever there is pressure for cash in France these sterling balances are drawn upon. Pressure upon the French banks for money occurs from time to time as a result of what appear to be relatively small incidents, which shows that the margin of unemployed cash balances is narrow. Thus, when the issue of shares of the Bank for International Settlements was made funds were withdrawn from London resulting in gold shipments, and since the Oustric collapse there has been a more or less continuous return of funds from London to Paris. These withdrawals, however, appear to make very little impression upon the total of French balances here; apparently the withdrawals are made good in a relatively short time by payments for fresh French exports, visible or invisible, and by reparation payments, for France has a more or less permanent favourable balance of payment. If the banking habit in France were as well developed as in England it is probable that the pressure on the banks for money from time to time would be much less marked than it is. But in many parts of the country the banking habit has yet to be learned. In consequence currency requirements in France are appreciably larger than in this country.

Expansion in Note Circulation

Many people hoard their savings, and in the agricultural districts farmers and other persons often pay for their purchases with bank notes. When the franc was stabilized currency experts pointed out that the note circulation on the new parity of the franc was less than before the War, and that the total would probably have to rise to about 70 milliards. In the past year the note circulation of the Bank of France has increased from 68,158,848,000f. to 75,950,678,000f. This increase is equal to 11.4 per cent. In this country in the same period the note circulation has contracted by about £1,867,000. The object of taking gold from London has been to obtain more notes from the Bank of France. As soon as the supply of francs becomes equal to the demand the gold movement should be reduced, while it should cease altogether when France recovers her taste for foreign investment. Banking authorities in France are anxious to facilitate the development of Paris as a financial centre, and an acceptance bank has been formed for this purpose. But the evolution of Paris into a financial centre will take time. By reducing the fiscal charges on foreign issues the French authorities hoped to stimulate foreign investment, but this has occurred only to a slight extent owing to lack of confidence in foreign investments.

The British Aluminium Issue

The subscription lists will open tomorrow morning for an issue of £2,500,000 Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of the British Aluminium Company which is offered at 98½ per cent. The prospectus, which is published to-day, shows that the stock will have behind it £2,001,000 of issued share capital and that it will be secured on assets which, including the net proceeds of the present issue, amount to £6,320,000. Profits are shown for a period of six years, the average amount covering interest on the new stock more than three times. Redemption is to be provided for by a cumulative sinking fund of 1 per cent., to be applied annually as from 1936 in the purchase of stock at or under par or in drawings at par. Any stock not previously redeemed will be repayable at par on January 1, 1973. The company reserves to itself power to redeem the stock in whole or part in or after 1936, the redemption price in such event being 103 up till 1951, and 100 thereafter. Further stock ranking *pari passu* with the present issue may be created to a total not exceeding £2,500,000. The prospectus shows that the company is one of the largest producers of aluminium in the world and the only large producer of the metal in the British Isles. How rapidly the industry has developed may be gathered from the statement that whereas in 1900 the world's production of aluminium was 5,000 tons, the output in 1920 was 150,000 tons, and in 1929 about 250,000 tons. The company's organization covers the industry from control of extensive deposits of the raw material (bauxite) to concerns engaged in practically every branch of manufacture, and it also possesses a world-wide selling organization. Another important asset consists of the hydro-electric power plant at Lochaber erected for the aluminium works in that district. The plant is at present about 33,000 E.H.P., but the complete scheme is to develop continuously up to 100,000 E.H.P. and to treble the present output of aluminium from the works. The balance of the proceeds of the issue, after redeeming the company's existing debentures, will be devoted to the furtherance of this programme.

Chinese Loans and the Customs

Recent happenings in China would appear to have a definite significance for holders of certain loans now in default. The loans in question are the two issues of Five per Cent. bonds of the Tientsin Pukow Railway, and the Five per Cent. bonds of the Hukuang Railways. The security for each of these loans was of a similar character. Besides being charged upon the railways named on the respective bonds the loans were given as security the likin and internal revenues (up to amounts specified in each instance) of certain Chinese provinces. It was provided that so long as principal and interest of the loans were regularly met, there was to be no interference with these provincial revenues, but that if principal or interest were in default then "after a reasonable period of grace" likin and suitable internal revenues of the provinces sufficient to provide the amounts mentioned in the loan contracts were to be forthwith transferred to and to be administered by the Imperial Maritime Customs in the interests of the bondholders. Another paragraph in the loan contracts provided for the contingency of the Customs tariff being revised and likin reduced or abolished. In such event the loans were to be given a first charge upon the increase of Customs revenues consequent upon such revision. Now, each of the contingencies mentioned in the prospectus has become a practical issue. Owing to the late civil war, the security provided by the railways and by the provincial revenues has broken down and the bonds are in default; the Customs tariff has been revised and likin is to be abolished, the date of abolition having been postponed from October 10, 1930, to January 1, 1931. Under the contracts therefore the loans in question ought to be among those ranking on the revenue of the Maritime Customs. As the Tientsin Pukow loans have been in default for five years there can scarcely be any question in their case at any rate as to the lapse of the "reasonable period of grace" mentioned in the contracts. The matter is one that will be watched with close attention by bondholders, and if the proposal to abolish likin is duly adopted in the New Year their case to be included among the Chinese loans secured on the Customs will become still more clearly established.

"Account Rendered"

Any estimate of the financial consequences of social legislation in the past 30 years must necessarily be approximate, and subject to a wide allowance for error, but in spite of these qualifications Sir Ernest Benn's new book, "Account Rendered" (Ernest Benn, Limited, 6s. net), is a valuable and suggestive work. Like many people, the author is frankly alarmed at the prodigality of the nation's expenditure. He complains that by political follies a large and increasing part of the nation has been put in possession of rights to draw upon the public purse, and that, whether these rights take the form of relief, dole, pensions, official salary, subsidy, or interest on the national debt—a great deal of current expenditure has been met by borrowing and not out of income—they all constitute heavy claims upon the total production or income of the nation. The first item in the account is the War, which left the country with a debt of £7,000,000,000, or an annual charge of £350,000,000. But not content with this heavy burden, the State, according to Sir Ernest Benn, has added to it a still heavier charge for posterity to carry as a result of the Legislature's post-War activities. He points out that in 1900 the total national and local liabilities were equal to about £18 per head of the population. To-day Sir Ernest estimates the liability at £500 a head, and classifies the claims which make up this huge total. No doubt the figures will be challenged, but even if the error be as great as 50 per cent. the burden on each man, woman, and child is heavy enough to justify the solemn warning which it is Sir Ernest's purpose to convey. Not only does the prodigious amount of the nation's social services cause concern to the author, but he questions whether the country is getting value for its money. He shows that the cost of educating a child in 1913 was £4 per annum, whereas in 1927 it had risen to £16.

The Case of Godstone

There are many striking passages in the book, not the least interesting among which is that dealing with the rural district of Godstone. A few years ago Godstone had no indebtedness worth mentioning, but this has been changed in that half-residential and half-agricultural district of Surrey. On February 1, 1901, the District Council borrowed from the Prudential Assurance Company £906 for 30 years at 3½ per cent. for sewage purposes, and the last instalment of this loan is payable in the current year. The Council does not owe a penny piece in respect of money borrowed before 1901. But under the stimulus of what he describes as the "new politics" the Council by March 31, 1929, had borrowed no less than £436,939. "The £906 borrowed with Victorian care and caution represented a liability of a single shilling a head of the population, while the twentieth-century operations of the same character amount to 354 shillings for every man, woman, and child in the neighbourhood." It is true that some part of this burden upon the people of Godstone is relieved by grants from the Government; but what is saved in Godstone rates is offset by the greater cost of taxes. A table is given showing that the expenditure of the Rural Council has grown from £36,422 in 1912-13 to £218,126 in 1928-29; the former figure represented 21s. 3d. per head, but the latter is 176s. 7d. per head. The book, which contains many incisive criticisms, is devoid of technicalities, and the ordinary reader will derive much information and instruction from it.

Cunard Insurance Mistakes

The Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons late on Thursday night, and Sir Dennis Herbert followed up the good work done in Committee by Mr. Albery in helping to enlighten members on points on which they ought at the outset to have had more information. Sir Dennis stated without hesitation that the Government did not consider the matter of the insurance rates sufficiently carefully or go into consultation with all the persons and bodies with whom they ought to have gone into consultation, a statement for which there is only too much support. Both he and Mr. Albery showed that they reflected representative underwriting opinion in their comments, and there can be no question that unhappy mistakes had been made in the treatment of the whole subject. Feeling on the matter would have been less aggravated if, in the passage of the Bill through the House, the spokesmen for the Board of Trade had not repeatedly mentioned those who had been consulted without recognizing the fact—obvious to every one possessing any knowledge of the great London insurance market—that these could, at best, only represent a section of it and, as it happened, a section which has always prided itself on its individualistic character. The British market consists of two main components—many insurance companies with headquarters in London and Liverpool and a large number of private underwriters, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that if opinion representative of the whole market had been consulted, the market would have gladly cooperated at once in a full consideration of all the problems involved in the insurance of one of the biggest individual risks that has ever had to be examined.

Valued Names of Companies

Since the name of one important institution has been repeatedly mentioned in Parliament it would really be only fair to cite those of a large number of British insurance companies which are honoured throughout the world wherever marine insurance is transacted. Yet if some of these offices were mentioned here there would be a risk of omitting others which deserve equally to be included. Names of great institutions with a long record of honourable dealings are assets to the country. These numerous strong companies, for whom the Institute of London Underwriters speaks at times, are a highly important part of the London market, and representative underwriting opinion could never be gauged fairly unless steps were taken to sound the views of their underwriters, who, as Sir Dennis Herbert said, are accustomed to deal with large risks. In the present case they were not approached before the terms of an agreement between the Board of Trade and the Cunard Company were announced—a really extraordinary omission. It is the wish of the companies and of private underwriters to work together for the good of the London market as a whole in its world-wide business, and in the strange situation that has arisen there will be a general desire to place responsibility for an unfortunate mistake in sheer lack of knowledge and genuine misunderstandings. None of the leaders of the market would wish to create friction between sections, and all would prefer to act together in a friendly spirit for the welfare of British industry, having regard, so far as is within their power, to the preservation of sound underwriting principles.

(Continued at foot of next column)

MONEY MARKET

SHORT CREDITS ABUNDANT

Supplies of short credit on Saturday were abundant. While the rate for renewals charged by lenders other than the clearing banks was 1¼ per cent., new money was freely offered down to 1 per cent. The tone of the discount market was described as firm, though holders appeared to be disinclined to part with bills on the spot owing to the temporary glut of credit. For three months commercial bills brokers quoted $2^{3}/_{16}$ to $2^{7}/_{32}$. "Hot" Treasury bills could be obtained for immediate delivery at $2^{29}/_{32}$ per cent. and were offered for payment this week at $2^{3}/_{16}$. One of the banks was a buyer of February paper at $2^{7}/_{32}$. Calls on new issues falling due this week are few and unimportant. The principal one is that on Midland Counties Electric Supply Ordinary shares, amounting to £450,000, which is payable on Wednesday.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount Bank Bills (Per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1—2	2	$2^{5}/_{16}$	$2^{3}/_{16}$—$2^{7}/_{32}$	$2^{1}/_{4}$	$2^{9}/_{16}$—$2^{5}/_{8}$

Discount (Treasury Bills)			Fine Trade Bills		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	6 months.
$2^{5}/_{16}$	$2^{3}/_{16}$—$2^{1}/_{4}$	3—$3^{1}/_{32}$	$3^{1}/_{16}$—$3^{1}/_{32}$	$3^{1}/_{32}$—4	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A rally to $4.85^{41}/_{64}$ took place in the rate for sterling on New York. The French exchange also moved in London's favour, closing at 123.59½f., as compared with 123.37½f. and small rises took place in the rate on Germany (20.36½m.). On the other hand, closing quotations for Belgium (34.78½b.), Holland (12.06½fl.), and Switzerland (25.06½f.) showed movements slightly against us. Pesetas were firmer, the rate on Madrid falling from 43.80½p. to 43.72½p. South American currencies declined, the rate on Buenos Aires being quoted at 38^{13}/$_{16}$d. and that on Rio de Janeiro 4^{1}/$_{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
New York	\$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{15}/_{16}$—$4.86^{1}/_{32}$	$4.85^{15}/_{16}$—$4.86^{1}/_{32}$
Montreal	\$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{15}/_{16}$—$4.86^{1}/_{32}$	$4.85^{7}/_{8}$—$4.85^{15}/_{16}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.55-60	123.53-58
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.78½-34.80	34.78½-34.80
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.65-92.68	92.62-92.67
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	$25.06^{5}/_{16}$—$25.06^{3}/_{4}$	$25.05^{3}/_{4}$—$25.06^{1}/_{4}$
Athens	Dr. to £	375	$374^{3}/_{4}$—$375^{1}/_{4}$	$374^{3}/_{4}$—$375^{1}/_{4}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	$192^{1}/_{2}$-193	$192^{1}/_{2}$-193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.63-43.78	43.60-43.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	110	$108^{1}/_{2}$—$108^{3}/_{4}$	$108^{1}/_{2}$—$108^{3}/_{4}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.06^{5}/_{8}$—$12.06^{3}/_{4}$	$12.06^{3}/_{4}$—$12.06^{7}/_{8}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	$20.36^{1}/_{2}$—$20.38^{1}/_{2}$	$20.35^{1}/_{2}$—$20.36^{1}/_{2}$
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48-34.52	34.48-34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76-27.79	27.76-27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	$163^{1}/_{2}$—$163^{3}/_{4}$	$163^{1}/_{2}$—$163^{3}/_{4}$
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.58	$43^{5}/_{16}$—$43^{1}/_{2}$	$43^{5}/_{16}$—$43^{1}/_{2}$
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.20-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'n'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0257
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	$274^{5}/_{8}$—$275^{1}/_{8}$	$274^{5}/_{8}$—$274^{7}/_{8}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	$48^{1}/_{2}$—$48^{5}/_{8}$	$48^{1}/_{2}$—$48^{5}/_{8}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-676	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.60	18.20-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.15^{1}/_{16}$—$18.15^{5}/_{16}$	$18.15^{1}/_{2}$—$18.15^{3}/_{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.09^{1}/_{4}$—$18.09^{1}/_{2}$	18.09½-18.10
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.15^{1}/_{2}$—$18.16^{1}/_{16}$	$18.15^{1}/_{2}$—$18.16^{1}/_{16}$
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97.2	97.0-97.5	$97^{1}/_{16}$—$97^{1}/_{8}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$1/3^{7}/_{16}$—$1/3^{9}/_{16}$	$1/3^{7}/_{16}$—$1/3^{9}/_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1/3^{7}/_{16}$—$1/3^{9}/_{16}$	$1/3^{7}/_{16}$—$1/3^{9}/_{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1/3^{7}/_{16}$—$1/3^{9}/_{16}$	$1/3^{7}/_{16}$—$1/3^{9}/_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1/1^{27}/_{32}$—$1/2^{1}/_{32}$	$1/2^{1}/_{32}$—$1/2^{3}/_{32}$
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	$2/0^{15}/_{16}$—$2/0^{31}/_{32}$	$2/0^{15}/_{16}$—$2/0^{31}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael.	—	$1/6^{1}/_{16}$—$1/6^{3}/_{16}$	$1/6^{1}/_{16}$—$1/6^{3}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3^{11}/_{16}$—$2/3^{15}/_{16}$	$2/3^{11}/_{16}$—$2/3^{15}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.06^{5}/_{8}$—$12.06^{3}/_{4}$	$12.06^{5}/_{8}$—$12.07^{1}/_{4}$
Manilla	Per peso	24.666d.	$2/0^{7}/_{16}$—$2/0^{1}/_{2}$	$2/0^{7}/_{16}$
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.899d.	$5^{7}/_{16}$—$5^{11}/_{16}$	$5^{7}/_{16}$—$5^{23}/_{32}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	$47^{7}/_{16}$—$47^{5}/_{8}$	$47^{7}/_{16}$—$47^{15}/_{16}$
Valp'raiso	\$ to £	40	39.75	39.75
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	$38^{1}/_{4}$—$38^{3}/_{4}$	$38^{1}/_{4}$—$38^{3}/_{4}$
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.85	15.87½
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.60-10.80	10.60-10.80

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

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COMPANY RESULTS

CHINESE ENGINEERING REPORT

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Brooke, Bond and Co. ..	Int. 10	Same	—	—	—
Cakebread, Robey and Co. ..	Int. 8½	Same	Dec. 13	—	—
Darjeeling Cons. Tea ..	Int. 10	Same	Dec. 22	—	—
East African P. and L. ..	Int. 3	Same	Dec. 20	—	—
Kelly's Directories ..	Int. 5	Same	Dec. 31	—	—
Malta and Mediterranean Gas ..	Int. 10	Same	Dec. 15	—	—
Meadow Dairy ..	Int. 10†	Same	Dec. 31	—	—

* Tax free. † On Ordinary and Preferred Ordinary shares

Aberdeen, Edinburgh and London Trust.—Dividend of 3 per cent., less tax, for the year to November 30 last.

Buckley Jones (Grocers).—It has been decided to pass the Preference dividend which fell due on December 1, 1930.

Minerva Motors (England).—The directors announce that the trading result of the past year will not permit of a payment in respect of the dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares.

H. and G. Simonds.—Final dividend of 9½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares for year ended September 30 last, making a total of 12½ per cent. for the year. The annual meeting will be held December 22.

Vallambrosa Rubber.—The directors have decided not to pay an interim dividend on account of the current year. No interim dividend was paid a year ago, but a final distribution of 22½ per cent. was made for the year ended March 31 last.

Mellin's Food.—The directors announce that, in view of the trading results for the past half-year, they do not feel justified in paying wholly or in part the dividend which falls due on the Six per Cent. Preference shares on December 20. They have therefore decided to await the completion of the financial year and the preparation of the annual balance-sheet before dealing with the question of any further distribution of profits to the Preference shareholders.

KELANTAN RUBBER

The Kelantan Rubber Estates report a loss for the year to June 30 of £8,548 and an amount brought in of £9,546, leaving a credit balance of £5,998 to be carried forward.

DUFFIELD COAL PRODUCTS

The accounts of Duffield Coal Products for the year ended September 30 show a profit of £35 (against £282 for the initial period of 14 months), which increases the amount to be carried forward to £297. A statement of the position of the company's affairs will be made at the meeting to be held on December 16, and a copy will be sent to the shareholders.

FINLAY AND CO.

The net profit of Finlay and Co., tobacconists, for the year ended September 30 amounted to £37,228 (against £34,682 for 1928-29). The dividend on the Ordinary shares is to be raised by 1 per cent. to 11 per cent., and £2,000 (against £1,000) is to be transferred to reserve, making it £161,000, leaving the increased balance of £23,099 to be carried forward (against £19,646). Meeting, December 13.

GILFORD MOTOR

The profit of the Gilford Motor Company for the 13 months to September 30 amounted to £28,428, to which is added £4,710 brought forward. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. is recommended, making 15 per cent. for the period, £10,000 is to be transferred to reserve, £3,000 is to be added to contingencies reserve, and the expenses of conversion to a public company, amounting to £2,180, are to be written off, leaving a balance of £2,958 to be carried forward. Meeting, December 15.

LUMUT RUBBER ESTATES

The Lumut Rubber Estates harvested a crop of 1,212,730lb. during the year ended September 30 (against 1,410,440lb. for 1928-29), and the average net sale price realized, including the estimated value of the unsold portion of the crop, was 5.88d. per lb. (against 10.02d.). The net profit fell from £53,190 in 1928-29 to £9,156 for the past year. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. (against 22½ per cent.), and to carry forward the balance of £25,927 (against £24,972 last year, when £5,000 was added to reserve). Meeting, December 18.

USHER'S WILTSHIRE BREWERY

The report of Usher's Wiltshire Brewery, Limited, for the year ended September 30 states that during the period a staff pension fund was created, towards which the company contributed £5,668. Included in this amount is a special payment of £4,933 in respect of "back" contributions. Net profits, after writing off £12,000 (the same) off freehold properties, amounted to £58,125 (against £52,100) and £15,674 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (the same). The sum of £11,750 (against £10,000) is placed to reserve fund, and £15,839 is carried forward. Meeting, December 10.

KIA-ORA

The accounts of Kia-Ora, Limited, which is controlled by Schweppes, show trading profits amounting to £46,917 for the year ended September 30 (against £65,317 for 1928-29), and after providing for income-tax, &c., and writing off £1,250 from shareholding in Kia-Ora Fruit Juices, the net profit amounted to £38,439. This compares with £25,960 for the preceding year after deducting £24,644 interest paid to vendors. The directors have transferred £5,000 to reserve (against nil), and recommend a final dividend of 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year (against nil), leaving £5,639 to be carried forward (against £7,821). Last year £7,821 was written off preliminary expenses, and goodwill was reduced by £13,128. No credits has been taken in the accounts for profit of the subsidiary company. Meeting, December 15.

BRITISH GOODRICH RUBBER

The report of the British Goodrich Rubber Company for the year ended September 30 states that the net profit amounted to £88,124 (against £92,969 for the previous year), and £10,461 was brought forward. The Preference shareholders' receives £16,814 (against £21,444). £15,000 (against nil) is placed to general reserve, and £10,000 (as against nil) to contingencies reserve. A dividend of 5 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares (against 4 per cent.), leaving £16,938 to be carried forward. Last year £35,000 was written off preliminary expenses. The above allocation of £16,814 completes the Preference shareholders' reserve by increasing it to £49,784. This is now to be capitalized, and Preference shareholders are to receive a bonus of one new Preference share for every five held. Meeting, December 15.

CAMPERDOWN TRUST

The report of the Camperdown Trust Company for the year ended November 1 last states that the discount and expenses of the issue of Debenture stock and terminable Debentures made during the year, amounting in all to £6,517, have been written off by appropriations from capital reserve. Net revenue for the period amounted to £52,448 (against £53,148 for 1928-29), and £22,007 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 6½ per cent., making 13 per cent. for the year (the same). The sum of £5,000 is placed to contingent fund (against £5,000 to reserve fund), leaving a balance of £25,042 to be carried forward. A valuation of the investments at November 1 showed an appreciation of £88,217 over their book cost of £1,359,539. The company holds 627 different investments, which are shown in the balance-sheet at £1,447,776. Meeting, December 16.

JOHN MACKINTOSH AND SONS

The net profit of John Mackintosh and Sons, toffee manufacturers, declined from £107,228 for 1928-29 to £86,543 for the year ended September 30 last. The amount brought forward was £50,064, so that there is a disposable sum of £136,607. The Preference dividend (amount £30,000, and dividends paid on the Twenty per Cent. Preferred Ordinary shares for the year to September 30, 1929, required £40,000, leaving a balance of £66,607 to be carried forward. Last year, 30 per cent. was paid on the Preferred Ordinary shares. The report states that notwithstanding the general depression the business of the company has been well maintained and the directors consider the position satisfactory. Business during the opening months of the current year justifies the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Preferred shares on the customary date (December 31). The profits of subsidiary companies for the year to September 30 have been carried forward in the accounts of those companies. There are no losses. Meeting, December 16.

CARD CLOTHING AND BELTING

Gross profits of the Card Clothing and Belting Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £54,263 (against £77,201 for 1928-29). After deducting head office expenses, &c., amounting to £6,535 (against £7,979), and allocating £12,210 (against £14,926) to depreciation reserve account, there remains a balance of £35,518 (against £54,302). From this sum there falls to be deducted Debenture interest for the year, £13,173 (against £13,892), and income-tax, £28,429 (against £4,077), leaving a net loss of £6,084 (against a net profit of £36,333). After bringing into account the balance brought forward of £22,831 (against £11,312) there remains an available balance of £16,748 (against £47,645), from which is deducted the year's Preference dividend, requiring £11,517, and the amount of £5,000 (the same) placed to general reserve account. The balance carried forward is £230. No dividend is being paid on the Ordinary shares (against 2½ per cent.), requiring £8,114 for 1928-29. Meeting, December 13.

WILUNA GOLD

The report of the Wiluna Gold Corporation for the year ended March 31 last states that ore reserves at December 31 last were :—Positive ore, 1,047,400 tons, of an average value of 39s. 1d. per ton; probable ore, 358,000 tons, of a value of 38s. 6d., making a total of 1,405,400 tons, of the average value of 39s. per ton. Total operating costs working to full capacity, including the cost of development necessary to open up ore bodies at the rate of 500,000 tons per annum, are calculated at 19s. per ton. The directors are advised that the ore indicated above the 820ft. horizon will be sufficient for seven years' full operations, based upon the treatment of 40,000 tons of ore per month. The accounts show a gross profit for the year of £7,821, and, after deducting directors' fees, &c., there remains a balance of £930, which has been allocated in reducing the item "administration expenses" from £7,709 to £6,779. The auditors' report contains the following qualifications :—(a) No detailed inventory of stores on hand at December 31, 1929, was produced; and (b) no provision has been made in the accounts for depreciation of the company's assets.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING

The gross profit of the Kailan Mining Administration, under which the mines of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company and those of the Lanchow Mining Company, of Tientsin, are carried on as a joint undertaking, amounted to $9,548,715 for the year ended June 30 (against $9,462,881 for 1928-29). After making provision for one year's interest on the Six per Cent. Kailan Bonds ($48,240), redemption of bonds for the year to June 30, 1930 ($24,000), reserve for depreciation ($1,432,307), the proportion of profit to which the Chihli Provincial Government is entitled ($259,571), and other items, there remains a net profit of $5,655,044 (against $5,813,374, the company's proportion being $3,231,733 (against $3,223,032).

The amount brought to the credit of the Chinese Engineering Company's profit and loss account, including interest in China, less certain expenses, is £267,563 (against £252,193). Interest and other items bring up the total credit to £307,381 (against £391,251), and after deducting administration and other expenses in Europe (£22,293) and exchange (£21,134), there remains a profit of £263,954 (against £361,298), from which, however, £109,104 (against £83,416) has to be deducted for income-tax. The directors propose to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent., tax free, making a total of 9 per cent., tax free, for the year, and to carry forward the balance of £4,888 (against £26,438 brought in). Last year the total dividend was 20 per cent., tax free, but this year's distribution is payable on a capital increased by a 40 per cent. share bonus. The sale of coal by the Kailan Mining Administration for the year amounted to 4,750,742 tons (against 4,408,000 tons). Sales for the first four months of the current year amounted to 1,462,134 tons (against 1,271,894 tons). Meeting, December 18.

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING

The accounts of the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Company show a profit of £44,376 for the year ended June 30 (against a profit of £22,373 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £57,313. The directors have transferred £29,229 (against £11,582) to reserve and have written £50,000 (against nil) off property account, including expenditure on mining claims and options abandoned, leaving £22,459 to be carried forward. The directors have decided not to recommend a dividend (the same), as they are strongly of opinion that it is both necessary and desirable to conserve the company's resources and to utilize as much as possible of the available balance at the credit of profit and loss to strengthen the balance-sheet. The sum of £21,599 has been transferred from reserve and applied to writing down certain investments which were quoted at June 30 below the figure at which they stood on the company's books. A valuation of the investments as at June 30 shows a surplus of £114,956 over the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet (£186,814). In accordance with the understanding given at the last annual meeting, a committee was appointed to obtain the opinion of counsel as to the rights, if any, of the company against the British South Africa Company in respect of the grants by that company of exclusive prospecting rights. Counsel has advised that as he could find no evidence of fraudulent misrepresentation, he saw no remedy open to the company. After the investigation it came to the knowledge of the directors that the Government of Northern Rhodesia had informed the B.S.A. Company that the rights purported to be granted to the Exploring Land and Minerals Company, by deed dated August 1, 1909, the benefit of which was transferred to the company, were void, as they offended against the perpetuity rules. The directors suggested to the B.S.A. Company that the whole matter should be reconsidered and referred to arbitration, but the directors state that the B.S.A. Company has declined. The directors are therefore of opinion that it would be a waste of the company's money to take any further steps in the matter. Meeting, December 15.

COMPANY MEETING

THE SUSSEX BRICK COMPANY

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF PROFITS

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Sussex Brick Company, Limited, was held on Friday last at the Town Hall, Market-square, Horsham.

SIR ARTHUR H. MARSHALL, K.B.E. (the chairman of the company), who presided, said:—We are pleased to present to you a satisfactory increase in profit made in a year of considerable difficulty. Whilst the net profit comes out at £34,587 against £32,919, the figure has been struck after charging bank interest of £3,478 in respect of last year as against a similar item of only £459 a year ago.

The substantial increase in bank interest connotes a corresponding increase in our bank overdraft, but you will observe that our fixed assets also show a substantial growth and indicate the continued expansion of the company's business. It is in order to pay off the bank and also to provide the company with working capital to enable it to continue its forward policy that the directors decided to recommend the increase in the Deferred share capital of £100,000.

OFFER OF NEW SHARES

It is the intention of the board immediately to offer these new shares at par to the existing holders of Deferred shares, but in order to assure to the company the capital required, no precaution has been taken as of obtaining a guarantee of its full subscription from The Charterhouse Investment Trust, Limited, for a commission of 2 per cent.

The company has achieved a high reputation for its specialized bricks, and it is now well placed to increase its trade over the whole area which it serves. There is an insistent demand for the company's products, and I think we can look forward to an expansion of this demand and a steady growth of future profits.

A considerable part of the capital expenditure incurred in the past year was in connexion with the construction of new and improved kilns, which is leading to economy in our coal consumption and a greater rapidity in manufacture.

In conclusion, I feel that we may fairly look forward to the continued success and prosperity of our business, and I hope the shareholders will take the opportunity which is now afforded us to add to their holding in the company on such advantageous terms.

The report was unanimously adopted.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 6.—WHEAT closed barely steady, unchanged to 6c. lower. MAIZE closed easier at 1c. to 6c. decline. OATS closed quiet and unaltered. LINSEED closed steady at 10c. to 5c. decline.

CLOSING PRICES		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :—			
Wheat,	December delivery ..	6.15	6.15
"	February delivery ..	6.50	6.65
"	March delivery ..	6.70	6.71
Maize,	December delivery ..	4.28	4.33
"	January delivery ..	4.42	4.48
"	February delivery ..	4.61	4.67
Oats,	February delivery ..	3.90	3.90
Linseed,	December delivery ..	12.15	12.25
"	February delivery ..	11.78	11.87
"	March delivery ..	11.85	11.90
Rosario :—			
Wheat, No. 2, February delivery		6.45	6.45
Maize, December delivery		4.25	4.25
Linseed, February delivery		11.65	11.65

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 5d.)

The general manager's department of the Yorkshire Penny Bank Limited is being transferred to-day to 97-99, Cheapside, E.C.2.

STATE OF SAN PAULO
7% COFFEE REALISATION LOAN 1930.

The return for the fifth month's operation of the scheme of the above loan as compared with the Fixed minimum figures are as follows :—

—	Fifth month ending November 30, 1930.	Total for 5 months from June 30, 1930.	Minimum to be received for year ending June 30, 1931.
Special Tax—			
Special Tax 3s. per bag on "Port Entries" including coffee purchased and stored by Government	£140,590	£897,601	£1,905,000
Redemptions—			
Government Coffee	£63,500	£312,500	£750,000, being 300,000 bags at £2 10s. a bag.
Planters' Coffee	£112,500	£562,500	£1,350,000, being 1,350,000 bags at £1 a bag.
Port Entries	350,008 bags	4,828,576 bags	10,000,000 bags.

Santos Stock available on November 30th, 1930, was 1,192,188 bags; the fixed minimum is 1,000,000 bags.

6th December, 1930.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL DECLINE

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A renewal of selling in to-day's short session quickly obliterated yesterday's slight improvement.

Sentiment in speculative circles continued "bearish," as indicated by the fact that yesterday's railroad stock average made a new low record for the current year. The weekly trade reviews, though voicing the opinion that end-year inventories will prove abnormally low and reporting that retail business in the Northern United States had expanded sharply, stated that recent failures of Southern banks were checking the consumer demand in that part of the country, while general estimations of seasonal betterment early in 1931 remain conservative.

Selling pressure still largely centred in the railroad group, though "bear" attacks were also made against prominent industrials, such as General Electric, Steel Common, and American Can, successfully dislodging further liquidation. Declines became general as the morning progressed, with persistent weakness in American Telephone and Telegraph and Drug Incorporated, attributed in part to investment trust liquidation. Oil stocks were also easy under the leadership of Standard Oil of New Jersey, following the announcement of ½c. a gallon reduction in bulk gasoline. Selling pressure subsided somewhat towards the end, but the trend continued downward owing to the general absence of "bull" support. The close was easy.

Sales were returned at 717,000 shares, making a total of 7,777,000 shares for the week against 8,155,000 shares last week and 22,807,000 shares last year.

The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 2.43 lower on the week at 103.11, that of 30 leading industrials declined 5.02 to 178.37, and that of 20 public utilities lost 2.16 at 61.94. The railroad and industrials averages a year ago were 151.84 and 263.46 respectively.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.8663	4.85 7/16	4.85 5/16
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.85 1/2	4.85 5/16
Cables	£1	4.8663	4.85 11/16	4.85 5/8
60 days' sight	£1		4.83 5/8	4.83 7/16
Grain bills, sight	£1		4.83 1/2	4.83 5/16
Seven days	£1		4.85 7/16	4.85 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.913¼	3.93	3.93
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.23¾	40.23
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83½	26.83½
Copenhagen, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85	23.85
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38	19.37⅞
Madrid, cables	100pes.	19.30	11.07½	11.09
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08	14.08
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49¼	17.49½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77	1.77
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.929½	1.293¾	1.293¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.23	34.23
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	9.50	9.60

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Dec. 6	Dec. 5
Atchison	183	185⅞
Atl. Coast	119	119½
B. & O. ..	71½	72½
Do. Pref.	77⅞	77⅞
Brooklyn M. T.	64	64
Can. P. (New)	42⅝	42⅝
Cent. N. J.	201	201
Ches. & O.	41⅝	41⅞
Ch. G. W. ..	3¾	3¾
Do., Pref.	23½	23*
Ch. N. W.	38¼	39½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	6½	6¾
Ch. Rock I.	58¾	58*
Del. & Hud.	141	141
Del., Lack.	82	83⅝
Erie	25¾	26
Do., 1 Pf.	36	38
Do., 2 Pf.	62	63½
Interboro'	79¾	80
Rapid Tr.	28	26½

	Closing Prices Dec. 6	Dec. 5
Int. Amer.	10½	10½
Kansas City	40⅜	40⅜
Louisville	95	96⅜
Min. St. P.	5	5
Miss. Pac.	27¾	27½
Do., Pref.	100¼	100¼
N. Mex. 1 Pf	¾	¾
N.Y. Cent.	124⅜	125⅜
Norfolk	201½	202¼
N. Pacific	52¾	52¾
Pennsylv'a	59⅛	59⅛
Reading ..	89	89⅛
S.L. & S.F.	52½	52
S.L. & S.W.	25⅛	25
S. Pacific ..	99⅛	99¾
Southern ..	60½	61⅜
Do., Pref.	80	80
Union	182	183
Do., Pref.	86	86
Wabash ..	15	17
Do., Pf. A	43	43½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	101⅜	Int. Nickel	18⅛
Allied Chem.	199	Int. Paper	7¼
Amer. Agr.	2	Int. T. & T.	26⅛
Do., Pref.	11½	Kennecott	26¼
Am. Br. Boy	9⅜	Kresge A	27½*
Am. and F. Power ..	36	K'ger. 5%	26⅛
Am. Can.	113¾	Liggett & M.	83
Am. Loco.	28⅛	Loose Wiles	49½
Am. Rolling Mills ..	34⅛	Mack Teks.	41⅝
Am. Smelt.	50⅞	Montg. Ward	20¾
Am. Sug. R.	46	Nash Mtrs.	27⅜
Am. Tel.	184½	Nat. Bisct.	77⅝
Am. Tob.	104½	Nat. Cash R.	30⅛
Am. Wool'n	6½	Nat. Dairy	42¼
Anaconda ..	34⅞	N. Amer. ..	67
Armour Pf.	73¼	Packard ..	9⅛
As. Dry Gds	25½	Pan. A. Pet.	43
At'tic Ref.	20	Pub. Ser., N.J.	71¾
Baldwin ..	24⅝	Pullman ..	59
Barnsdall A	14¼	RadioCorp.	14⅞
Beth. Steel	59⅞	R'm'g'n Rd	17⅝
Celanese ..	13½	Ryl. Dutch	41¼
Cde Pascoe	27	Shell Trans.	31
Chile Copp.	26	Shell Un. ..	8⅛
Chrysler ..	37	Sinclair Oil	15½
Col. Fuel ..	24½	Std. Brands	18
Colum. Gas	35½	Std. Gas ..	66
Col. Graph.	10½	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	48¾
Com'l. Gas	85	Do., N.J.	52
Cont. Can.	48½	Do., N.Y.	25¼
Cont. Oil	11	Studebaker	22½
Corn Prod.	77¾	Superior	35⅝
Crucible ..	54¼	Texas Corp.	50½
Curtiss Wright	16½	Tex. Gulf Sul.	51
Drug, Inc.	65	Timken ..	14⅛
Du Pont ..	126⅞	Tob. Prod. A	147⅜
Eastman K.	156⅛	Un. Carbide	59½
Elec. P. & L.	41¾	Un. Corp.	17⅞
Elec. Stor.	56½	Un. Fruit	177⅛
Fox Film ..	30⅝	United Gas	47⅞
Gen. Elect.	51¼	U.S. Ind. Alc.	51⅝
Gen. Foods	51⅞	U.S. Leather	3¾
Gen. Motors	34¾	U.S. Rbr. ..	35⅛
Gillette ..	32¼	U.S. Steel	142⅜
Goodrich ..	18⅝	Util. Pwr. Pref.	79
Goodyear ..	47	W. Un. Tel.	146
Hou. Oil "A"	39⅝	Whse. Mfg.	135½
Hud. Mtrs.	23¼	Woolworth	97⅜
Ind. Rayon	49	Wor. Pump	60⅛
Int. Harv.	57¼	Youngst'n Sheet ..	77
Int. Match Pref. ..	63¼		75

			76

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd. Gas A	18⅛	Mid. West Utilities	19
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	18½	Penn Road	6¾
Elec. Bond	24⅝	Silica Gel A	7⅛
Gulf Oil ..	45⅞	Std. Oil Ind.	35⅜
Hydro Elec.	25⅞	Swift Int.	32
Int. Petlm.	14½	Vacuum Oil	63¼

			19¼
			6¾
			7⅛
			36⅜
			32
			63¼

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½% ..	101²²/₃₂	Fnl., 6%, 1945 ..	85
Do., 4½% (4th) ..	102²⁴/₃₂	Fren., 7½% ..	125⅜
4½% ..	103¹⁸/₃₂	Fren., 7% ..	120
U.K., 5½% 1937 ..	105¼	Ger., 7% 1949 ..	102½
Do., 4% 1960-90	91⅛	Greek, 7% 1964 ..	100¼
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	94	Hamb'g S. 6% '46	85¼
Aust'l, 5% 1957 ..	75½	Hungary, 7½% '44	100
Aust., 7% 1943 ..	105	Ital., 7% 1951	94⅝
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	101¾	Japan, 6½% 1954	103½
Belg., 7% 1955 ..	112	Nord Ry., 6½% '50	106¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104⅞	Norway 6% 1952 ..	103
Brazil, 7½% 1952 ..	99¼	P.L.M., 6% 1958 ..	104¾
Bulg., 7% 1967 ..	67	Do., 7% 1958 ..	106⅞
Canada, 5% 1931 ..	100½	Poland, 7% 1947 ..	75¼
Chile, 7% 1942 ..	93½	Do., 8% 1950 ..	80½
Chile, 6% Nitrate '60	80½	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	82½
Czech., 8% 1951 ..	109¾	San P., 8% 1950 ..	80
Den'k 6% 1942 ..	105¼	Seine, 7% 1942 ..	107¼
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102¾	Swed., 5½% 1954 ..	105¼
Dutch E.I., 5½% '53	102⅞	Tokio City, 5½% '61	89¾
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105		

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
Atchison, Pref.	106½	106½
Lehigh Valley	54⅞	54
Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	20⅜	20⅞
New York, Ontario and Western	5⅛	5⅜
National Lead	118	118

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock divid end. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper was unchanged at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange improved to 4.85 11-16 for cable transfers.

Silver fell 3c. to 33c. for foreign bullion.

Bonds were quiet but steady. Sales reached $4,684,000.

STEEL CARTEL PROPOSALS

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The managing committee of the International Steel Cartel met in Paris to-day to discuss the reorganization of the cartel. It was resolved, pending a final decision, to continue the present régime until June 30 next. It was resolved to reduce the output 25 to 30 per cent. during the first quarter of next year, subject to the approval of the participating groups.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—WHEAT.—The cash market was steady, ½c. higher to 1½c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 93½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted. No. 2 hard winter, 92½c.; No. 1 Northern, 75½c. MAIZE easy at 1½c. loss. No. 2 mixed, 91c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy, ½c. down. White clipped, 44c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady, ½c. higher. No. 2 Western, 47c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY, unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)					
Receipts, West'n	436	1,090	3,108	280,161	303,186
Do., Atlantic ..	32	86	2,054	64,146	56,402
*Exports, ditto..	271	335	1,413	52,593	40,602
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	1,100	1,126	4,715	85,152	95,808
Do., Atlantic ..	18	11	80	2,094	2,268
*Exports, ditto..	—	—	—	—	9
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipmts., West'n	96	81	614	15,004	11,999
Receipts, All'tic	76	66	442	9,887	9,215
*Exports, ditto..	9	6	87	2,173	1,596
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	226	338	1,117	62,721	82,265
Do., Atlantic ..	10	60	100	2,118	3,525
*Exports, ditto..				18	57

*From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was easy at 5c. decline. Prime Western steam, $10.50; Middle West, spot, $10.35.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed easy, unchanged to 7 points lower. Dec., 6.42c.; Jan., 5.95c.; March, 5.62c.; May, 5.50c.; July, 5.42c.; Sept., 5.35c. Sales, 4,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed easy at 13 points to 1 point advance. Dec., 9.50c.; Jan., 9.07c.; March, 8.88c.; May, 8.71c.; July, 8.60c.; Sept., 8.50c. Sales, 15,000 bags. Cash coffee was steady and unaltered. Rio No. 7, 7c. to 7¼c.; Santos No. 4, 10½c. to 11c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady at 2 to 6 points advance. Dec., 5.77c.; Jan., 5.82c.; March, 6.02c.; May, 6.23c.; July, 6.43c.; Sept., 6.60c. Sales, 8,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Futures ruled quiet and featureless with transactions evenly divided. Cuban interests absorbed trade selling. The absence of definite news of the Amsterdam conference restricted trading. Closing prices were 2 points lower to unchanged. Dec., 1.31c.; Jan., 1.32c.; March, 1.41c.; May, 1.49c.; July, 1.56c.; Sept., 1.62c.; No. 2 contract, Dec., 3.30c. Sales, 7,000 tons. Cuban centrifugal, 96deg., spot, was offered at 3.40c. per lb. The sale is reported of 23,000 bags Philippine, Feb.-March shipment, at 3.45c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 5 points higher at 10.50c. The futures market closed steady at values ranging from 5 points higher to 3 points lower on the day. New Orleans spot middling closed without change at 10.11c., and the futures market ended steady at 2 points above to 1 point below previous final values. The current week's port receipts are expected to be about 225,000 bales. The *Memphis Commercial Appeal* estimates the crop at 14,180,000 bales.

NEW YORK	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
Futures		
December ..	10.41 10.41	10.36 10.36
January ..	10.42 10.42	10.44 10.43
NEW CONTRACT		
December ..	10.39 10.39	10.36 10.36
January ..	10.45 10.42	10.46 10.45
February ..	10.57 10.57	10.56 10.59
March ..	10.74 10.73	10.74 10.74
April ..	10.90 10.85	10.86 10.86
May ..	10.98 10.97	10.98 10.98
June ..	11.06 11.06	11.07 11.07
July ..	11.16 11.16	11.17 11.16
August ..	11.22 11.22	11.21 11.21
September ..	11.28 11.28	11.26 11.29
October ..	11.34 11.33	11.33 11.32

Receipts at ports	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Exports, Gt. Brn.	28,000	28,000	6,319,000	5,978,000
Exports, Cont.	13,000	13,000	1,650,000	683,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	11,000	11,000	2,773,000	2,898,000

WOOL.—While the market has been extremely quiet, a better feeling is apparent, chiefly based on hopes of an increasing demand and stable prices in the New Year. Piece goods are quiet, but holiday retail activity is an encouraging sign. Territory fine staple is unchanged at 71c. to 73c. per lb.

COPPER.—With leading producers virtually out of the market, business this week was confined to customs smelters, who readily disposed of their offerings at rising prices, electrolytic moving up from 10½c. to 11½c. per lb. Towards the close of the week there was a little more metal on offer and business was done at 11½c. per lb., leaving the price nominally 50 points better on the week. The Export Association continues to quote 12.30c. per lb., c.i.f., to foreign buyers. National Metal Exchange prices were unchanged to lower. Dec., 10.30c.; Jan., 10.32c.; Feb., 10.33c. Sales, one lot.

TIN has had a quiet and somewhat easier market, chiefly due to disappointing monthly statistics showing an increase in the visible supply despite restrictions. Straits metal closed 45 points lower on the week, with spot at 25.45c. per lb., against 25.90c. last week and 25.55c. for January, against 26c. National Metal Exchange prices were unchanged to 5 points lower. Dec., 24.75c.; Jan., 24.85c.; Feb., 24.95c. Sales, nil.

SPELTER.—This market has remained in the same dull state, with scarcely sufficient buying interest to affect prices. Some slight shading occurred in the spot price mid-week, but East St. Louis values at the close were unchanged at 4.10c. per lb. for spot and Jan.

LEAD.—Only small transactions were reported during the week, but sellers were not pressing, and the spot price remained at 5.10c. per lb. throughout.

TINPLATES.—No material change in the position of the market has taken place during the past week, the spot demand remaining small, with little interest in forward requirements. Prices are unchanged on the basis of 85 per box for prime makes.

PIG IRON.—Curtailed production has failed to impart any firmness and although regular quotations are maintained at recent nominal levels, business has been done at concessions, though the turnover was extremely small. No. 2 foundry is still

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

—	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
5% Perpetual Rentes	86.95	86.65
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.07	101.05
4% Rentes, 1917	102.30	102.15
4% Rentes, 1918	101.50	101.00
4% Rentes, 1920	134.90	134.80
5% Rentes, 1920	101.55	101.55
5% Rentes, 1927	104.95	105.00
5% Credit National, 1919	622	622
5% Credit National, 1920	561	562
6% Credit National, 1921	543	541
6% Credit Nat., 1922 (1st)	528	528.50
6% Credit Nat., 1923 (1st)	556	557
6% Credit National, 1924	550	560
4% Egyptian Unified	549.50	549.50
3½% Italian Rentes	—	91.70
6% Russian, 1906	4.10	4.10
4½% Russian, 1909	2.10	2.00
4% Turkish Unified	39.25	38.50
Banque de France	20.535	20.655
Banque de Paris	2.380	2.380
Banque Parisienne	1.590	1.590
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1.690	1.698
Credit Foncier Egyptien	3.480	3.495
Credit Lyonnais	2.700	2.705
Banque d'Athenes	181	—
Banque d'Orient	275	271
Banque d'Ottomane	730	717
Suez Canal Shares	17.125	17.185
Chargeurs Reunis	513	505
Messageries Maritimes	197	197
Transatlantique	562	562
Raffinerie Say	1.785	1.770
Sucreries d'Egypte	649	639
Wagons Lits	360	361
Thomson Houston	631	622
Lautaro Nitrate	297	299
Ford of France	226	230
Rio Tinto	3.895	3.865
Tharsis	437	434
De Beers, Deferred	1.541	1.545
De Beers, Preferred	1.220	1.220
Hagenbeck Estate	131	126
Central Mining	1.471	1.475
Chartered	178	177
Brakpan	355	350
Crown Mines	464	461
East Rand	50	48
Geduld	442	440
General Mining	70	70
Consolidated Goldfields	139	140
Johannesburg Consolidated	195	195
Randfontein Estate	77	77
Rand Mines	334	336
Tanganyika	204	205
Transvaal Consolidated	111	110
Union Corporation	283	286
Mozambique	35	35
West Rand Mines	41	45
Gautchoucs	86	86
Eastern International	60	58
Gula Kalumpong	95	95
Kuala Lumpur	130	126
Malacca	135	135
Mexican Eagle	45	43
Royal Dutch	32.500	32.250
Shell Transport	480	476
Oceana Consolidated	5.50	5.00
Exchange on New York	25.45¼	25.44¾
Exchange on London, official	123.61	123.57
Average Cheques, closing market rate	123.57	123.56½
Private Discount Rate	2%	2%
Short Money	2%	2%

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 102 (102⅛); 3% Dutch, — (82); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 41 (41); Peruvian, 4⅞ (4⅝); Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 26⅛ (25⅜); Erie, 29 (29); New York Ontario, 7½ (7); United States Steel, 146 (146¼); Union Pacific, 186½ (187); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 317 (316); Shell Union, 72¾ (72⅝); Deli Batavia Rubber, 62 (62); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 269 (—); Deli Mij, 263 (263); Senembah Mij, 289 (290); Amsterdam Rubber, 110¼ (110¾); Naftaverine Unie, 201 (206); Philips Lamps, 223 (222½); Exchange on Berlin, 59.25½ (59.26); London, 12.05⅝ (12.05⅜); New York, 2.48½ (2.48½); Paris, 9.76½ (9.76¾).

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 64.25 (previous, 64.30); Dynamit Nobel, 63.30 (62.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 125 (125.50); Salzdetfurth A.G., 233.25 (233.50); Rheinbraunkohle, 153.50 (155); Siemens & Halske, Westfael. Elbein, 139.25 (140); Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6 (previous, 6); Mexican Consols, — (14); Reichsbank, 224 (226.12); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 124.25 (125); Commerz and Privat Bank, 112.50 (112.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 152 (153.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 110 (110); Dresdner Bank, 110.75 (110.75); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke A.G., 86.50 (86.10); Harpener, 81.50 (81.80); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 105.25 (105.30); Farbenindustrie, 132.80 (132.60); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debentures, 89.50 (89.50); Hamburg Amerika, 70 (70.50); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 71 (71.50); A.K.U., 63.25 (63.60); Stahlwerke A.G. Vereinigte, 65.25 (64.75); Svenska Tandsticks, 287 (286); Polyphon, 152 (151); Siemens and Halske, 164.25 (167.50); Schuckert, 122.25 (123.50); Ford Motors, 172 (172); Exchange on London, 20.36½ (20.35¾); Paris, 16.47¾ (16.48); Amsterdam, 168.78 (168.76); New York, 4.19¾ (4.19¾); short term (30-55 days), 4⅞ (4⅞); long term (55-90 days), 4⅞ (4⅞); call money, 5½-6-7½ (5¾-6-7¾).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 6.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 110¼ (previous, 110); Darmstädter Bank, 153¼ (153¼); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 143 (143); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 83 (83); Nordeutsche Lloyd, 71 (71); Allgemeine Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft, 70 (71¼); Siemens and Halske, 166 (167); Schuckert, 124 (123); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 147 (150); Rütgerswerke, 75 (73½); Zellstoff Waldhof, 104½ (104); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 71¼ (71¼); Hamburg Amerika, 70 (70½); Süddeutsche Zucker, 138 (136); German Liquidation Loan, 51½ (51⅝); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, 85¼ (85¼); German Prefered-rate Loan, 2 (2); Anatolian Railway Loan, 11½ (11⅝); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 8⅛ (8⅛).

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Vorkehrsbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.75 (previous, 108); Donau-Save-Adria, 12.95 (13.05); Prel., 86.45 (86. 95); Oest. National Bank, 310.75 (312.50); Wiener Bank Verein, 16.80 (16.90); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 47 (47); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 80.50 (unquoted); Niederoest Eskompte, 157.10 (157); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 18.60 (17.50); A.E.G. Union Elekt., unquoted (16.55); Oest. Brown Boveri, 145 (145.50); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 165.25 (166.75); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 40.30 (40.50); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 18.80 (18.92); Berg and Huttenwerke, 570.25 (571); Felten and Guilleaume, 185.50 (186); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, unquoted (2.52); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.50 (95.50); Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.99 (285.94); London, 34.49¾ (34.49½); New York, 704 (704); Paris, 27.92½ (27.91½). The Bourse will remain closed on Monday, December 8.—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Dec. 6.—Closing quotations :—National Bank of Hungary, 217.90 (previous, 217.40); British Hungarian Bank, 72.40 (72.10); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 65 (65); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.90 (86); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 101.50 (102); City Savings Bank, 63.10 (63.20); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 75 (76); National Central Savings Bank, 77.50 (77.50); First National Savings Bank of Pest, 170.75 (170.25); Totis Coal, 457 (459.50); United Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 31 (31); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 32.80 (32.70); Hungarian Colliery Works of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 81 (81); Arms and Machine Works, 185.50 (181); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 62 (62); Rima Iron, 52.60 (52.60); Ofa Timber, 69 (58.80); Union des Usines de Nasic, 100.50 (100.20); Sugar Works Valid Beskerdom, 90 (90); Hungarian Sugar, 87 (87.70); Hungarian Glowlamp, 114.10 (114.15); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 20.75 (21.50); Electric Power Traction, 105.50 (105.70); Cellulose of Brasso, 17.60 (17.65); Exchange on London, 27.72½ (27.72¾). —*Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 6.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.67 (previous, 92.64); Consolidato 5%, 82.65 (82.75); Banca d'Italia, 1,620 (1,640); Banca Commerciale, 1,402 (1,402); Banca Nazionale di Credito 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 108 (108); Credito, Italiano, 740 (740); Cosulich Navigazione, 86 (86); Meridionali, 650 (645); Navigazione Generale, 495 (494); Cantoni Coata, 630 (630); Sole Chatillon, 248 (248); Snia Viscosa, 56½ (56½); Ilva, 208 (209½); Monte Amiata, 130 (132); Montecatini, 188 (191½); Fiat, 219 (216); Adriatica, 196½ (198½); Edison, 644½ (648½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 70 (71¼); Terni, 575 (578); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 730 (730); Adamello, 250 (251½).

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 6.—Exchange on London declined ⅛d. to 4⅛d. The Coffee market ruled steady with No. 7 N.Y. Standard unchanged at 11$775. Receipts were 13,000 bags, which makes 1,467,000 bags for the season to date, against 1,403,000 bags for the same period last season. There were no clearances to the U.S., 12,000 bags were shipped to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 245,000 bags, against 322,000 bags a year ago. At Santos receipts amounted to 34,000 bags, making 5,045,000 bags for the season to date, against 3,973,000 bags a year ago. Clearances totalled 8,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows an increase of 1,199,000 bags, and compares with 1,062,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Dec. 6.—The market opened irregular at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance, but afterwards advanced moderately and closed steady, with July ¼ higher and other positions unchanged. Quotations :—Reichsmarks per 50 kilos.—March, 28½ (previous, 28½); May, 27¼ (27¼); July, 26¾ (26⅝); Sept., 26½ (26⅝). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

The Estate Market

INTESTACY

SALES THIS WEEK

"Without known relatives and intestate" is the description of persons whose estates are offered by Messrs. Rushworth and Brown (Savile-row), by order of the Treasury Solicitor. One such sale is to be held next Wednesday at Winchester House. There are certain features common to a good many such properties. Very often the true name of the late owner seems in doubt, and the single house that he or she owned has been let in floors or rooms except for one room retained by the owner. The intestate whose house in Belgrave-road, St. John's Wood, will be sold this week seems to have had a supplementary income of about £30 a year from leasehold ground-rents in Hackney. She let 12 rooms to weekly tenants for a total of over £170 a year. Freehold ground-rents of £234 a year, and £100 a year from licensed premises at Ealing, are also for sale in 17 lots, on Wednesday, by Messrs. Rushworth and Brown.

Besides Highgate-road and Wembley freeholds, Messrs. Rutley, Vine and Gurney have ground-rents to offer at the Mart to-morrow, acting, as to New Malden investments, with Mr. Ernest S. Purry.

Chipstead Place, Sevenoaks, a mansion and 108 acres, will be submitted, as a whole or in many lots, on Wednesday, by Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co. Properties to be sold by Messrs. Constable and Maude are 38 acres in Herts, a Westmorland house and nine acres, and a Northants estate of 175 acres. Mr. Herbert F. Linnett has to offer Golders Green houses, and Messrs. Dyer, Son and Creasey will sell a Blackheath freehold.

On Thursday, Mr. Leslie Raymond will dispose of Golders Green freeholds and leaseholds; Messrs. Baxter, Payne and Lepper have a freehold in Bromley for sale; and long lists of London lots will be dealt with by Messrs. Stimson and Sons and Messrs. Newbon and Shephard.

Next Wednesday evening at their Brondesbury office, Messrs. Dutch and Dutch will sell the long lease of a vacant house in Chatsworth-road, Cricklewood, and a freehold in Hillingdon, with possession.

Freehold garages and building sites in Craven-road, Ealing, await bids on Thursday evening, at Messrs. J. Griffin and Son's offices in Broadway, Ealing, by order of mortgagees.

Warwickshire land, 371 acres with buildings suitable for a pedigree herd, and having a first-rate house and seven cottages, will be sold on December 11, by Messrs. Walker, Barnard and Son (Stratford-on-Avon), with immediate entry.

At Tetbury next Wednesday, Hill Court, a freehold of 56 acres and adjoining pasture, three miles from the polo ground at Norton, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Fielder and Tuckett (Swindon).

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
W. E. Hurcomb	Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, W. (11.0)	Rare Silver, Jewels, Pictures, &c.
Protheroe & Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.0)	Bulbs
Hampton and Sons	The Shaw, Oxted, Surrey (12.0)	Contents of the Residence
Christie, Manson & Woods	King-st., St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-st., W. (1.0)	Rare Books and Manuscripts
Hampton and Sons	32, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W. (1.30)	Rare Books, Antique Furniture, &c.
H. R. Harmer	6-8, Old Bond-street, W. (2.30)	Rare Postage Stamps

NORANDA MINES

NO QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—The directors of the Noranda Mines, the second largest copper and gold mine in Canada, have decided to pass the quarterly dividend of 50c. a share, payable on January 2.

Now the first three quarters of the year the dividends paid totalled $5,600,000, but, owing to the recent low prices of copper and heavy commitments of the company on capital expenditure during the next few months, including the completion of a refinery, the directors have concluded that it is wise to preserve the present strong liquid position of the company.—*Reuter.*

NEW CAPITAL FOR WILUNA GOLD CORPORATION

With a view to liquidating existing indebtedness and to bringing the mines to production, the directors of the Wiluna Gold Corporation propose to make an issue of £300,000 seven-year Ten per Cent. Notes, being part of £350,000 created. The notes will be repayable at a premium of 20 per cent. on December 31, 1937, and will be convertible at the holder's option into Ordinary shares at par before December 31, 1935, or, if paid off earlier, then until date of repayment. The New Consolidated Gold Fields and the Transvaal Agency have agreed to underwrite the issue at a commission of 5 per cent. and an overriding commission of 1½ per cent. The notes will be offered for subscription immediately after the meeting to be held on December 15. Arrangements have been made with the underwriters whereby shareholders desiring to sub-underwrite in sums of not less than £500 will, so far as possible and subject to the consent of the underwriters, be enabled to do so, in which case they will be entitled to receive a commission of 5 per cent. A resolution increasing the capital in order to provide for conversion of notes will be submitted at the meeting.

MINING NEWS AND OUTPUTS

WANDERER CONSOLIDATED GOLD.—November return :—Tons crushed, 15,400 ; yield, 3,882oz. fine gold ; value, £16,411 ; profit, £6,202, which includes £397 realized from sale.

LYDENBURG PLATINUM AREAS.—Maandagshoek section :—Milled in November, 4,000 tons ; platinum group metals won, 988 oz.

NUKUMADOOO MINES.—During November treated 11,502 tons current ore producing 6,141oz. fine gold, and re-treated 14,033 tons sand and slime yielding 908oz. fine gold.

BLACKWATER MINES.—During November crushed 3,450 tons of ore ; value of gold won, £4,766 or £1 7s. 7½d. a ton ; working profit inclusive of £369 gold premium, £421. The decreased output is stated to be due to necessary removal of poor stopes, but which are expected to improve from now on.

SAN FRANCISCO MINES OF MEXICO.—Treated in November, 32,490 tons ; lead concentrates produced 4,080 tons ; zinc concentrates, 4,165 tons ; estimated net smelter returns, $187,148 ; operating profit, $63,961.

RAWAS CONCESSIONS.—Output for November, 55 tons ; value, £3,790 ; cost, £1,983.

RAWAS TIN FIELDS.—Output for November, 100 tons ; value, £7,110 ; cost, £4,200.

ANGLO-ORIENTAL MINING CORPORATION.—The undermentioned affiliated companies announce outputs in tons of tin concentrates for November, as follows :—Changkat, 55 ; Kampong Lanjut No. 1, 45 (September 24, October 32 corrected) ; Kampong Lanjut No. 2, 65 ; Kramat, 65 ; Kuala Kampar, 100 ; Kampar Malaya, 80 ; Malim Nawar, 95 ; Rawang Concessions, 55 ; Rawang Tin Fields, 100 ; Tavoy Tin, 57½ ; Associated, 200 ; Jugra, 17 ; London Tin, 75 ; Tin Properties, 8 ; Tuyo, 86½.

MINING TRADE.—Weekly progress report :—Villamagne.—During November milled 8,752 tons, output 543 tons zinc and 277 tons lead concentrates. New ground at GOLDFIELDS.—Location No. 3.—Drift W. advanced 30ft., total 752ft., assay 318s., width 41in. Location No. 8.—Drift S.E. advanced 32ft., total 916ft., assay 152s. 9d., width 52in.

THE AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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THE LEADING ORGANIZATION OF AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

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The London Auction Mart, the Estate Exchange at Manchester, and the Property Mart at Newcastle-on-Tyne are exclusively reserved for sales by members.

'Phones: Holborn 1968 and 1969. *'Grams: Auctionary, Holb., London.*

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 *lines* 20s. (*minimum*)

BENGAL TELEPHONE CORPORATION, Limited. SEVEN per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. The COUPONS due 31st December, 1930, on the above Bonds will be PAID on and after that date at the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited, 117-122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, where Listing Forms may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. London, 8th December, 1930.

COMMISSIONERS for the PORT of CALCUTTA SIX per CENT. and SEVEN per CENT. DEBENTURES. The COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, on the above Debentures will be PAID on and after that date at the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited, 117-122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, where Listing Forms may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. London, 8th December, 1930.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Ltd. (Incorporated in the Dominion of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 25 cents, United States currency, per share, equivalent at par of exchange to 1s. 0½d. per share, has been declared, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the above rate of exchange on and after the 15th day of December, 1930, with respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue within three days after delivery of Coupon No. 27 at the following Banks :—

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 36, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, King and Church-street Branch, Toronto, Canada.

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, 52, Wall-street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

or

THE OFFICES of INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Ltd., 56, Church-street, Toronto, Canada.

The payment to shareholders of record whose shares are fully paid up at the close of business on the 29th November, 1930, and whose shares are represented by registered certificates of the 1929 issue will be made by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on the 13th December, 1930.

The Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st December to 15th December inclusive, and no bearer share warrants will be split during that period.

By Order of the Board.
R. CLARKE, Secretary.

56, Church-street, Toronto. 18th November, 1930.

THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited. £1,000,000 6½ per CENT. TERMINABLE DEBENTURES, 1933.

Notice is hereby given that the INTEREST due for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, on the above Debentures will be PAID on and after the 1st January, 1931, at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., 42, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3. The Coupons must be left three clear days for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays 10 and 12).

By Order.
H. A. A. HICKS, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, 3, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. 6th December, 1930.

THE LEOPOLDINA TERMINAL COMPANY Limited. ISSUE of £1,250,000 5 per CENT. FIRST DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the INTEREST due for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, on the above Debentures will be PAID on and after the 1st January, 1931, at the Banking House of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., 42, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3. The Coupons must be left three clear days for examination between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays 10 and 12).

By Order.
H. A. A. HICKS, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, 3, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. 6th December, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 *lines* 20s. (*minimum*)

RAMBLA COMPANY of MONTE VIDEO, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that in order to comply with the formalities prescribed by the Companies Act, 1929, the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-mentioned Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Godden, Holme and Ward, at 34, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, the 17th day of December, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Accounts, re-electing a Director and Auditors, reducing the authorized minimum number of Directors to two, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Company.

N.B.—Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer who desire to attend and vote must deposit their Share Warrants at the Registered Office, 34, Old Jewry, or at Iddesleigh House, Caxton-street, Westminster, S.W.1, together with a statement in writing of their names and addresses, on or before the 13th day of December, 1930.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1930.

By Order of the Board.
T. W. GOWEN, Secretary.

17, Iddesleigh House, Caxton-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE HUELVA COPPER and SULPHUR MINES, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 6, Old Jewry, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 17th day of December, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes following, viz. :—

To receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account to the 30th June, 1930, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 9th day of December, to Wednesday, the 17th day of December, 1930, inclusive.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will be admitted to this Meeting on presenting a Certificate that they have deposited their Warrants in accordance with the Articles of Association at least 48 days before the time of the Meeting, at the Company's Offices, No. 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, or 9, Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris.

By Order of the Board.
CHARLES FORBES, Secretary.

6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. 25th November, 1930.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Winchester House (Hall No. 274), Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on Thursday, the 18th day of December, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts, to declare a dividend, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to transact any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer wishing to attend or vote at the Meeting must deposit their Warrants with the Company at the Registered Office in London, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2, two clear days before the date thereof.

The Transfer Books will be Closed from the 8th to the 20th December, 1930, inclusive.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1930.

By Order of the Board.
ALF. W. BERRY, Secretary.

3, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 *lines* 20s. (*minimum*)

ASPREY and COMPANY, Limited.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference Shares will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Warrants for the Dividend due 1st January, 1931.

By Order,
E. CHAS. C. SMITH, Secretary.

Registered Offices, 165-8, New Bond-street, London, W. Secretarial Department, 20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.4.

BRITISH ROPES, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Condition No. 8 endorsed upon the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock Certificates of British Ropes, Limited, NO TRANSFER will be REGISTERED from 11th December to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. A. SHERRIS, Secretary.

52, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 4th December, 1930.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS COMPANY.

FOUR per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK.
FOUR per CENT. CITY of DUBLIN JUNCTION RAILWAYS DEBENTURE STOCKS, 1884 and 1887, and 1894 and 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company relating to above Stocks will be CLOSED from the 17th December, 1930, to the 31st day of December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SELBY and BRADLEY, Secretary.

Saltaire, Yorkshire, 6th December, 1930.

THE MELBOURNE CITY PROPERTIES TRUST, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of MEMBERS and the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 8th day of December to the 18th day of December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
EDWIN W. GYTON, Secretary.

20-22, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2, 8th December, 1930.

THE ASSAM COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. REEVE, Secretary.

5, Laurence Pountney-hill, London, E.C.4. 8th December, 1930.

TATE and LYLE, Limited, FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE IRREDEEMABLE STOCK. Notice is hereby given that in order to prepare the Warrants for Interest due 1st January, 1931, the BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st December, inclusive.

CHARLES R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.3. 6th December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of the Four per Cent. Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930.

By Order.
H. A. A. HICKS, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, 3, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. 6th December, 1930.

THE NORTHAMPTON BREWERY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company relating to the 1896 Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th December to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
PERCY F. HANAFY, Secretary.

Bridge-street, Northampton. 29th October, 1930.

THE SWANSEA GAS LIGHT COMPANY. Incorporated 1830-1861.

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK and REDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stocks will be CLOSED December 17th-31st, both days inclusive.

By Order,
ERNEST ABLETT, Secretary.

Gas Offices, Swansea, 5th December, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 *lines* 16s. (*minimum*)

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1886.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the Contract for this Loan a DRAWING of BONDS has this day taken place in the presence of Señor Don Jorge Buchanan, Commercial Counsellor to the Chilean Embassy in London, and of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. William O. Brown of the firm of John Vena and Sons, Notary Public, when the following Bonds were drawn by lot for redemption at par on the 1st January, 1931 (from which date all interest thereon will cease), viz. :—

36 BONDS, Nos. :—

00029	00308	00329	00333	00500	00549	00550		
00871	00935	00966	00979	01139	01199	01202		
01500	01623	01761	01858	01866	01988	01994		
02017	02022	02075	02134	02137	02225	02318		
02344	02507	02508	02560	02572	02618	02677		
02702								

For £1,000 Sterling each=£36,000.

50 BONDS, Nos. :—

03216	03241	03320	03345	03364	03430	03465		
03550	03557	03572	03613	03672	03693	03791		
03824	03859	03881	03886	04234	04285	04346		
04443	04640	04696	04705	04707	04878	04908		
04979	05007	05108	05249	05264	05324	05380		
05438	05452	05460	05506	05548	05595	05636		
05750	05767	05804	05818	05916	05927	05977		
05986								

For £500 Sterling each=£25,000.

315 BONDS, Nos. :—

06034	06063	06076	06204	06214	06221	06281		
06304	06313	06544	06560	06579	06809	06914		
06933	06972	07043	07139	07154	07180	07317		
07404	07471	07539	07543	07621	07637	07804		
07807	07823	07842	07880	08370	08419	08540		
08549	08558	08684	08775	08777	08800	08812		
08827	08845	08913	08952	08963	08965	08979		
09066	09068	09116	09132	09137	09172	09230		
09232	09293	09332	09342	09460	09531	09663		
09695	09696	09713	09731	09733	09737	09783		
09862	10063	10064	10109	10130	10188	10189		
10213	10231	10262	10302	10332	10398	10432		
10446	10468	10482	10539	10569	10606	10613		
10719	10823	10843	10845	10856	10924	10927		
11107	11109	11112	11128	11135	11239	11267		
11370	11426	11468	11476	11488	11608	11617		
11618	11620	11657	11666	11683	11733	11790		
11791	12040	12121	12142	12175	12216	12254		
12267	12283	12381	12649	12745	12762	12825		
12826	12843	12859	12957	12986	12989	13150		
13151	13152	13283	13376	13389	13402	13431		
13453	13513	13518	13565	13607	13619	13723		
13757	13783	13788	13805	13815	13855	13977		
13986	14036	14076	14079	14160	14167	14170		
14211	14212	14270	14311	14396	14505	14552		
14572	14575	14594	14621	14733	14735	14740		
14846	14946	14950	15009	15032	15047	15060		
15148	15164	15192	15263	15273	15317	15340		
15362	15377	15400	15464	15499	15630	15647		
15650	15666	15710	15717	15811	15870	16087		
16135	16188	16231	16262	16272	16274	16387		
16396	16410	16602	16645	16832	17107	17117		
17224	17230	17329	17402	17449	17482	17485		
17563	17781	17783	17839	17867	17913	17926		
17934	17936	17947	17956	17968	17975	17976		
18000	18045	18052	18070	18209	18211	18280		
18289	18300	18401	18453	18561	18586	18617		
18619	18620	18649	18661	18694	18774	18814		
18861	18940	18941	18959	18973	18974	19006		
19226	19255	19354	19378	19484	19485	19509		
19557	19558	19657	19721	19758	19813	19832		
19838	19873	19877	19898	19987	20035	20058		
20068	20236	20254	20258	20301	20309	20374		
20531	20537	20541	20618	20670	20731	20732		
20924	21010	21013	21039	21041	21052	21055		

For £100 Sterling each=£31,500

401 Bonds amounting together to the sum of £92,500.

The above Bonds when presented must bear all the Coupons subsequent to the 1st January, 1931, otherwise the amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid.

Bonds may be presented on any business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.

The usual interval of three clear days will be required for examination.

The remainder of the Sinking Fund of the 1st January, 1931, has been applied in the purchase before par (exclusive of accrued Interest) of Bonds to the Nominal Amount of £150,000.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS.

New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4. 5th December, 1930. Witness : Wm. O. Brown, Notary Public.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 7½ Per CENT. LOAN of 1922.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the Contract for this Loan a DRAWING of BONDS

The Times

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1930

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

ANTHONYS, CHESHAM BOIS, BUCKS.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION IN THE SPRING, 1931.

The charming FREEHOLD PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, in a picked position overlooking a private green and close to picturesque Common; 35 minutes from the West End; Golf at Harewood Downs and Berkhamsted.

Square hall, three reception and eight bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, &c. *Co.'s electric light, gas and water, telephone, modern drainage.* Excellent garage and tennis court.

WELL-MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

artistically laid out and in splendid order, in all OVER ONE ACRE.—Full details from Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. SWANNELL and SLY, Station-approach, Amersham; or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTH OF HOG'S BACK.

CHARACTER HOUSE

near unspoiled village, away from all traffic.

PRICE £2,300

Exceptionally picturesque Seventeenth-Century Cottage with modern addition to harmonize; two reception, four or five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; stabling, useful outbuildings; modern drainage; well-established gardens and grounds, lawns, flower beds, kitchen garden, meadow, in all

NEARLY THREE ACRES.

Golf Course at Enton; Hunting with Chiddingfold Pack.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DARTMOOR DISTRICT.

First-rate sporting district; handy for the coast; commanding glorious views to Dartmoor.

CHARMING FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Lounge hall, two large and one small reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.

Good water and drainage; garage, stabling, suitable farm buildings, &c.; telephone.

Beautiful grounds, well-stocked kitchen garden, tennis lawn, orchard, together with well-farmed grass and arable land, in all about

45 ACRES.

Good modern five-roomed cottage.

Hunting, golf, and fishing in the district.

ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUTTON, SURREY.

£3,600.

Lounge hall, three handsome reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, compact offices; excellent garage; useful outbuildings.

Company's water, gas; electric light and power; main drainage; telephone.

Delightful and well-laid-out garden, in all about

HALF AN ACRE.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEST BYFLEET, SURREY.

Close to Golf Course and Station; 40 minutes from Waterloo.

Very attractive and well-appointed RESIDENCE, with seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, lounge hall; garage. Well-laid-out garden, about one acre. Electric light and all main services.

RENT £200 PER ANNUM.

HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS

(Established 1778)

ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS, and VALUERS.

25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1;

73, Hobart-place, Eaton-square; 5, West Halkin-street; and 45, Parliament-street.

Telephone: Grosvenor 1553.

DELIGHTFUL WESTMINSTER.

HOUSE carefully restored by a famous Architect and now possessing every comfort, including luxurious bath rooms, and central heating. There are nine bed, four bath, and three fine reception rooms (panelled), hall, and excellent offices. Would be SOLD FREEHOLD or Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

A LOW-BUILT RESIDENCE.

WITH LARGE GARDEN.

PEMBROKE-ROAD, S.W.—At a bargain price. Lease 10½ years. Ground rent £8. Six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, conservatory. Compact offices in semi-basement. In excellent order. Modern conveniences.

WESTBOURNE-TERRACE. South aspect; £150 p.a.; nominal premium; seven bed rooms, two baths, three reception.

PARK-ROW, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, overlooking Park; £300 p.a.; small premium; bijou house in choice position.

ALBION-STREET, HYDE PARK.—An attractive BIJOU HOUSE, modernized throughout, with up-to-date conveniences; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, compact offices. Lease 16 years. Rent £145 p.a. Very low price accepted for quick sale.

WARWICK-SQUARE.

£200 P.A. rent and small premium asked for long lease of a good House containing eight bed two bath, and five reception rooms, usual offices.

CATHERINE-STREET.

PRICE £1,400.—Excellent LITTLE RESIDENCE with three bed, bath, and two sitting room-, kitchen, &c. Long lease at £125 p.a. rent. Just in market.

A REAL BARGAIN.

YORK-GATE, REGENT'S PARK.—A DWARF RESIDENCE, seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good offices; small private garden. Lease 11½ years. Rent £190 p.a. For an immediate sale £700 will be accepted.

WILTON-STREET. — £275 p.a. — Wide-fronted CORNER HOUSE; five-six bed rooms (on two floors), two baths, three attractive reception rooms; reasonable premium for Lease and improvements.

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES.

Several excellent houses and flats available for long or short periods.

For full particulars of sizes and orders to view above or specially selected lists apply

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,

25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

Tele., Grosvenor 1553.

Overlooking and with access to two acres ornamental grounds.

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON.—Modernized

£250 P.A. RESIDENCE; central heating and all conveniences; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms. Premium £150.

CAMPDEN HILL, close to Kensington Gardens.—Desirable BIJOU RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception rooms, &c.

£180 P.A. No premium. 13 years' lease. Would be sold for £1,950.

MARSH and PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

In an Old-World Square. Very Quiet and Open Situation.

JUST OFF HIGH-STREET, KENSINGTON.

AN attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with delightful garden, to be SOLD; five bed rooms, bath room, fine dining room leading to garden, double drawing room, kitchen, &c. The house is in good decorative order, has central heating, independent hot water, and further particulars from the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

A DWARF HOUSE WITH SPACIOUS ROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT; NO HALF-LANDING ROOMS; OAK FLOORS TO ALL BEST ROOMS. SELF-CONTAINED KITCHEN OFFICES.

Six bed rooms, two handsome bath rooms, three reception rooms, servants' sitting room, and garage.

LOW PRICE FOR LONG LEASE.

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Ext. 14).

ABSOLUTELY READY FOR OCCUPATION.—BELGRAVIA.—Most reduced price will secure charming low-built HOUSE; five bed, two bath, two reception rooms (parquet); constant hot water; completely redecorated throughout. Keys BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (off).—Well-arranged HOUSE in favourite position; seven bed, three bath, three reception; very nice garden; hot water, &c. Reasonable premium. Full details of ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

FEW MINUTES FROM OXFORD-CIRCUS.

CHARMING LITTLE "COUNTRY" HOUSE of CHARACTER, standing in its own secluded garden; five bed rooms, &c.; panelled reception rooms and hall.

£130 Per ANNUM only for an attractive RESIDENCE with South aspect overlooking gardens and having private garden in rear. A moderate premium will be accepted for the long lease.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (near to).

South aspect. Well furnished. Available after Christmas. Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; outlook over gardens. Rent £105 per annum. £200 only offer for linos., carpets, fixtures, &c.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

NON-BASEMENT HOUSE. SOUTH ASPECT.

Three reception rooms, five bed rooms (three fitted basins). In excellent condition. Electric power. Small paved garden. Lease 58½ years at only £15 p.a. PRICE £4,000.

Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—For conversion; 40 bed rooms, five bath rooms, 17 reception rooms, extensive offices; long Leasehold, £10,500 consider for sale at once.—Apply

KNIGHT & CO.,

14, Cromwell-place, S.W.7. Facing South Kensington Station. Western 3424 (three lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—An attractive semi-detached RESIDENCE in a quiet position; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms, &c. PRICE £4,750.—BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

MAYFAIR, MOUNT-ROW.—BIJOU RESIDENCE; exclusive rent £300.—Portman Trust, Ltd., 11, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.

Close to BERKELEY-SQUARE.

MODERN BIJOU RESIDENCE, choicely decorated and having passenger lift, central heating, &c. Panelled hall, large reception room, three bath, five bed rooms, non-basement kitchen, and offices. Direct lease. Moderate ground-rent.

A much reduced price will now be accepted. Recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. Grosvenor 1400.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

No. 40, GROSVENOR-SQUARE

and No. 40, ADAMS-MEWS, W.1.

This important MANSION, with excellent entertaining rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, offices, &c.

ELECTRIC HEATING. PARQUET FLOORS.

To be SOLD by AUCTION in January next (unless previously sold by private treaty). Lease expires 1939. Ground-rent £252 per annum.—Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1. Mayfair 6341.

OVINGTON-SQUARE.—Large rooms, few stairs. Six bed rooms, three reception; roomy. Rent £215 p.a. Moderate premium.—Strongly recommended by BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road. S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

PREMIUM DRASTICALLY REDUCED.—15 years' lease charming BIJOU HOUSE, facing South, off Eaton-square; four bed, one bath, three reception, modern convenience. Rent £100.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.

QUIET KENSINGTON SQUARE.—BIJOU HOUSE for DISPOSAL; four bed, &c.; modernised. £275 or offer secures 21 years' Lease; ideal for doctor.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A charming LITTLE RESIDENCE to be LET; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; nice garden. Only £120 per annum. £200 or offer for linos., carpets, fixtures, &c.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

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This important MANSION, with excellent entertaining rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, offices, &c.

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SPACE FOR GARAGE.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A charming LITTLE RESIDENCE to be LET; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; nice garden. Only £120 per annum. £200 or offer for linos., carpets, fixtures, &c.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.)

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

LARGE OLD-WORLD GARDEN.

KENSINGTON.—Attractive semi-detached, low-built RESIDENCE, conveniently planned, comprising five bed, bath, three reception rooms, good light domestic offices; low ground-rent; space for garage.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

2,000 GNS. OR OFFER.

KENSINGTON.—Modernized little HOUSE to be LET Unfurnished. Rent £175. Decorations completed to choice; five-six bed, bath, two-three reception rooms; small garden; independent boiler; £100 asked.—BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

MAYFAIR, MOUNT-ROW.—BIJOU RESIDENCE; exclusive rent £300.—Portman Trust, Ltd., 11, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.

Close to BERKELEY-SQUARE.

MODERN BIJOU RESIDENCE, choicely decorated and having passenger lift, central heating, &c. Panelled hall, large reception room, three bath, five bed rooms, non-basement kitchen, and offices. Direct lease. Moderate ground-rent.

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

NEWLY OPENED FURNISHED FLATS

with most comprehensive service.

CHESTERFIELD COURT,

1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

A LA CARTE CATERING.

The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone each room; luxuriously fitted bath rooms. Rent, including service, central heat in every room, valeting, and light, single £2 8s., double from £10 10s. by the week.

Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free. Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (3 lines).

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, bright, newly decorated luxurious SERVICE FLAT. Excellent service, lighting, and cuisine. Three bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, square hall; plate, linen; central heating; lifts; parquet floors.—Write Box B.1622, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

A Minute Lancaster-gate Tube.—Furnished service Flat; reception, bed room, bath; 'phone; meals as required.—31, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Paddi. 3481.

A Really well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT in heart of West End; bed room, reception, kitchen-ette; SUMS to good tenant.—Call WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, self-contained; sitting room, bed room, bath room; self-acting lift; good attendance. Apply 3, Ryder-street, St. James's, or to Mr. H. SHARMAN, 10, Norris-street, Haymarket.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER,

For all the Best Flats.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

THE MOST REASONABLE FLATS IN TOWN.

MARBLE ARCH.

Magnificent new building with every conceivable modern facility; two to four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, and domestic offices.

RENTALS FROM £300 P.A. INCLUSIVE.

Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1). Plans with WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

FLAT WITH CENTRAL HEATING.

Close to Marble Arch; furnished in the fashionable style, and comprising three or four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; immediate tenancy. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 4). WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

BAKER-STREET (close).—Unfurnished MANSION FLAT, with constant hot water; two bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; good light rooms, light and dry; porter.

Only £105 P.A. Rates £38 p.a. Lease 42 Exclusive. Reasonable sum for lease and fittings might be arranged over.—Keys 231, Oxford-street, W.1. Gerr. 7457.

MILLARD BROS., 231, Oxford-street, W.1.

CADOGAN ESTATE.—An exceptional FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET on lease; four bed rooms, bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen and pantry. Particularly light and lofty. Will be redecorated to suit tenant. Inclusive rent £425. No premium.—H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

CHARMING labour-saving FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, lounge hall; central heating, tiled bath room, &c. Inclusive. Nothing to buy nor extra charges. Shoot-up-hill. N.W.2. Call all the week including Sunday. Willesden 4410.

CHARMING up-to-date FLATS in quiet central position; one-two reception, two-four bed, bath and kitchen; constant hot water and every comfort; £102 to £340 inclusive.—Estate Office, Gordon-mansions, Francis-street, W.C.1. Museum 2277.

ONLY £85 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. NEW ESTATE (just across the river from). Charmingly decorated MANSION FLAT, with two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.—Immediate application essential to KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington.

TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.

CLOSE GLOUCESTER-ROAD Station; quiet surroundings, facing gardens. Large House in Floor SUITES. Unfurnished; bath room each floor; service, valet, meals; constant hot water. 'Phone Kens. 5740 up to 10.30 a.m. or after 3 o'clock, or write Box J.1781, The Times, E.C.4.

FROM £140 TO £200 P.A.

EARL'S COURT.—Delightful bright FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT; two bed, reception, kitchen, and bath; £140 per annum; no premium.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

FLAT to be LET, containing two reception, five bed rooms, large entrance hall; quiet position close to Kensington Gardens. Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, 72, Regent-street, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, W.1; 2, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris; or will be received by any newsagent or any of the following

COUNTRY AGENTS

BARMOUTH. Barmouth and County Advertiser.

BATH. Messrs. Cater, Stoffell and Fortt, Ltd., 36, High-street.

BEXHILL. Bexhill Observer.

BLACKPOOL. Blackpool Gazette and Herald.

BOURNEMOUTH. Temple-street.

Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, The Square, The Times Bureau.

BRIDLINGTON. Bridlington Free Press, Prospect-street.

BRIGHTON. Messrs. Murdoch and Murdoch, Ltd., 164, Western-road (The Times Bureau).

BRISTOL. Messrs. Blackford and Co., Ltd., 29, Queen-square.

DEAL. The East Kent Advertiser, Oak-street.

DOVER. Dover Express and East Kent News, 155, Snargate-street.

EASTBOURNE. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road (The Times Bureau).

FALMOUTH. Cornish Echo, 13a, Church-street.

FOLKESTONE. Folkestone Herald, The Bayle.

HASTINGS. Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, 14, Claremont.

HYTHE. Straughan and Co., 81, High-street.

ILFRACOMBE. Ilfracombe Chronicle, Northfield-road.

LITTLEHAMPTON. Littlehampton Gazette, 29, Beach-road.

LIVERPOOL. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Hornby House, Waterloo-bar-st.

Messrs. Lee and Nightingale, 15, North John-street.

MANCHESTER. Charles Birchall, Ltd., 17, Jamesstreet.

Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Blackfriars-street.

MINEHEAD. Minehead Advertiser, 2, Parkst.

RAMSGATE. Kentish Express Branch Office, 98, High-street.

SANDIATE. Bridgelatel's Library, 98, High-st.

SHREWSBURY. T. W. King, Scott's Mansion, Chareneot-hill.

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HYTHE. Straughan and Co., 81, High-street.

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